REPORT

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

For the year ending 31st March 1891.

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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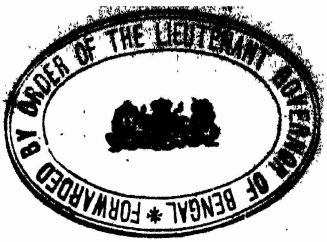

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

FOR

1890-91.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Period of Report.

THIS Report is nominally for the period commencing 1st April 1890 and terminating on March 31st, 1891. But from the periods at which the harvests recur in Upper India, or from other similar causes, the year used for the purposes of administration differs in many departments. Thus the Police year is for the calendar year 1890; the Land Revenue year is for the year commencing 1st October 1889, and ending 30th September 1890; the Financial year is for the year commencing on 1st April 1890, and ending 30th March 1891.

THE YEAR.

Harvest of 1889-90.

The harvest of the year 1889-90 depended on the rains of 1889, and the winter rains of 1889-90. The monsoon of 1889, unlike its predecessor, was somewhat light, and gave an average of only 40·0 inches against a provincial average for the previous five years of 45·2 inches. Not only was the rainfall scanty, but it was ill-distributed, and the heavy fall in the early part of the rainy season did considerable damage to crops in lowlying lands. Still prospects generally were favourable till the end of September 1889, when the sudden stopping of the rains more or less reduced the outturn of the kharif, and left the ground too dry for an advantageous sowing of the rabi. The kharif harvests were, nevertheless, with the single exception of rice, better than in the previous year.

Rabi harvest of 1889-90.

The effects of an unusually dry winter season were aggravated by frost in February 1890, and resulted in a rabi decidedly below the average. Wheat, however, was better than in 1889, and there were good crops of tobacco, opium and indigo. In some districts, too, a bumper sugar-cane crop to some extent compensated for shortcomings in some of the other staples.

Failure of crops in Garhwal.

In March 1890 the Commissioner of Kumaun reported to the Government indications of impending scarcity in the districts of his division. The autumn crops of 1889-90 throughout the tract had been indifferent. The area under cultivation was below the average in consequence of a severe epidemic of cholera, and the season was unfavourable; the rains

had been late, were excessive while they lasted, and ended early. The result was a poor harvest of the grains which form the staple food of the great majority of the people in the hills of Kumaun and Garhwál. During the winter of 1889-90 there was an almost entire failure of the usual winter rains. The region in the immediate neighbourhood of the snows had occasional showers which kept the crops alive; and the submontane tracts of the Bhabár, which is irrigated from the hill streams, had an excellent harvest; but in the lower tracts, particularly in the district of Garhwál, the spring crops of 1890 were reported by the Commissioner to have almost wholly failed. The people in these hills live in scattered and distant villages on the tops or sides of the mountains, communication between which is always difficult, and rarely better than, if it be as good as, a bridle road. Their fields produce little more than is required for their sustenance; and throughout the Garhwál and much of the Kumaun hill country there is an entire absence of the traders and wholesale grain-dealers who are found in every part of the plains. The cultivators and landowners live on their own stocks, of which they have usually about a six months' supply in hand. The Commissioner reported that in consequence of the deficiencies of one harvest and the failure of the next, these grain stocks of the people were throughout a wide belt of country dangerously reduced; that in most parts they had money to buy food and grain; but that in the rural economy of the hills there was no machinery for obtaining and distributing the necessary supplies.

Measures taken by the Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor visited in the following month, April, a considerable part of the affected tract, and was satisfied that the condition of the harvests had not been exaggerated; that the ordinary stocks had been depleted by the failure of two successive harvests; and that, in order to meet the scarcity which threatened an extensive area, it was imperative to import large stocks of grain through Government agency. The experience of 1877 had pointed to the necessity of such a measure in the event of scarcity recurring; and inquiries as to local conditions of stock and supply, made on the present occasion as soon as scarcity threatened, confirmed the conclusions based on the precedent of 1877. It was calculated that for the district of Garhwál an immediate supply of grain to the extent of 45,000 maunds was required; and the Lieutenant-Governor, in a Minute reviewing the situation, directed the purchase of 36,000 maunds through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the markets of the plains for delivery at the foot of the hills, the local authorities of Garhwál undertaking the purchase of the remainder. From the small marts of Kotdwára and Rámnagar, situated at the foot of the hills, as the bases of operation, the grain was to be removed to selected sub-depôts in the interior, and sold under official supervision at rates which would cover all costs of purchase, transport and waste, and be also sufficiently high to enforce economy on purchasers. It was essential that the grain should be brought into the hills, and distributed before the period when the rainy season ordinarily commences: both because

it was believed to be urgently required for consumption, and because when the rainy season commenced it would be difficult to import grain into the hills. In Kumaun the failure of the crops had not been so serious as in Garhwál; and it was considered sufficient to place at the disposal of the District Officer a sum of Rs. 15,000 with which to make purchases of grain for sub-depôts in the inner valleys from the markets at the foot of the hills. Orders were at the same time given for the opening of relief works in different parts of the districts for those who could neither buy with cash nor give security for their purchase of the grain imported. Gratuitous relief was not then, or at any subsequent period in the summer, required or sanctioned.

Purchase of grain by Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

The grain required for the Garhwál District was purchased and delivered by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture at the depôts at the foot of the hills by the first week in May, whence it was transported by mules, camels and coolies with great difficulty and labour, and at the most trying season of the year, to the sub-depôts in the interior of the hills.

Amount of grain supplied, and expenditure.

During April and May good showers fell both in the districts of Garhwál and Kumaun, which ensured the germination of the crops of the ensuing *kharif*; the rains of 1890 proved favourable; and by the middle of August all occasion for further anxiety had ceased. In September an excellent harvest was reaped. Although the relief works were not resorted to during May, the demand for purchase of grain at the distributing centres had risen steadily; in June and July it was very heavy; in August it died away rapidly as the first rain crops came in. Of the 45,000 maunds of grain supplied to Garhwál, 29,000 maunds were advanced in the four months during which the sub-depôts were opened; and it was estimated by the local officers that about 75,000 persons, a fourth of the population of the district, were for some time entirely dependent on the supplies which they received from the Government grain stores. In Kumaun upwards of 12,000 maunds were sold, and the relief so given was reported to have been divided over a population of 34,000. The cost of the relief measures in Garhwál aggregated Rs. 1,48,000 in round figures, of which sum Rs. 1,38,000 has been recovered or is in process of recovery. Something less than 14,000 maunds of grain remained unconsumed at the close of the period of scarcity, and were disposed of by sale through the medium of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to grain merchants in the plains. In Kumaun the cost aggregated Rs. 37,000, and there was no loss on the operation. There remained in Kumaun a small stock of 400 maunds in the hands of District Officers at the expiry of the term of scarcity; and this was at a later date sold.

Results of experience gained during the scarcity.

The experience gained at two periods of scarcity, namely, in 1877 and 1890, points to the following conclusions:—Firstly, that the grain stocks in the hands of the people are not sufficient ordinarily to maintain them for a longer period than six months. Secondly, although there may be cash, or jewellery which can be converted into cash, in

the hands of the villagers, the amount must not be sanguinely over-estimated. Though, on the latter occasion, owing to the rains which fell in April and May, it was not necessary to open relief works on any sensible scale, further experience is wanted as to the period of time within which they would, had they been so opened, have been resorted to, and as to the numbers who from want of cash or security would have been driven to such works. Thirdly, in the event of scarcity recurring, no reliance whatever must be placed on the efforts of the people themselves, or of grain merchants, whether resident in the hills or plains, to stock the province with grain. Individuals in considerable numbers will exert themselves to purchase from markets at the foot of the hills the grain necessary for the consumption of themselves and their families for a period: but no markets for the use of the people are available, or will be established by their own efforts. Government must undertake all measures necessary for supplying grain to the two districts of Garhwál and Kumaun, the latter of which is now known as the Almora District. Fourthly, all stocks to be laid down in depôts in the interior of the hills should be in those depôts before the rains commence: as, during the rains, transport on any considerable scale is suspended. Fifthly, communication between Rámnagar and Kotdwára respectively and the interior of the hills should be, as funds permit, from time to time improved. While there is no want of bridle roads, cart roads are wanting in Garhwál; and the difficulty of transport of considerable masses of grain is extremely great.

Public health.

The year was an unhealthy one. The spring of 1890 brought with it an outbreak of influenza, which extended to every district; and although the mortality directly attributed to it was not heavy, it is probable that a considerable number of the deaths ascribed to fever resulted from it. The deaths from cholera were numerous, but the disease was generally of a sporadic form. There were a large number of cases in the hill districts; Ránikhet, Naini Tal and Mussooree (the latter for the first time, it is believed) were visited by cholera during the summer of 1890, which lingered for many weeks at each of those stations.

Prices.

The inferior harvests naturally resulted in a rise in prices. This was most marked in the case of the kharif crops which form the ordinary food of the mass of the population, and which are only indirectly affected by export. On the other hand, the price of wheat was lower than would have been expected from the failure of the rabi. The effect of high prices in the kharif staples is felt, not only in urban communities and among agricultural labourers, but among the farming classes also, if the outturn is insufficient to furnish their food for the year. But the millets of 1889 were undoubtedly good; and so far as the year under report is concerned, there were no indications of distress among the peasantry of the plains.

Price prospects on 30th September 1890.

The price prospects on the 30th September 1890 were therefore thus conditioned; for, the food produce of autumn crops, unfavourable, owing to an exceptionally bad kharif then on the ground; for spring

crops, unfavourable, owing to the rabi crop of 1890 having (wheat alone excepted) been inferior to that of 1889. These prospects were realized, and contributed to the high prices of all food grains which have obtained during the first half of the year 1891.

LEGISLATION.

Three Acts passed during 1890.

During the year three Acts, which specially refer to these Provinces, were passed by the Supreme Government. Act XX of 1890 received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on 16th October 1890. It made certain alterations in the provisions of the North-Western Provinces' Land Revenue Act, which treat of the transfer of cases from one Court to another, and of the limits of revenue areas. A second portion of the Act was occupied with the provisions necessary to effect the addition of the Jhánsi Division to that of Allahabad and its removal from the list of scheduled districts. In a third part the jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces was extended to Oudh, and also other features of the North-Western Provinces revenue law, especially those relating to appeals. Power was taken to alter the limits of revenue areas in Oudh, so as to facilitate the changes necessary in the transfer of criminal work from Commissioners of Divisions to Judges. Finally, certain changes were made in the Oudh Civil Courts Act with the object of extending the powers, both ordinary and Small Cause Court, of Munsifs, and of altering the law as to appeals.

Act XX of 1890: its objects.

This Act was the outcome of the recommendations made by a Committee which was appointed by the Local Government in February 1889 to consider certain proposals for re-organizing the territorial limits of administration in the united Provinces, and for facilitating the conduct of business connected with the land revenue of Oudh. The specific points referred to the Committee for their consideration were—

Firstly, the separation of the judicial and executive functions at present exercised by Commissioners in Oudh.

Secondly, the transfer of the Oudh revenue work from the Secretariat of the Local Government to the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces.

Thirdly, the relief of the Benares Commission by re-constitution of the districts composing it, or by some other analogous machinery.

Fourthly, the separation of the judicial and executive functions at present centered in the officers employed in the Commissionership of Jhánsi.

Fifthly, the re-constitution of the present *status* and salary of the Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, who is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Former union of functions of Judge and Commissioner in Oudh.

When the present Lieutenant-Governor assumed office he found that the union of the executive business of Commissioner and the judicial functions of Judges in the persons of Commissioners in Oudh formed the subject of universal complaint. As Judges, the Commissioners had not

sufficient time to attend to their executive duties; while these duties on the other hand were of sufficient importance seriously to interfere with their judicial business. The union of these different functions in the same officer lingered on in Oudh long after it had been abolished in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere. The conditions of administration in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh are so analogous that, had financial considerations permitted it, there could have been no reason for maintaining up to the present time different methods of disposing of executive and judicial work. The reasons which led in the North-Western Provinces to the maintenance of separate judicial and executive services, and have of recent years brought about the separation of executive and judicial functions in the Panjáb, were found, by experience, to apply equally to the circumstances of Oudh. A good Judge is not necessarily a competent Commissioner; but it is desirable that officers should be selected as they may be best suited to one or other office; and that duties, requiring very different qualities, should, as far as possible, be divided between officers according as they are found especially competent to discharge one or other of them. The Committee show how heavy was the work of sessions cases and criminal appeals performed by the Oudh Commissioners; the average of the former which were decided in 1888 (a normal year) being 76 against 81 disposed of by the Judges in the North-Western Provinces; while the average of criminal appeals disposed of by Commissioners was 584 against an average of 333 disposed of by Judges in the North-Western Provinces. In addition to these, 354 rent appeals were disposed of by Oudh Commissioners, on an average, in the year above-mentioned, and 102 partition and other revenue appeals: an amount of judicial work which must have put it out of their power to give the attention necessary to the administrative work of their divisions. The Lieutenant-Governor had occasion during his tour in Oudh in the winter of 1888-89 to observe in more than one direction the effect of the pressure of judicial work on Commissioners in the discharge of their other functions. It was apparent that owing to the heavy call upon their time for the discharge of their judicial duties, the details of the administrative business of their divisions were less within the grasp of Commissioners in Oudh than was desirable, or is usual elsewhere. Two of the four Commissionerships were accordingly abolished, and the number of Judges was increased from four to six, the scale of emoluments being correspondingly modified.

Transfer from the Secretariat of the Local Government to the Board of Revenue of the Oudh revenue work.

The experience of the Lieutenant-Governor during the first years of his present office conclusively showed him the expediency of transferring from the Secretariat of the Local Government to the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces the revenue work of the Province of Oudh. Hitherto the Lieutenant-Governor in his capacity of Chief Commissioner discharged, in respect of Oudh land revenue, most of the duties performed by the Board in regard to the North-Western Provinces. Appeals in partition cases were decided by him: the ultimate decision in all matters involved in the administration of the land revenue lay with him; and the direction of the machinery of revenue

administration was immediately in his hands. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory in its operation than the direct discharge of executive work by the chief controlling authority; and no machinery is less suited to its performance than the Secretariat of the Local Government, which is absorbed in other business, and is only able to perform mechanically the administrative duties which, to be properly discharged, should be brought within the immediate sphere of an officer's observation, and be subjected to the test of his local inquiries and opportunities of personal investigation. In many respects, owing to the comparative simplicity of tenures, whether proprietory or cultivating, the revenue administration of Oudh is less complex than that of the North-Western Provinces. Were it otherwise, indeed, it would be impossible to have continued up to the present time the system hitherto prevailing. But, even as matters stood, the amount of attention which was bestowed on Oudh revenue affairs by the higher authorities was very much less than they required; while, in view of the approaching settlement, it was clear that it would become necessary to give constantly increasing care to them. Already the Oudh Departments of Excise, Stamps and Income Tax and Treasuries had been made over to the Board of Revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor decided that the time had come to complete the transfer of business, which up to the present had been partial only, and to make the Board of Revenue what it was convenient it should be—a Board for the united Provinces. The Committee proposed to transfer to the Board of Revenue not merely the revenue work connected with Oudh, but also a portion of the judicial rent work which had hitherto been disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner: so that decisions affecting the *status* of tenants and the mutual rights of landlords and tenants should be dealt with, in the last resort, by the chief controlling revenue authority. "This system," they observed, "was approved by the executive Government and embodied in Acts of the Supreme Legislative Council, not only for the North-Western Provinces, but also for the Panjáb; and in Oudh it will be merely a return to the former state of things when such appeals were heard by the Financial Commissioner whose place will now be taken by the Board." The Committee further pointed out the great inconvenience which would result if the High Court of the united Provinces, the establishment of which was then in immediate contemplation, were the ultimate Court of appeal for classes of litigation in one province over which they had no control in the other. The conclusions of the Lieutenant-Governor in this regard were subsequently embodied in Act XX of 1890.

Addition of Joint-Secretary to Board's Secretariat.

To assist the Board of Revenue to cope with the additional work thus transferred to it, the appointment of a Joint-Secretary was sanctioned. At the same time the *status* of the Secretary to the Board was changed, it being arranged that the Secretary and Joint-Secretary should be graded respectively among the 2nd grade Magistrates and 2nd grade Deputy Commissioners.

Extension of powers of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges, &c., &c.

By section 39 of Act XX of 1890 the jurisdiction of Munsifs was extended from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000: power being given to the Local Government under certain circumstances to extend it to suits not

exceeding Rs. 2,000, and similarly to extend the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It was enacted that an appeal from a decree or order of a Subordinate Judge in an original suit or proceeding and when appeal is allowed by law shall lie *(a)* to the District Judge where the value of the suit in which or in any proceeding arising out of which the decree or order was made does not exceed Rs. 5,000, and *(b)* to the Judicial Commissioner in any other case. An appeal from a decree or order of a Munsif when an appeal is allowed by law will ordinarily lie to the District Judge, but power is reserved in certain cases to transfer such appeals to the Subordinate Judge. It was further enacted that from decrees passed under Act XXII of 1886 as amended by Act XX of 1890 by District Judges in appeals from the decisions of Revenue Courts an appeal should lie to the Judicial Commissioner in all cases in which a second appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure and subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Disintegration of Benares Division, and constitution of a new Division.

Advantage was taken of this opportunity to insert in Act XX of 1890 the provisions which had been recommended by the Committee for separating the Benares Division into two. A Commissioner was appointed for the separate districts of Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh: Jaunpur being transferred from the Allahabad to the Benares Division. At the same time the Commissionership of Jhánsi was abolished; and three districts, namely, Jhánsi, Jalaun and Lalitpur, were thrown into the Allahabad Division; provision being made at the same time for the reduction of the Lalitpur District to the *status* of a sub-division. The Benares Division had been for many years overcharged with work, and twice in the interval from 1886—89 it had been necessary to appoint an Additional Commissioner to assist in the disposal of arrears which had accumulated in that Division. The amount of rent appeals in the Benares Division alone was almost equivalent to the combined rent appeals of the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions. Partition and other revenue appeals were far more numerous than in any other Division, excepting Allahabad: in which however the rent appeals were in number not a third of those in the Benares Division. The area of the former Benares Divison was 18,317 square miles against an average of 10,800, in broad figures, in the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions, and 13,745 in Allahabad. On the other hand, the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti, which had hitherto been in a comparatively backward condition, were on the eve of considerable changes which would require the increased attention of the Commissioner of the Division in which they are placed. The recent introduction of the railway into these two districts will bring them more and more into line with the rest of the Province. The Benares Division, as a whole, is much intersected by railways and will probably become more so: work will thus be increased greatly, for the increase of railways brings with it invariably increase in business of all kinds. The Deputy Commissioners of the Jhánsi Division, in the course of the modifications in hand, were relieved of the duties of Civil Judges which they had hitherto discharged; a Judge was appointed for

these districts, aided by a Subordinate Judge and two Munsifs; and this Division, like the Province of Oudh, thus passed from the old system, or what is known as *non*-regulation Government, into the system which prevails throughout the rest of the Province, excepting only in the hill Division of Kumaun and Garhwál. It is believed that the time was fully ripe for the change; and the executive and judicial administration alike will profit by the adoption of the system now introduced,—a system more suitable to districts already for some time under British Government than that which it had superseded, which was well adapted for districts passing from Native administration to British administration, but was always sooner or later found to be defective after such a stage had been passed.

Commissionership of Excise and Stamps.

Finally, changes were made in the present *status* of the Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, who is also Inspector-General of Registration, of which the object was to provide for the inclusion of that officer in the grade of Magistrate and Collector: so that facilities might be given for his re-entering the ranks of district administration should it be desirable at any time to transfer him. The Commissioner of Excise and Stamps will invariably be graded with the Magistrates and Collectors up to the 2nd grade, and will receive acting promotion up to the 1st grade of Magistrate and Collector; but on arriving at the subsequent post of Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade, he will be ordinarily transferred to district work.

Revision of grades of Deputy Commissioner.

Opportunity was at the same time taken to raise the pay of the lowest grade of Deputy Commissioner in Oudh from Rs. 1,333 to Rs. 1,666. The salaries of Deputy Commissioners in Oudh were fixed originally on the understanding that at least half were to be officers lent from the Army or promoted from the Uncovenanted Service. Those fields of recruitment however had been closed for nearly 20 years, and the abolition of the grade of Rs. 1,333 per mensem formed the last link to the complete assimilation of the form of administration in Oudh to that of a regulation province. District Officers in Oudh find themselves in charges not appreciably less onerous than those of the North-Western Provinces. Exclusive of the mountainous tracts of Kumaun, the average area of a district in the North-Western Provinces is 2,044 square miles: in Oudh it is 2,004 square miles. The average population of the North-West districts, excluding Kumaun, is 932,000; of an Oudh district 949,000; the average land revenue of a North-West district is 12⅔ lakhs of rupees: that of the Oudh district under the land revenue settlement, as estimated in view of the new land revenue settlements impending throughout the Province, is 12 lakhs of rupees. The rent appeals decided by a Collector in the North-Western Provinces in 1887 averaged 95 in number: those decided by a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh 107. The average number of criminal appeals before the former was 166: before the latter 111. The Deputy Commissioner of Oudh, with functions and responsibilities of the same class and range as those of a Collector in the North-Western Provinces, is also invested, and will continue to be invested, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death. The administrative conditions of

the case led to the conclusion that the services of officers employed in district charges of Oudh should be remunerated by salaries as closely approximate to those provided in the North-Western Provinces as possible. The lowest grade of Magistrate and Collector in the North-Western Provinces receives a salary of Rs. 1,833 per month: the lowest grade of Deputy Commissioner in Oudh will in future receive a salary of Rs. 1,666. Similar considerations prevailed with regard to the salaries of Judges in Oudh.

Act VIII, 1891.

Act VIII of 1891 extended the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The third Act passed in the year of review, which concerned these Provinces, was Act XIV of 1891, by which provision was made for the appointment, on a permanent footing, of an Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, and for the hearing by the two Judicial Commissioners sitting together of capital cases and of certain civil and criminal appeals, *viz.*, (1) appeals, involving Rs. 10,000 or upwards, from original decrees or orders of a Judge or Additional Judge, and from those decrees or orders of a Subordinate Judge which are appealable to the Judicial Commissioner; and (2) any other appeals, civil or criminal, certified by the Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioner as fit to be so heard. In the case of a difference of opinion between the Judicial Commissioners a reference is to be made to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces. The restriction of the right of second appeal in Oudh, *viz.*, that a second appeal was only possible where the first appellate Court differed from the Court below, was also removed.

Act XIV, 1891: its provisions.

Addition of an Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh.

The proposal to bring the Province of Oudh within the jurisdiction of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces had been for some time before the Government, and it was not until the close of 1889 that it was intimated to this Government that the proposal had for the present been abandoned; and an alternative measure was suggested to this Government, *viz.*: that a Chief Court, consisting of two Judges, should be established in Oudh, whose salaries and *status* would be on the same footing as the salaries and *status* of the Judges of the Panjáb Chief Court. This arrangement was ultimately adopted by the Government of India, and the Chief Court at present consists of a Judicial Commissioner and an Additional Judicial Commissioner, the former on a salary of Rs. 3,500 per month, while the salary of the latter is Rs. $3,333\frac{1}{3}$ per month. It remains to be seen whether this experiment will meet the judicial needs of the Province. Should it fail, further ground will have been provided for the transfer of Oudh to the jurisdiction of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, a step which undoubtedly is a question only of time. Railway communication has closely united the two Provinces; and although in many respects they may differ, there are no such vital difficulties as to justify their remaining under the jurisdiction of separate Courts. The Province of Oudh, whatever may be the objections of one or other of its inhabitants, will greatly benefit by being transferred to a Court of final appeal necessarily stronger than that which at present exists within its limits; and one united Bar will probably be more effective than a

Bar distributed, as at present, over two centres. When the judicial union of the two Provinces takes place, it will be necessary either to establish, as was formerly proposed, a Bench of the High Court in Lucknow; or to arrange that the High Court, sitting in Lucknow, should have jurisdiction over the united Provinces; or that the High Court, sitting in Allahabad, should have such jurisdiction. The larger of the two Provinces, whether in area, revenue or population, is the North-West; and while Lucknow shows little sign of regaining its former prosperity, Allahabad is a prosperous and vigorous city. At the census of 1881 the total population of Allahabad was 150,338: at the census of 1891 the population had grown to 164,513. The population of Lucknow at the census of 1881 was 239,773: in 1891 the population was 249,564. The fact that the buildings of the High Court exist already in Allahabad will prove a not unimportant factor when the question is ultimately to be decided. Meanwhile the Chief Court of Oudh, as re-constituted by Act XIV of 1891, has entered on its new existence: and some little time must elapse before experience shows whether it can be allowed to remain as now re-organized, or whether further changes are called for.

Future introduction of a High Court into Oudh.

The attention of the Local Legislative Council was occupied by the Municipal Water-works Act (I of 1891), which had become necessary in consequence of the circumstance that the carrying out of municipal water-works has been actively pursued of late years. Projects of various kinds had been for many years before the municipal authorities of one or other city, but financial difficulties for the most part had prevented their being put into execution. The municipalities which first proposed to introduce water-works were those of Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow and Benares. In the former city experiments, which ultimately failed, were made in boring for an artesian well. In Allahabad since 1865 schemes of various kinds have been before the Municipal Board, and were still before them at the end of 1887, when the present Lieutenant-Governor took office. In Lucknow the question of a water-supply was taken up about 1885 in connection with the Sardah Canal scheme. This being found to be impracticable, an artesian well was proposed; and this again, after extensive borings, continuing from January 1888 to May 1890, costing Rs. 90,000 and reaching to a depth of 1,336 feet without the discovery of a sufficient supply of water, was abandoned. In Benares, in the year 1876, a sum of Rs. 12,000 was granted by the Government for the preparation of a combined scheme of water-works and drainage. This scheme, too, in a later year was temporarily set aside. Subsequently, in November 1887, the Society known as the Ganga Prasadhini Sabha presented an address to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, at that time Viceroy, requesting His Excellency to allow himself to be made their Patron and President. The object of the Society, as then stated, was to direct the foul drainage of the city to a point beyond the river Barna, and to free the Ganges within the limits of the city from pollution. On the 4th December 1890 a second memorial was addressed to the present Viceroy, His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, requesting also his patronage. In the interval between

Act I, 1891, of the Local Legislative Council.

Municipal water-works.

the two addresses the Municipal Board had decided to introduce a combined water and drainage scheme, and the work was inaugurated by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. The Sabha has since joined its funds to those of the Municipal Board. In Cawnpore until the present year no efforts have been made to provide a water-supply or to work out a system of drainage. Within the present year, however, the Municipal Board have undertaken, with the assistance of the Government, to introduce a water-supply either from the Ganges or from the canal, or from both sources. Finally, in the hill stations of Naini Tal and Mussooree, owing to the outbreak of cholera and the consequent mortality in the summer of 1890, small schemes for the improvement of the drainage and water-supply, in the former case, and of water-supply, in the latter, have been introduced, and are in course of construction, in accordance with the advice of a Committee appointed to investigate the sanitary and water systems in those stations.

Necessity of improving municipal water-supply and provison of funds.

In the stations of Agra and Allahabad an excellent water-supply has now been introduced; in Benares the works are far advanced, and will, it is expected, be completed during the year 1892; in Cawnpore and in Lucknow projects are in course of preparation; in Naini Tal and Mussooree, small schemes for water-works have also been taken in hand. The necessity of a pure supply of water in the large cities of these Provinces has been over and over again insisted on by all medical authorities concerned, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and by the Government of India. No one acquainted with the noisome state of many wells in the large cities of India can have the slightest doubt that much of the sickness, whether epidemic or endemic, which prevails in these cities is due to the pollution of the water-supply from the wells, and to the foul condition of the drinking water, especially in the hot and rainy seasons. To a people who as a whole are accustomed to drink water only, this condition of affairs is injurious in the highest degree, and is the cause of great mortality. On the other hand, the question of the expenditure necessary to introduce a water-supply in the large cities presented exceptional, and until lately insuperable, difficulties. However much the Local Government might have desired to assist the municipalities, it would in fact have remained unable to do so had not the Government of India in the year 1888, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, introduced an important change in the system of local loans. By a Resolution in the Financial Department, dated 1st November 1889, the Government of India laid down the procedure under which for the first time money would be annually advanced, by the Supreme Government, on very moderate terms, to Provincial Governments, and local loans could be made by Provincial Governments to municipalities and other bodies. The Government of India desired that the rules should be regarded as having effect from the 1st April 1888. To enable this Government to take full advantage of the liberal policy enunciated in the above Resolution, and to give to municipalities that assurance of adequate professional

advice for the want of which previous projects had in many cases been laid aside, it asked for and obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the appointment of a Supervising Engineer who should be especially assigned to supervise the measures necessary for the preparation of works of drainage and water-supply. It was arranged that he should be *seconded* during his employment, and that his salary should be paid by contributions from the municipalities employing him. Mr. Hughes, M.I.C.E., was the officer nominated by this Government; and it is to him that these Provinces owe the schemes introduced, or about to be introduced, into the Municipalities of Agra, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Ways and means.

The supply of funds having been secured by the above Resolution, there remained the further difficulty of raising an annual revenue to meet the expenditure on interest and sinking fund, with maintenance and working charges. The Government was prepared to devote considerable sums from the balances at its command to assist municipalities, and to reduce in a proportionate degree the capital which it would otherwise be necessary for them to raise on loan from the Provincial Government. It was also prepared to assign to municipalities certain items of receipt of a local nature, such as the receipts from local fairs, ferries or bridges. But after making a deduction from all contributions under this head, there necessarily remains a considerable sum in each case, required for sinking fund and maintenance.

Duties of Municipal Boards.

The Government is aware of the poverty of large numbers of the residents of the towns concerned. On the other hand, the insanitary and dangerous conditions in which they live are equally obvious. The rights and privileges conferred on municipalities by the legislation of 1883 carry with them corresponding duties and obligations, prominent among which are those connected with the sanitation of towns of which the health has been confided to the Boards. The facilities for obtaining funds granted to municipalities have removed the plea which might formerly have been urged in regard to the heavy rates at which loans were then obtainable, and have increased the obligations, always resting on Municipal Boards, of carrying out adequate measures in respect of sanitation.

Increase of taxation.

The creation of municipal bodies implies the duty of each municipal body which is created, to discharge those functions which in all parts of the world are expected of it. It was found that in one form or another such increase of taxation as was necessary could be adopted without unduly pressing on the poorer classes of inhabitants. In Agra an increase of octroi has been adopted which has raised the incidence per head from Re. 0-15-6 in 1889 to Re. 1-2-9 in 1890-91. In Allahabad the octroi has been increased from Re. 0-15-5 to Re. 0-15-10 only in the latter year. In Benares the increase has been from Re. 0-9-2 in 1888-89 to Re. 0-12-3 in 1890-91. The average rate for the North-Western Provinces being Re. 0-11-11 per head, the incidence of octroi taxation in these three cities cannot be regarded as excessive. The average incidence per head of municipal taxation for the last year for

which figures are avaliable was as follows, in the Provinces of Bombay, Panjáb and Bengal:—Bombay, Re. 1-3-6; Panjáb, Re. 1-3-10; and Bengal, Re. 0-11-11.

In Cawnpore, where the octroi is not in force, municipal income is derived by the imposition of a license tax on trades, which yielded a revenue in 1889-90 at 10 annas 9 pie per head: being Re. 0-1-2 below the average incidence of octroi taxation in other parts of the Province. There is thus, excepting in Allahabad, considerable facility for increasing the octroi in these cities, without danger to trade. In Allahabad and Benares it will be found necessary, in order to meet the charges for water-works and drainage, to increase municipal receipts by house-rating; and it was partly to enable the local bodies concerned to raise the necessary rates that Act I of 1891 was passed. It was believed that a water-rate imposed under the provisions of that Act, which in its incidence, it is believed, will certainly not exceed 12 annas per head per annum, would yield a sum sufficient to meet, combined with the enhanced octroi duties, all necessary expenditure. The lowest and poorer classes of the population must necessarily be exempted from house-rating, which will fall on those of the middle and upper classes: who in such cities as Allahabad and Benares are numerous and well-to-do, and in many cases very wealthy. The Government has not been unprepared for opposition to the financial measures necessary to improve the water-supply of the large cities concerned: both because all innovation is distasteful in India, and for the reason that, while the imposition of direct fiscal burdens is complained of in all countries by all classes, it is known to be peculiarly unpopular in India, and affords an easy instrument for a section of the population always on the look-out for grievances which may be made use of to cast odium on the Government, or to illustrate the charges brought against the British Administration of impoverishing and disregarding the interests of the Indian people. The vital interests, however, which are engaged in this question seemed to the Local Government to be of paramount importance; and it entered on the execution of the schemes of water-works and drainage in which it is engaged in the conviction that no civilized Government can without merited censure allow the present water-supply of the great cities to remain untouched; and in the belief that any immediate irritation that may be felt will in course of time be lessened and will possibly disappear; while the boon of a pure water-supply, and the acquisition of a most valuable property by the several municipalities concerned, will remain a lasting proof of the expediency of the measures now initiated, and evidence of the advantages which the large municipalities have acquired by their adoption. The Government of India, by the liberal conditions under which it has granted loans, and the Local Government by its contributions of capital and of annual subsidies, have done what could be demanded of them to promote the objects in view. If municipalities have been called upon to contribute also their share, it is no more than may reasonably be expected of such bodies; and the experience thus gained in the municipal administration of these cities will ultimately prove both useful to them-

Introduction of a water-rate.

Necessity of some measures of rating.

selves and an example to other municipalities throughout the Province. There can be little question that without financial facilities given to municipalities, and, without some degree of pressure applied to them by the Local Government, they would not in most instances have taken in hand either water or drainage works. But it is the duty of the Local Government (a duty which has been carefully provided for in the Municipal Act XV of 1883) to watch the conduct of Municipal Boards, to assist them in acquiring habits of good administration, and in arriving at the sense of the duties and obligations imposed upon them, which the training of those of whom these Boards are for the greater part composed, might otherwise have possibly hindered them from attaining.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Nawab of Rampur.

Until immediately after the close of the year under report nothing occurred either in the States of Rámpur or of Tehri requiring record. The young Nawáb of Rámpur, under the care of the English officer to whom his training is confided, continued to make good progress in all respects. He is acquiring a competent knowledge of English, and is trained in active habits which will be useful to him in later life. The administration of the Rámpur State under the Council of Regency was carried on without the need of any interference on the part of the Local Government; and apparently there was every prospect of its continuing to be so conducted, when within a fortnight of the close of the year the murder of General Azim-ud-din Khán, Bahádur, Vice-President of the Council of Regency, by persons at present undetected, led to the re-organization of the Council, and forced on the Local Government, however reluctant to take such a measure, the appointment of an English officer as President of the State Council. The events that have followed on the murder of General Azim-ud-din belong to the ensuing year.

Raja of Tehri.

The administration of the Native State of Tehri has throughout the year given rise to no incident. The Ráni mother, aided by her Council, has continued to conduct the administration to the content of the people and to the satisfaction of the local authorities. The young Rája has been pursuing his studies at the Ajmere College, where his progress and conduct are very favourably reported on. At the close of the year 1891-92 it has been arranged, with the approval of the Government of India, that the young Rája should assume, under certain conditions, the administration of his State.

Darbar at Agra.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General held a Darbár at Agra on the 24th of November 1890, for the reception of the Native nobles and gentlemen of the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions. The Darbár was attended by the Lieutenant-Governor; by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice; by the Mahárájas of Bhartpur, Dholepur and Karauli: by the President of the Rámpur State Council; by the principal Civil functionaries of the Province; and by the local Military authorities.

FINANCE.

General results.

The total opening balance at the credit of the United Provinces on the 1st of April 1890 was close on 56 lakhs: of which the Provincial share was 53, and that of Local 3. The receipts, Rs. 3,15,86,000 Provincial and Rs. 1,08,42,000 Local, aggregated Rs. 4,24,28,000: against which an expenditure of Rs. 4,22,63,000 (Rs. 3,17,23,000 Provincial and Rs. 1,05,40,000 Local) was incurred. The closing balance was thus Rs. 57,57,000; in the proportions Rs. 51,57,000 Provincial and Rs. 6,00,000 Local. The closing Provincial balance includes however the lapses—up to date—from the Settlement allotment of 50 lakhs during the five years' term: the condition attached to which is that the unutilized surplus shall lapse at the close of the contract to Imperial.

The chief sources of the Provincial receipts during the year were *Land Revenue* (125½ lakhs), *Stamps* (50½ lakhs), and *Irrigation*—Major—(49½ lakhs): followed by *Provincial Rates* (17 lakhs), *Excise* (close on 13 lakhs), and *Assessed Taxes* (11 lakhs): while the more important items of Provincial expenditure were the following:—

Law and Justice	...	about 44	lakhs.
Land Revenue	...	„ 43⅔	„
Police	...	39	„
Public Works	...	30½	„
Irrigation ... Interest on Capital	...	27	„
Irrigation ... Working expenses	...	24½	„
Superannuation	...	16⅓	„
Jails	...	13⅓	„
Administration	...	13⅓	„

Under Local, the most prominent source of revenue was the local share of *Provincial Rates* (over 75 lakhs): while on the charge side the main items were those of *Land Revenue* (nearly 31½ lakhs), Police (25 lakhs), Public Works (21 lakhs), and Education (14 lakhs).

It is worthy of mention that the large expenditure during the year under Public Works was due to a considerable extent to the special grants—which are quite distinct from the normal allotments—made for original works to both the great divisions of the Department during the year: *viz.*, Rs. 6,24,000 to Provincial, and Rs. 6,70,000 to Local. The special Provincial grant was devoted to the construction of buildings in the several Departments on the one hand (Rs. 3,85,000), and to the extension of first-class roads (Rs. 2,00,000) and miscellaneous works of various kinds on the other. The special Local grant was divided, accordingly to the need for works, between the several District Boards of the united Provinces.

The contract system of allowances for contingent expenditure.

The system introduced in 1882, of giving contract allowances to meet contingent expenditure, was extended during the year to charges for the purchase of country stationery in offices where the contract system obtains. The annual sum on this account allotted aggregated Rs. 62,461, based on the actuals of the two preceding years. Experience in analogous cases has justified the extension of the system, in view of

the saving in time and labour found to result from the grant of contract allowances for contingencies.

The contract system was on the other hand withdrawn, temporarily, from the Sanitary Department, owing to the fact that the figures which had been taken as a basis for the fixation of the departmental grant belonged to years of abnormally low expenditure. It is believed, however, that a short experience will be found sufficient to admit of the preparation of a fairly accurate estimate of the annual expenditure on contingencies; which will be followed by re-introduction of the contract system on a revised basis.

Copyists at tahsils.

In view of the present practice of retaining village papers for three years at tahsils, in lieu of sending them annually, as was previously the custom, to the head-quarters, and of the fact that one-fourth of all the copies applied for are, on an average, copies of these papers, it was arranged during the year to appoint copyists, as far as possible, at all tahsils in these Provinces. Before this measure was brought into general operation, it was introduced tentatively in selected districts, where its working was found after a twelve months' trial to be entirely satisfactory. Rules were accordingly framed in connection with the entertainment of such establishments: providing among other matters that copyists shall be paid at a uniform rate of Rs. 10 per mensem, and that if in any district where such tahsil copyists have been employed the receipts for six months average less than the expenditure, the copyists shall be discharged, or arrangements made to combine the posts of copyist with some other office.

System of accounts in Rampur.

Passing reference was made in the Political section of the summary of last year's Administration Report to the deputation of an officer, whose services had been lent by the Government of India, to inspect and report on the system and audit of the accounts of the Rámpur State. The result of the investigation showed, that while the state of affairs was in the main satisfactory, the method followed in the auditing of the accounts was the weak point in the financial system. The report on the inspection of the system and audit of the accounts submitted by the special officer above referred to, was forwarded, together with an expression of the views of this Government on the several matters dealt with, to the Agent for Rámpur, for communication to the Council of Regency.

Railway Police.

The settlement which had been originally come to in regard to the travelling allowance, office establishment, and office and house rent of the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in these Provinces was found, owing to the increase in the number of railway lines to be inspected, to be no longer suitable; and proposals for modifying the arrangements heretofore in force in regard to these matters were under consideration during the year. The suggestions by this Government in regard to the points at issue were eventually submitted for orders to the Government of India, and will be dealt with hereafter.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1).—*Buildings and Roads.*

Total outlay. The total outlay under all heads was Rs. 54,83,856 against Rs. 45,41,885 in 1889-90, and Rs. 51,55,548 in 1888-89. The expenditure was thus distributed:—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,79,222
Provincial	30,44,266
Local	21,13,381
Contribution	1,46,987
Total ...	54,83,856

Detail of outlay. For the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs and Establishment, the figures were as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works	20,67,222
Repairs	21,48,047
Establishment	10,41,625

The amount shown for Establishment is exclusive of Rs. 1,58,697 expended on the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the Roorkee Workshops establishment. Tools and Plant cost Rs. 45,895 in addition. The percentage of establishment to outlay was 24·71 against 27·70 in the previous year.

Expenditure on Original Works. The expenditure on Original Works was incurred under the following service heads:—

	Rs.
Imperial	65,232
Contribution	1,34,855
Total, from other than Provincial resources ...	2,00,087
Provincial	9,53,941
Local (Incorporated)	9,13,194
Total, from Provincial resources ...	18,67,135
Grand Total ...	20,67,222

Normal and special grants. Of the Rs. 9,53,941 and Rs. 9,13,194 expended on Provincial and Local works, no less than Rs. 6,24,000 and Rs. 6,70,000 were supplied from special grants; the normal grants being only sufficient to admit of an outlay of Rs. 3,29,941 and Rs. 2,43,194 respectively.

Re-arrangement of circles of superintendence. In consequence of the changes decided on and carried out in the Revenue Divisions of these Provinces, it became necessary to re-adjust the circles of superintendence in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, which were accordingly re-arranged as follows with effect from the 1st April 1891:—

1*st Circle*, consisting of the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions, with head-quarters at Agra.

2*nd Circle*, comprising the Kumaun, Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions, with head-quarters at Lucknow.

3*rd Circle*, consisting of the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, with head-quarters at Allahabad.

The following are a few of the works of interest or importance which were in progress during the year:—

Re-placing of stones in the tomb of Itmad-ud-daula, Agra.

The coloured marble mosaics and the fine inlay work at the mausoleum at Agra, known as the tomb of Itmad-ud-daula, had (owing to the imperfect way in which the pieces were originally set) become loosened by time, and thousands of the stones had fallen and been broken and lost or been taken away. The loose and damaged portions have been repaired and restored, the original patterns being faithfully re-produced. The "setting" has been executed with great care, by an improved process which will be found detailed in the body of this Report.

Maternity Hospital, Agra.

The Maternity Hospital at Agra in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was completed and occupied during the year. It consists of three distinct and separate sets of quarters, each of which contains four rooms. One set is intended for Europeans and Eurasians, a second is reserved for Muhammadans, and the third for Hindus. The quarters are each provided with an inner court-yard, cook-house and latrine; and those intended for Muhammadans and Hindus are surrounded by enclosure walls which secure complete privacy to the inmates. The roofs are of Allahabad tiling, the walls of brick, and the floors of tesselated marble; the interior walls are decorated with dadoes of silicated paint, and the ceilings are panelled. Each room has openings at the floor level for flushing and ventilation. Closely adjoining the maternity wards is the matron's house, with the usual out-offices. There are also three blocks of servants' houses at a convenient distance, but well apart from the main buildings. The site on which the hospital is built was formerly a range of unsightly and irregular sandy ravines; these have been laid out in regular terraces and turfed, and present a pleasing appearance.

Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal.

The Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal was commenced in October 1890, and is expected to be completed and ready for occupation by April 1892. The principal building is double-storied, and is designed to accommodate 13 European or Eurasian patients. It is provided with a dispensary and operating, waiting, sitting and dining rooms. The Native male hospital block has accommodation for 20 patients in eight separate and two general wards, the latter containing six beds each; there is also a dispensary and consulting room. The Zanana hospital is complete in itself, with a dispensary, operating, examination and waiting rooms. It provides accommodation for twelve patients in four separate and two general wards, the latter being intended for four beds each. Separate quarters are provided for a Lady Doctor, for nurses, for an Apothecary and a Native Hospital Assistant.

Cart road from Brewery to Naini Tal.

A new cart road from the Brewery to Naini Tal was commenced and vigorously pushed on. The sides of the Kalé Khan spur, up which the former cart road ascended to Naini Tal, have for years been slipping, and in the rains of 1890 it became evident that a fresh alignment was absolutely necessary. The new portion will be 9½ miles in length to its junction with the existing road; it will have an easy gradient (1 in 25), and pass over comparatively firm and stable ground. It is expected to be completed and metalled by the rains of 1892.

Cart road from Hawalbagh to Baijnath in Kumaun.

The construction of a cart road from Hawalbágh to Baijnáth in the district of Kumaun was commenced; its length will be 34 miles, and, when completed, it will place the tea-planters of Kumaun in direct and unbroken communication by cart with the railway, and will also open up the large and flourishing valleys of the Kosi and Lodh rivers. The work is being carried out by local labour, and was commenced in a time of scarcity and when the people were threatened with an impending famine.

Metalling road between Lakarmandighat and Nawabganj.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway have for engineering reasons fixed their crossing of the river Gogra at Lakarmandighát (opposite Ajudhia): whilst Nawábganj still remains the mart through which the produce of the districts of Gonda and Bahraich is exported; it has consequently been found necessary to raise and metal the road between these two places, and this has accordingly been done.

(2).—*Railways.*

Control of Lucknow-Sitapur Railway transferred to Government of India.

From the 1st of January 1891 the control of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun and the Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly Railways (now amalgamated into one system) was transferred from this Government to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India at Lucknow.

Lucknow-Sitapur Railway completed.

The completion and working of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly Railway was made over to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company from the same date. The construction of the section between Gola Gokarnath and Pilibhít, which was alone required to establish through railway communication between Lucknow and Pilibhít, Bareilly and Káthgodám, by the metre gauge, was taken in hand, and was sufficiently advanced to admit of its being formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 28th of March 1891.

Commencement of work on Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Jaunpur Railway.

It was decided by the Government of India that the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Jaunpur Railway should be constructed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on the broad gauge instead of on the metre gauge as had been originally intended, and surveys with this view were undertaken. This Government has for the last two years lost no opportunity of pressing upon the Government of India the construction of this line, from the point of view of communications, and not less so from considerations of the increase in the land revenue of the districts through which it will pass, which may be expected after its completion. The line will open out the southern districts of Oudh, *viz.*, Rae Bareli, Partábgarh and Sultánpur, which are at present absolutely without railway communication: and in the first two of which the term of the present land revenue settlement will shortly expire. It is matter of satisfaction that the Government of India has now found itself in a position to commence work on the Lucknow-Rae Bareli section; and it is to be hoped that the work will be actively pushed on until the line is complete through from Lucknow to Jaunpur, or to some point near Jaunpur.

Line from Bareilly by Rampur to Moradabad decided on.

It was further decided by the Supreme Government that the line from Bareilly through Rámpur to Moradabad, the construction of which this Government has long aimed at and endeavoured to obtain,

was within the territorial zone of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and must, if constructed, be carried out as an integral part of that line; and not on the metre gauge, by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Company, who had negotiated terms with the Rámpur Darbár. The Council of Regency deferred to the wishes of the Government of India, and agreed, on certain conditions, to find 47 lakhs of rupees towards the undertaking. Work has commenced; and for political reasons it is to be hoped that it will be rapidly prosecuted.

Effect of the above lines.

The lines from Jaunpur *viâ* Rae Bareli to Lucknow, and from Bareilly *viâ* Rámpur to Moradabad, will materially shorten the through distance by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and will thus enable that line to compete for through passenger traffic with the East India Railway Company.

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(3).—*Canals.*

Direct and indirect capital outlay during and up to 1890-91.

The direct and indirect capital outlay during and up to the end of the year 1890-91 is shown in the following statement:—

Class.	Works.	*During the year* 1890-91. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense account.	Loss by exchange.	Receipts on capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1890-91.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	9,464	1,949	—25	1,580	...	...	12,968	1,014	13,982	41,78,150
Works of which the capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	1,17,350	23,523	...	14,214	...	—358	1,51,729	7,818	1,62,547	2,85,56,144
	Lower Ganges Canal.	2,26,155	30,790	3,415	—30,094	...	—41,111	1,89,155	14,631	2,03,786	3,32,99,809
	Agra Canal ...	36,729	8,440	...	—11,238	...	...	33,931	1,308	35,239	91,62,337
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	48,771	8,143	676	—11,369	...	...	46,221	3,457	49,678	33,86,725
	Total ...	4,29,095	70,896	4,091	—38,387	...	—41,469	4,24,036	27,214	4,51,250	7,44,05,015
Minor Works.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43).											
Works in operation.	Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,36,834
	Rohilkhand Canals.	13,663	3,142	...	—849	...	...	15,956	1,995	17,951	16,86,740
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	87,126
	Bundelkhand Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	13,663	3,142	...	—849	...	...	15,956	2,070	18,026	24,93,098
Surveys ...	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	193	43	...	...	...	...	236	6	242	1,74,891
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	56,746
	Sardah Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	193	43	...	...	...	...	236	6	242	2,81,209
	Total, Minor Works.	13,856	3,185	...	—849	...	...	16,192	2,076	18,268	27,74,307
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,52,325	76,030	4,066	—37,756	...	—41,469	4,53,196	30,304	4,83,500	8,13,57,472

Decrease in capital expenditure.

There was a decrease in capital expenditure of Rs. 4,06,021 due to the completion of the new aqueduct over the Káli Nadi at Nadrai during the previous year.

Works completed during the year.

On the Upper Ganges Canal the new tail falls on the Jani escape were completed, and a quantity of material collected for the new regulator at the head of the Ganges Canal. The Muttra escape on the Agra Canal and the Raipur torrent escape on the Eastern Jumna Canal were also completed during the year. The length of channels sanctioned and of those completed at the commencement and end of the year is given in the following statement:—

	Sanctioned.		Completed— At end of 1889-90.				At end of 1890-91.			
	Miles of canal.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of canal.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of drainage cuts.	Miles of navigation channels, escapes and mile channels. Total.	Miles of canal.	Miles of distributaries	Miles of drainage cuts.	Miles of navigation channels, escapes and mile channels. Total.
Major Works.										
Protective Works. Betwa Canal,	182	379	168	321	12	12 513	168	341	14	15 538
Works of which the capital outlay is not charged against Revenues. Ganges Canal,	463	3,000	437	2,523	965	81 4,006	437	2,523	972	81 4,013
Lower Ganges Canal.	566	2,457	557	2,078	370	84 3,089	557	2,097	462	78 3,194
Agra Canal ...	109	600	109	565	41	35 750	109	565	39	35 748
Eastern Jumna Canal.	130	641	130	640	319	23 1,112	129	643	327	16 1,115
Total ...	1,268	6,698	1,233	5,806	1,695	223 8,957	1,232	5,828	1,809	210 9,070
Minor Canals	...	...	20	519	6	2 547	20	537	6	2 565
Grand Total ...	...	...	1,421	6,946	1,713	237 10,017	1,420	6,706	1,826	227 10,173

Length of distributaries.

The length of distributaries was increased by 60 miles, and of drainage cuts by 107 miles. In addition to those completed numerous drains were in course of construction at the end of the year and were ready to carry off flood water before the rains of 1891 set in.

Comparative results of year's working.

The following statement shows the results of the year's working compared with those obtained in the previous four years:—

Year.	Capital outlay under all heads, including Betwa Canal (Protective). During year.	To end of year.	Number of villages irrigating.	Area irrigated by canals.	Value of crops raised with canal water.	Revenue assessments. Water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Share of enhancement of land revenue	Total.	Revenue charges (working expenses).	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital, including that expended on Betwa Canal.
	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87 ...	19,09,628	7,70,59,223	8,846	13,63,815	4,44,17,015	41,83,815	9,57,155	51,40,970	25,55,201	25,85,769	3·35
1887-88 ...	17,08,096	7,87,67,319	9,553	1,517,288	5,20,72,286	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205	25,64,194	30,20,011	3·84
1888-89 ...	12,16,332	7,99,83,651	9,554	1,604,753	5,31,04,539	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543	27,78,191	31,04,352	3·88
1889-90 ...	8,90,321	8,08,73,972	10,258	1,879,403	6,52,72,344	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515	27,81,882	37,05,633	4·58
1890-91 ...	4,83,500	8,13,57,472	9,983	2,014,114	6,96,90,641	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364	29,19,331	41,37,033	5·08

Character of seasons.

The monsoon set in with heavy rain, which continued till the middle of August; a break of about a month then ensued, succeeded by moderate rain, which admitted of rabi sowings being effected without canal water. The winter rains were plentiful in the upper districts, but deficient in Aligarh and the districts irrigated by the Lower Ganges Canal.

Kharif and rabi area.

The kharíf area increased by 11·97 per cent. and the area under rabí by 4·63 per cent. The area under rice is the largest recorded, and that under sugarcane increased by 40,093 acres.

Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.

The net revenue assessed amounted to 5·08 per cent. on the capital. Taking the four canals classed as productive, the net revenue amounted to 5·46 per cent. on the capital outlay, against 4·95 in the previous year.

Gross revenue.

The gross revenue realized was Rs. 67,72,889, and exceeded the working expenses and interest charges by Rs. 9,22,669.

Receipts from productive works.

The total receipts from productive works to the end of the year exceed the working expenses, including interest, by Rs. 77,99,666. The charges on the Betwa Canal, which is classed as a protective work, exceed the receipts by Rs. 14,34,300.

Receipts from minor works.

The total receipts from minor works, on which there are no interest charges, exceed the working expenses by Rs. 14,53,459.

Tarai and Bhabar Canals.

The Tarái and Bhábar Canals irrigated 104,135 acres against 114,680 acres in the preceding year.

REVENUE.

Current revenues.

The demand for current revenue from all sources amounted in the North-Western Provinces to Rs. 5,82,22,102, an increase of Rs. 44¼ lakhs on the previous year; in Oudh it was Rs. 1,42,13,609, the revenue being nearly stationary.

Causes of increase.

The increase in the demand is mainly due to the enhancement of the land revenue by revision of assessments in Bulandshahr, Basti and Gorakhpur, which will ultimately amount to Rs. 19,75,159 (the old demand was Rs. 43,85,092: the revised demand Rs. 63,60,247); to the increased demand in Jaluan (the old demand was Rs. 6,28,474: the revised demand Rs. 7,54,229); and to the demand on account of the patwári rate, which was Rs. 19,00,259.

Balances of land revenue.

The balance of land revenue borne on the roll was large, amounting to Rs. 4,50,683, as compared with Rs. 2,48,134 in the previous year. Rs. 1,87,416 were collected during the year or shortly afterwards; Rs. 99,546 were remitted; and Rs. 10,670 are nominal. The outstanding balance is therefore Rs. 1,53,051. Of this, however, Rs. 1,14,413 were due from deteriorated villages in Agra, Farukhabad, Mainpuri and Etah, and are now under formal suspension.

Wild cattle in the Agra District.

The villages in the Agra District have been mostly thrown out of cultivation by the invasion of hordes of wild cattle, deer and pigs from the neighbouring lands which have been allowed to lapse into jungle in the Bhartpur State, where the Mahárája allows cattle to roam unchecked over a large area of country, depopulating his own villages and the adjoining villages in British territory, and refuses to take any measures with a view to putting an end to this barbarous pest. The matter was brought by the Local Government to the attention of the Government of India. Landlords and cultivators in the neighbourhood, being chiefly Hindus, will not shoot the wild cattle or allow them to be shot; and the Bhartpur Darbár has failed to assist in any measures having for their object the removal of this nuisance of its own creation.

The area affected by the depredations of the wild animals mentioned extends to no less than 42,972 acres, and measures necessary to revise the land revenue demand in consequence of land having fallen out of cultivation led to the reduction of land revenue in the area concerned from Rs. 53,480 to Rs. 44,360. A barbed wire fence of sufficient height has been tentatively put up during the cold season of 1890-91 by this Government, at a cost, in round figures, of Rs. 49,000, along 17½ miles of the Agra and Muttra Districts. The Lieutenant-Governor examined it when in camp in the winter of 1890-91, and found it to be well constructed, with a deep ditch in front of it, and already useful in keeping out wild animals. Should this fence prove effective, it will be necessary to continue it along so much of the British frontier as joins the Bhartpur State in this direction, and is exposed to the ravages of its wild cattle and wild game. Probably not less than Rs. 40,000 will have to be expended for this object; and if, as is probable, the creation of the fence, which is impassable to wild cattle and difficult of passage to all animals, throws back upon Bhartpur territory alone the calamity of its wild animals, it may be hoped that the Bhartpur Darbár will contrive at length to find some means of putting an end to the nuisance which at present it encourages. It may be added here that the experiment, so far as it has been carried out, has proved very successful; the fencing having stood the test of the rainy season, and a considerable area of land having been brought under cultivation. The fence is provided with gates where it crosses any important road, and care has been taken to minimize the inconvenience of obstruction to such traffic as takes place within its limits.

Floodings and swamps in Farukhabad and Etah.

The villages in Farukhabad and Etah have suffered mostly from the effects of percolation of water in the tract known as the Bhúrganga, or old bed of the Ganges, lying between the upland country and the bed of the present river. The Lieutenant-Governor, in the course of the cold weather of 1890-91, visited these villages also: and he found that during the last few years an area comprising not less than 159,493 acres had been thrown out of cultivation. Much of this had relapsed, from what had been described by the Settlement Officer twenty-five years ago as some of the richest land in the district, into reed swamp, and snipe marshes, the home of the wild boar, and of wild fowl innumerable. Emigration on a very large scale had necessarily taken place, and the homesteads, once full of life, were ruined and empty. A more painful scene of desolation it would be difficult to imagine. Most of the cultivators had long since left their villages, and where the Settlement Officer wrote of lands producing the best sugar and wheat crops in the district, nothing now meets the eye save long stretches of tall grass, of water, or of reed. Besides measures taken to reduce the land revenue assessable on these villages, to arrange for the remission of arrears of rent by landlords to whose aid the Government had come, and thus to obtain for tenants, whether present or absentees, a corresponding share in the relief about to be given, vigorous steps were undertaken during the year to improve the drainage of the area affected, to guard against the extension of the mischief, and to facilitate the return of the land to its former condition. An

officer of the Irrigation Department—Mr. Nicolls—had been already deputed in January 1889 to examine the tract, and to report on the measures to be taken for its drainage and reclamation. In due time his report was submitted: when it appeared that the main cause of the mischief was to be found in a succession of several years of abnormal heavy rainfall, in percolation from the uplands, and in the gradual choking up and obstruction of the natural lines of drainage. After considering the report, the Lieutenant-Governor caused active steps to be taken, under the advice of the Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Department, to carry out a scheme proposed for draining the uplands, for clearing the obstructed channels, and for opening up throughout the area the freest means for escape of water into the Ganges which flows along the waste tract. The total cost of these operations, which were partially carried out during the year under review, and which are in course of execution and completion, is estimated at about 2½ lakhs, of which Rs. 31,459 have been up to the present granted. When completed, it is hoped that by degrees, should there be no continuance, at present, of years of abnormal rainfall, the land will recover its former condition.

Effect of floods in Mainpuri and Etah.

Besides the mischief arising from the swampy low lands in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, considerable damage had been done along the valley of the Káli Nadi in the Mainpuri and Etah Districts, by the great floods which occurred in the years 1884 and 1885; and, in a lesser degree, by the causes which have been at work in the Bhúrganga. Land had deteriorated by the spread of swamp: and rank grass had spread considerably. The area affected by this cause lies mainly in the district of Mainpuri; the annual revenue of the area affected in the two districts amounting to Rs. 51,538, of which Rs. 12,518 will probably have to be remitted. The mischief done in this area is less than along the tract previously described, lying in the vicinity of the Ganges.

Coercive processes: Oudh.

In Oudh the land revenue was paid in full and with punctuality. It was collected with ease. Writs of demand and arrests of defaulters both diminished, and the severer processes to enforce payment were sparingly used.

North-Western Provinces.

In the North-Western Provinces there has been a material increase in the number of processes for the recovery of revenue; but it is mainly due to the action taken by the Board of Revenue to enforce the substitution of legal for the illegal and irregular methods of collection which in some districts had become undoubtedly prevalent. The ease with which the revised and enhanced revenues in the Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, and Basti districts in the first year of their incidence were got in is a satisfactory part of the year's record, and is evidence of the moderation and evenness of the revised assessment.

Revenue money-orders, North-Western Provinces.

There was a very considerable increase in the North-Western Provinces, amounting to over 19 per cent., in the total value of revenue money-orders issued, the number of orders having increased from 96,608 to 114,313, and the amount remitted from Rs. 19,54,940 to Rs. 23,40,756. The scheme is reported to have worked without friction of any kind, no case of abuse or fraud having been discovered during the

obscure men to the surface, and to relegate to comparative obscurity the classes on whom the public attention has been up to recent times concentrated. The structure of the old society is becoming unstable throughout. These changes may be for good or evil: this is not the place to discuss that aspect of the matter; but there can be no doubt that, one by one, the forces which have hitherto held Native society together are being loosened; and that whole masses of the community are being melted as in a crucible, and are gradually losing the form and colour which have hitherto distinguished them, to take what new shape or to re-appear in what combinations it is premature to conjecture.

Ejectment of tenants.

Applications for the ejectment of tenants increased in the North-Western Provinces from 126,302 to 130,600, but the area covered by the notices was nearly 10,000 acres less than in 1888-89. Ejectment actually took place in only 32·4 per cent. of the area concerning which notices were issued, and the area from which tenants were ejected was only ·31 per cent. of the area held with recorded rights, or for more than 12 years. The area of such land, notwithstanding ejectment, increased by ·85 per cent. on the previous year; and the total area in which occupancy rights, though not yet formally declared, have actually accrued, has risen to 60 per cent. of the tenant area of the Province. There is no cause for fearing that landlords are, as a rule, availing themselves to any undue extent of their powers either to destroy occupancy rights when acquired or to prevent their accrual.

Oudh: working of Rent Act of 1886.

The subject of most interest in the district reports in Oudh continues to be the working of the Rent Act of 1886, and the action taken under it by the landlords for the removal of their tenants and for the enhancement of rent. So far as the statistics go, it is clear that action under it is still extremely limited in extent, that the provisions of the law are now very widely known and understood, and that though its limitations on the landlord's power both of eviction and enhancement are undoubtedly exceeded, these breaches are not of frequent occurrence. Though the notices of ejectment were nearly half as numerous again as in 1889, the actual number of evictions under the Act were not more than the infinitesimal proportion of 0·05 per cent. upon the number of recorded holdings. It is true that, according to inquiries in some districts, a good many tenants are reported to have been removed from their possessions otherwise than by due process of law; and it is probable from the different annual reports that the researches of the Deputy Commissioners have been in some districts much less painstaking than in others; but it is also evident that the record of these investigations was based in different districts on varying standards of what constitutes an illegal eviction. In two districts every case in which land abandoned by an insolvent tenant has been given to another has been entered against the landlord as a breach of the law. Under the strict letter of the law the landlord should in these circumstances file at the tahsíli a notice of his intention to treat the land as abandoned; but so long as it has in truth been given up, the omission of this formality is not of vital importance. This

has been the view evidently taken by other Deputy Commissioners; but it is well that Deputy Commissioners should keep themselves informed of the changes in occupancy effected in this informal way: for there are many indications among some of the tenantry of an ignorance, or where there is knowledge, of a feudal submissiveness, which might be abused. The duty of furnishing this information to the Deputy Commissioners has been laid by express instruction on their kanúngo and patwári staff; and the value of it is shown alike in the information given by those Deputy Commissioners who have taken trouble in the matter and by the absence of that information among those who have not. One Deputy Commissioner reports that the enhanced rent which the landlord obtains by ejectment "is obtained not alone in the case in which notice has issued, but in the much more numerous cases in which the tenant under threat of issue of notice agrees to pay enhanced rent." This is *primâ facie* extremely probable, and these conditions may occur on any estate of which the manager is masterful and determined: but the Deputy Commissioner has given no evidence of his assertion, nor do the other reports show that illegal enhancements have been procured by threats of the sort. The Government has, from the first, taken practical means to spread among the people more general knowledge of the provisions of the Rent Act, which, as time passes, will become more and more familiar to those whom they concern.

Legal enhancement under the Oudh Revenue Act.

Applications for the enforcement of the legal enhancement under the Oudh Revenue Act are, as might be expected, few. The provisions of the law are now more generally known, and the enhancement permitted by the Act is so moderate as to be rarely resisted. The point of real interest is the extent to which the restriction of the Act is evaded in practice. It is evident from the reports that evasions of the law occur in all districts, in some more frequently than in others; but these were to be expected whether in ignorance or by design, and nowhere are they so numerous as to be of any consequence. The protection of the tenantry against excessive enhancement is practically complete. The exceptions will diminish under the personal influence of the District Officers with the great landlords, who own the greater portion of the Province. There is a danger, as the Deputy Commissioner of Partábgarh apprehends, that the law may be more skilfully evaded by a system of fines on the renewal of leases, but there is no present sign of the adoption of this stratagem; and in all probability no serious endeavour to enhance rents will be made till after the conclusion of the settlement operations which are spreading all over Oudh. By that time the land will have had a long rest, and the tenantry will have become more thoroughly alive to the privileges given them by their Rent Act. There are not wanting indications, meanwhile, that no concessions in the form of Rent Act will satisfy that class of the peasantry who regard themselves as ousted proprietors; cultivating as tenants lands which are their own; and awaiting only the advent of a new settlement again to urge claims which they regard as laid, but not as extinguished, at the last land revenue settlement.

Patwaris: re-arrangement and revision of circles, North-Western Provinces.

In the North-Western Provinces good progress has been made in carrying out the scheme for the re-arrangement of patwáris' circles and the revision of patwáris' pay schedules, and there now remain only seven districts in which the scheme still has to be introduced. The object of the scheme was to secure to every patwári a minimum salary of Rs. 7 per mensem, with a fair proportion of circles in which the pay ranged from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12. Circles were re-modelled in accordance with the rule that the maximum area of cultivation in a circle should not exceed 1,500 acres. These revisions have interfered with the regular working of the patwári system of the district; and the Board have issued instructions for reducing the inconvenience and lessening the hardship of sudden changes, and for postponing their actual introduction in districts which are very shortly to come under settlement. But the improvements in efficiency and economy which have resulted are so undoubted that the Board will ensure the completion of the revision, under any conditions as to its application which they may consider desirable, in the few districts that remain. In this respect the most important event of the year was the revision for the Benares Division, reported by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and approved by Government. The attention of the Board had been drawn by the Government in its review of the revision of records in the permanently settled districts to the absolute necessity of maintaining the accuracy of the records recently prepared at much cost of time and money, and too much care cannot be bestowed on this subject. The patwári staff proved on examination to be strong enough numerically for present needs; but their pay was greatly below the scale of fair remuneration, and the staff itself was badly trained and indifferently educated. An increase of Rs. 58,000 a year was made to the salaries of the patwáris of the Division from the surplus receipts of the Patwári Rate Fund of the Province, and a large addition sanctioned for the kanúngo establishment of the Division.

Progress in western districts.

In the western Divisions the education of the patwári has been more thoroughly done, so that it is now possible to reduce the schools to the number required for the training of candidates. In the eastern districts the education of the patwáris demands the sustained attention of the Collectors.

Inaccuracy of rent-roll.

The Director, whose tours of inspection give him good opportunities for judging, is satisfied that the work of patwáris in most districts is distinctly good, and is yearly improving. Nevertheless, there has been evidence before Government that in certain districts the papers of the patwáris are still very untrustworthy. In Azamgarh these defects were undoubtedly due to deliberate fraud; in the deteriorated tracts of the Central Doáb it was as certain that the inaccuracies of the records were not fraudulent. Amid uncertainties of the seasons and unsettled prospects, old rents were retained on the rent-rolls which the tenants never paid, but which they were too dispirited to rectify by a new settlement with the landlord. The landlord on his part clung to the shadow of

his ancient rent, when the substance had gone. The formal re-adjustments of rentals in the deteriorated areas of the Doáb, which have been referred to in a previous page of this Summary, will set right much of the inaccuracies of the rent-rolls; and the special measures taken in Azamgarh have already succeeded in bringing the true assets on record through most of the district. But the experiences in the Doáb show that recorded rental is far from synonymous with collection; and that just account of the ease or difficulty in the realizations of rent still forms, as it has always done, a matter for careful inquiry and consideration by the officers who revise the assessments of the State revenue. With all the improvements which have been made in the system of village records, the responsible duty of assessment is not, and for long years cannot, be a purely arithmetical process.

Work in the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The Department of Land Records has been worked with care. Large additions have been made to the expenditure to meet necessary improvements in the staff, and economies have been made where inquiry proved them to be feasible. In the Benares Division, the areas of the tahsils are exceptionally large, and the intricacy and minute sub-division of proprietary and cultivatory rights there met with further increase the work of kánúngos. The re-measurement of the Gorakhpur and Basti Districts has largely increased the recorded number of fields and entries in the village papers, and it was felt that the results of this costly and elaborate survey would in a great measure be lost if the supervising establishment of the tahsils were not strengthened. Additions to the supervising establishment, comprising three supervising kánúngos, one registrar kánúngo and 15 assistant registrars, were therefore sanctioned. The pay of the patwáris of the Division were also greatly below the average of Rs. 8 per mensem which prevails elsewhere, and sanction has been accorded to proposals which secure a minimum pay of Rs. 7 per mensem, and a fair proportion of circles on Rs. 8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10. The additional expenditure in this Division will amount to Rs. 58,000, but nearly Rs. 40,000 have been saved by reductions elsewhere, and Rs. 10,000 in printing charges.

Settlements completed in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bulandshahr.

In Gorakhpur, Basti and Bulandshahr settlement operations have been closed by formal notification, and the final reports of the Settlement Officers have been received and printed. In Gorakhpur the demand has been raised from Rs. 17,34,476 to Rs. 24,39,413; in Basti from Rs. 13,32,775 to Rs. 19,44,175; and in Bulandshahr from Rs. 13,17,841 to Rs. 19,76,659. The punctuality and care with which the demand, notwithstanding the large increase in the assessment, has been realized in these districts, is evidence, as has already been stated, of the moderation and equableness of the revised revenue. In the Muzaffarnagar settlement good progress was made by the Settlement Officer and his Assistant. One tahsil and the greater part of four parganas were inspected and assessed by these two officers; the necessary reports were submitted to the Board before the close of the year; and the reports on the remainder of the district are expected by the Board in the current month. In Saháranpur 673 square miles were inspected, 1,488 square miles assessed, and the revision of the assess-

Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, and Jhansi.

ment of the entire district completed, resulting in an increase of Rs. 3,04,405, from Rs. 11,28,014 to Rs. 14,32,419. The assessments were sanctioned by the Board in time for the collection of the revised demand from the November instalment of 1890. The final report on the settlement has been received and the settlement closed, the total of the charges coming to the moderate aggregate of Rs. 108 per square mile. In Jhánsi the Settlement Officer and his Assistant completed the inspection of two tahsils, 680 square miles in area, but the majority of the records were not received from the Survey Department until the later months of the year, so that the work of verification of records and abstraction of assessment statistics was greatly delayed. It became impossible in consequence for the Settlement Officer to complete his assessments before the current settlement of the district expires, and the sanction of the Government of India has been given to the continuance of the present revenue demand for another year. The re-survey of the Tarái District was completed, and of 149 out of 170 villages in the Kumaun-Bhábar. In Oudh, settlement operations were commenced in the district of Unao.

Tarai and Kumaun-Bhabar.

Difficulties of the Garhwal survey.

The attempt to survey the Garhwál District has proved from various causes more difficult than was anticipated. This district is extremely mountainous, with a scanty population; the cultivation lying on scattered terraces, after the fashion common to all the Himálayan country. At the last settlement the survey had been made by unprofessional agency, in a rough manner, giving only approximate results; and experimental measurements supplementing other inquiries had given good reason to believe that there had been not only a large increase of cultivated area since the last settlement, but that much of the area cultivated at that settlement had escaped measurement. In April 1890 quarrels occurred between the surveyors and hillmen; scarcity prevailed, and famine threatened the tracts in and about which the survey was in progress; and it become necessary to suspend operations till the ensuing season. Difficulty was experienced, it was found also, in obtaining a sufficient supply of qualified surveyors from the plains to take service in the hills. The hillmen were doubtless conscious that owing to the extremely imperfect survey of the last settlement very considerable areas would now come to light, scattered here and there along the mountainous sides, which had escaped assessment. The conditions of the work were extremely distasteful to the surveyors who were residents of the plains, and it was found, as the work progressed, that the previous estimate had been far too low; nor is it yet known what will be the cost of the survey. Colonel Sandeman, the Survey Officer in charge, had estimated in 1887 the cost of survey and of preparation of village papers in two years at Rs. 60,000; the total assessable area being taken at 300 square miles, the total area at 500 square miles, and at an average cost per square assessable mile of Rs. 200, and of Rs. 120 per square mile of total area. In 1890 Colonel Sandeman estimated a total cost of no less than Rs. 5,01,356, the total area being taken at 1,045 square miles, of which 823 would be assessable. The Local Government is still in correspondence with the

Government of India on the subject. The survey, meanwhile, is now proceeding more satisfactorily; and it is probable that in the course of at most two seasons the work, so far as it has to be carried out by scientific methods (for it is now under consideration whether the professional survey should not be confined to the lower and more fertile tracts), will have been completed.

Court of Wards, North-Western Provinces.

The Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces had under its charge 116 estates with a rental demand, current and arrears, amounting to 17 lakhs of rupees. In Oudh there were 44 estates under the Court with a rental demand of nearly 22 lakhs. The rent recoveries came to 90 per cent. of the current rent in the North-Western Provinces, 96 per cent. in Oudh: to 36 per cent. of rent arrears in the North-Western Provinces, 29 per cent. in Oudh. Sixteen estates were released during the year, and the payments towards debt in the two provinces aggregated the large sum of nearly 8½ lakhs. There are only two estates in which liquidation of the debt appears to be nearly hopeless, and good progress has very generally been made in the adjustment of the affairs of the properties in the charge of the Court. Less has been done for the improvement of the properties than was to have been expected after the repeated injunctions of the Government; and the Board have been asked carefully to examine the budgets and satisfy themselves that, where means permit, adequate provision has been made for expenditure on improvement, and particularly in help to the tenants on such improvements as they can effect. Where wells can be cheaply constructed, there are advantages in leaving the well to be made by the tenant. The Manager and his subordinates are relieved of the minute and constant supervision which is essential to success in well-sinking; the tenant has a personal interest in the soundness of the well; and assistance in one or other of the many forms in which it can be readily given will induce many to undertake the improvement of their own holdings which is at the same time an improvement and a security to the owner's property.

State properties, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The State properties in the possession of Government in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh had an aggregate rental of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees. The largest and most valuable portions of them are the lands of the Tarái and the Kumaun-Bhábar and the Dudhi Estate in Mirzapur—lands which have for the most part been reclaimed from jungle, and in which extensive works of reclamation and irrigation are still continued. The expenditure in these estates classed under improvement came to 1¼ lakhs. Rents were paid with punctuality.

Experiments in Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The principal experiments under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture were of two kinds. In the first set of experiments the object was the preservation and extension of natural grasses in usar land. To this end portions of usar plains were enclosed by a wire fence or ditch and cattle were excluded. Enclosure has unquestionably induced a vigorous growth of grass, and the grasses are slowly improving in quality; but the staple grass is still the common usar grass which dies down after the rains, and which, though largely eaten by

animals, is not nourishing. The attempt to induce trees to grow within these enclosures has been generally a failure.

More hopeful is the second set of experiments. A portion of the plain is after some years of enclosure kept continuously under the plough, and a stock of cattle and sheep is maintained from the grasses which grow on the plain and from the produce of the reclaimed land. The milk of the cows is sold and the manure is used for the improvement of the cultivated portion.

Saharanpur and Lucknow Gardens.

The gardens at Saháranpur and Lucknow covered their expenses, and their service to the public in the distribution of seeds and plants is yearly more appreciated.

Avenues.

Two hundred and fifty-eight miles of avenue were planted during the year on the State high-roads, and the aggregate length of avenues is now over 5,000 miles. The income from loppings and fellings nearly met the charges of the year.

Emigration.

Emigration has much increased during the last two years. The emigrants registered in 1890 numbered 19,133. They were recruited mainly for Demerara and Trinidad.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Income Tax.

The gross receipts were Rs. 22,25,000, or Rs. 36,000 higher than in the previous year, while net receipts were Rs. 21,91,000 against Rs. 21,55,000 in 1889-90. The charges decreased by about Rs. 400. There were a few more assessees (59.700 against 59,200); and a slightly smaller number of incomes under Rs. 750 were taxed. Objections to original assessments decreased, but coercive measures were more largely resorted to. The average assessment per 1,000 of population was Rs. 42, and the average number of persons assessed per 1,000 was 1·48, which give an average of Rs. 28 for each person assessed.

Stamps.

The figures marginally noted exhibit the results of the year of report and its predecessor. The decrease in net receipts was thus Rs. 1,91,000; but 1889-90 was a very exceptional year, and the receipts of the year under report were higher than the budget estimate. Decreased litigation, owing principally to a bad season, accounted for the greater part of the decrease.

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Gross receipts,	66,20,000	64,25,000
Charges ...	1,56,000	1,52,000
Net receipts...	64,64,000	62,73,000

The anticipation expressed last year, that the number of licensed vendors would be found sufficient for the wants of the Provinces, has been justified, their number having increased only from 2,647 to 2,680.

Prosecutions rose from 632 to 915, showing increased activity in dealing with offenders against the Stamp law.

Excise.

The gross receipts of the year ending October 1890 were Rs. 54,16,000, or Rs. 2,91,000 less than those of the preceding year. More than half the decrease is due to still-head duty on country spirits, which fell from Rs. 1,781 to Rs. 1,541 (in thousands). License fees for country spirits fell from Rs. 1,383 to Rs. 1,296: outstill licenses from Rs. 397 to Rs. 366: and farming fees from Rs. 162 to Rs. 140. Still-head

duty on rum has been steadily increasing for several years, and was Rs. 407 against Rs. 338. Receipts from hemp, drugs and opium increased; the former from Rs. 708 to Rs. 731, and the latter from Rs. 777 to Rs. 789. Tári fell from Rs. 105 to Rs. 93. The remaining smaller heads of income were practically stationary.

Decrease since 1886-87 of income from spirits, and increase from opium and drugs.

Since 1886-87 the income from spirits has been decreasing, and that from opium (except in the year under report, when there was a slight decrease) and drugs increasing. The increase from opium has been attributed to restriction of poppy growing and better measures for prevention of smuggling, but as yet it is impossible to say if this is the true explanation. Increase from drugs may be due to greater competition among the farmers; but increased consumption of drugs is especially open to objection, and endeavours are being made to ascertain whether the habitual use of drugs is increasing, and, if so, from what cause.

Revision of still-head duty rates.

The question of revising the rates of still-head duty, and reviewing the system of Excise in these Provinces, has been for some time before the Local Government, and was finally disposed of shortly after the expiry of the year under review. It will therefore be premature to enter on the present occasion into any detailed account of the measures which have been decided upon. It will be sufficient to say that, as now arranged, instead of an uniform rate of still-head duty of Re. 1 per gallon on liquor of full strength, there will be in future imposed a still-head duty of Re. 1-8-0 on liquor between 23° and 27° under proof, and Re. 1 per gallon on liquor between 48° and 52° under proof. The number of distilleries has also been considerably reduced, and will be further brought under reduction within a limited period. The object in arranging this has been to differentiate the still-head duties, according to strength of liquor; and to abolish distilleries other than those at the head-quarters of the district, where alone there is some reasonable guarantee of a differentiated rate being levied without malpractices on the part of those entrusted with testing the liquor: and against illicit removal of liquor, which has not paid duty, from the distillery. The facilities which exist in Madras or in Bombay for watching illicit manufacture and sale, owing to the Excise establishments in those Presidencies being amalgamated with the Salt or Opium Department, are not available in these Provinces. To create a large preventive or detective establishment, solely for the purposes of exercising a check on the manufacture, distillation and sale of liquor would not only in itself prove extremely costly, but would become a source of infinite annoyance to the people at large; who would be placed at the mercy of a large number of underlings bent on realizing the largest gains possible in their position, whether by taking bribes indirectly in order to allow illicit distillation to continue under their eyes, or by sharing in the profits of such distillation. In the eastern and central districts of the Province, where the mahua tree abounds, the means of distillation are obtainable at the cost of a few annas, or even of a few pice; and if the still-head duty is raised beyond the point at which a little risk is worth running for the sake of illicit gain, experience has shown that illicit

manufacture of spirits from the mahua fruit will be at once resorted to. Similarly, with regard to the number of shops for the sale of excise liquor, it has been the aim of the Government for many years to apportion the number of such shops approximately to the population, with a view, not of stimulating consumption of liquor, but of combating illicit distillation. In many districts, especially in districts where materials for distilling are in every man's hand, certain classes will drink: and if excise liquor is not provided, they will drink liquor which pays no duty. It is not a question between liquor and water, but between excised and unexcised liquor. Masses of the population never touch liquor, and no inducement is held out by the Local Government to these to do so. Other classes among them, including many of the lowest inhabitants of the towns, must either drink or consume drugs. If they cannot get excised liquor, they will obtain liquor which has not paid excise. In the eastern and central districts, as has been said, facilities for illicit manufacture more than abound. Reduction of shops in such districts, or raising the rate of still-head duty, are certain to bring about increase of consumption: not, it will be understood, of excised liquor, but of unexcised liquor. The licensees of shops maintain a watch at present on unexcised liquor; and themselves form, therefore, a detective agency which, imperfect though it may be, is preferable to any police, working under the conditions which alone are possible in these Provinces.

Fall in license fees for retail sale of country liquor.

The immediate effect of the orders which have issued as to revision of the still-head duty has been to bring about a considerable reduction in license fees for shops for retail sale of country liquor; but it is anticipated that there will be an increase in still-head duty, as in many districts very strong liquor was removed from distilleries at only Re. 1 a gallon and watered down before sale. Thus the same duty passed out a much larger amount of alcohol.

Reduction in number of chandu and madak shops.

The number of *chandu-madak* shops has been further reduced. There were 48 as against 54 in the preceding year. The question of prohibiting consumption in the shops is under consideration.

Excise prosecutions.

Excise prosecutions decreased from 997 to 893, and opium prosecutions from 664 to 641.

FORESTS.

Surplus.

The results of the year's administration in all departments of the forest business were good. The surplus reached the large sum of Rs. 7,18,982, which, though less by Rs. 32,026 than the surplus of 1889-90, is far in excess of any previous year. In the Oudh Circle the receipts were the highest on record. The profits of the Department were mainly given on large contracts for sleepers and the increased trade in timber, which the development of railways has brought.

Boundaries.

The forest boundaries have been receiving attention and, except in the School Circle, the demarcation is now very complete, and the pillars are reported to be in good order.

Working plans.

The working plan for the Kohtri Palain forests was the only plan sanctioned during the year in the Central Circle. An officer was specially deputed to collect data for the preparation of working plans in Kumaun, but ill-health prevented his completing the work allotted to him. Sufficient information has, however, been collected to admit of the preparation of plans for the sál and khair areas of Kumaun. It is hoped that these will be completed during the present year. Much still remains to be done in the preparation of working plans in this important Circle, but the establishment of Forest Officers is for the present below its normal strength, and it is to be feared that little can be done this winter to advance their completion. In the Oudh Circle the Gorakhpur plan has been completed, and has been sent to the Inspector-General of Forests for opinion, but has not yet been received by Government. The Kheri working plan, which has been for years under preparation, has again been returned to the Conservator for revision in the light of the remarks of the Inspector-General of Forests. The proposals of the plan have in the main been accepted by Government; it remains to throw these proposals into a form technically correct. In the School Circle no new plans were taken in hand, but a supplement to explain and define the operations of the Dehra Dún plan was under preparation.

Deviations from working plans.

The execution of the sanctioned plans has been lately subjected to very careful examination in the office of the Inspector-General. The deviations have been numerous, but they have been all satisfactorily explained by alterations in the market or in the circumstances of the forest themselves. The inquiry into these deviations has, however, illustrated the necessity, which has been long impressed by this Government on the officers of the Department, of greater simplicity and elasticity in the construction of the plans. The sources of convenient supply have been very much widened by the construction of railways and forest roads; and the conditions of the market vary so considerably, that the system of working the forests must be regulated to a large extent by commercial as well as by technical considerations.

Necessity of limiting deviation.

At the same time it is the duty of the Forest Officers to adhere strictly to the provisions of the plans until the approval of Government is given to any variations which the officer in charge may consider to be expedient. The whole object of the plans is to inform the Government fully of the character of its property, and to substitute for the caprices of changing officers a well considered and well ordered programme of work. Changes in the markets, inaccuracies of forecast, and other causes will often induce alteration of these programmes; but it must be distinctly understood that the plans are binding upon both Deputy Conservators and Conservators till any proposed variations have been sanctioned by Government. The plans already approved by Government have been prepared with a care which has been often of superfluous minuteness, but this affords the greater reason for their being scrupulously respected until the object and reason of any projected change has been fully explained and agreed to; and Conservators will hold themselves responsible that these orders are obeyed.

Increase in area protected against fire.

There was an increase of 50,000 acres in the area in which protective measures were taken against fire, and 1,414,000 acres were actually saved from fire at the moderate cost of 5·17 pies per acre. The proportion of failure was under 3 per cent., and the success attained is creditable to the energy and watchfulness of the Forest Officers and their staff. Succeeding fires have abated, except in the Oudh Circle, where the matter has been brought to the special notice of the Civil Officers of Government to ascertain the causes of these serious attacks on a valuable State property. Important experiments were conducted in the systematic firing of chír forests.

Roads, bridges and buildings.

A sum of nearly Rs 88,000 was expended on the construction of roads, bridges and buildings. The extension of communications in the forests and the careful maintenance of all existing roads is essential to the development of the timber and fuel trade; and it is also necessary that there should be proper shelter for the officers and men of the forest staff. At the same time the expenditure on buildings should be jealously guarded by the Conservators In most of the working plans the number and character of the buildings needed in the several forests for the proper accommodation of the officials has been carefully specified, but in the blocks which are not yet covered by formal plans, Conservators have been asked to give very special examination to the necessities of the case before they sanction expenditure on this head.

Sale of timber and fuel.

Timber to the amount of 4,195,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 6,447,000, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 4,14,982, were removed from the forests during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were:—Timber 4,291,000 cubic feet, fuel 6,411,000 cubic feet, and minor produce Rs. 3,86,971. There was thus some decrease in the output of timber, and some increase in the sale of fuel and minor produce These figures include rough estimates of the produce taken away by free grantees and rightholders.

Relations of Revenue and Forest Officers.

There is satisfactory evidence in the reports of increased co-operation and good understanding between the Revenue and Forest Officers. This will be the case if the Forest Officers, on the one hand, are careful to respect the expectations and privileges of their neighbours, and District Officers, on the other, help and support the Forest Officers in the protection of their forests. Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to cultivate these good relations. The State property is becoming yearly more valuable as the new railways bring their timber within reach of a rapidly widening circle of customers, and the Commissioner's influence will moderate departmental narrowness when necessary, and assure the labours of the staff that prompt and active help from the Magistracy which is their due.

EDUCATION.

Cost and distribution of expenditure.

The expenditure, direct and indirect, on institutions connected with the Department of Public Instruction rose from Rs. 27,44,119 to Rs. 30,99,242, or by over 12 per cent. This increase was met by an advance of 52 per cent. on the fees realized in 1889-90, when

receipts on this account were Rs. 4,71,722 as compared with Rs. 7,30,757 in the year under report. Receipts from municipal funds increased 10 per cent., from public funds 1 per cent., and from all other sources 13 per cent. Private enterprise, as indicated by the amounts spent from private sources, appears to direct its efforts mainly towards secondary education, whereas the total expenditure from public funds is fairly evenly divided between primary and secondary instruction. Indirect expenditure being excluded, 75 per cent of the total cost of primary education is defrayed by Government, while in the case of University and secondary education the similar percentages are 51 and 38 only. The prominence given to secondary education, chiefly as the result of private effort, is emphasized by the proportions to the total cost of expenditure, direct and indirect, so far as it can be distributed, on the various stages of education. These are 11, 56, 29 and 2 in the case of University, secondary, primary and special education, respectively.

Increase of fees.

The following table exhibits the average monthly attendance in colleges and college classes during the year, and the total amount spent on that class of University education known as English Arts education:—

Attendance in colleges and college classes.

		1888-89	1889-90	1890-91.	Percentage of increase since 1888-89.
Number of students on the roll monthly at—	Muir College ..	177	205	299	68
	Queen's ,, .	92	135	174	89
	Agra ,, .	137	175	200	46
	Canning ,,	120	164	228	90
	Aligarh ,,	60	61	102	70
	Total of all colleges and college classes.	718	907	1,197	66
		Rs	Rs	Rs	
Expenditure on University (English Arts) education from—	Public funds ..	1,15,066	1,15,665	1,01,178	—11
	Municipal funds .	8,193	6,850	6,425	—22
	Fees	24,452	33,181	43,607	85
	Other sources .	70,410	71,626	70,092	—4
	Total	2,17,121	2,27,322	2,21,402	2
Percentage of total expenditure defrayed by—	Public funds	53	50	45	.
	Fees	10	14	19	
Cost per student ..	Total	302	250	184	—39
	To public funds .	160	127	81	—47

University education continued to show a healthy tendency to spread, while the expenditure incurred on that account by the State diminished. In the last three years public expenditure has fallen one-tenth; the sum raised by fees has been enhanced by some 85 per cent.; while the number of students has increased by 66 per cent.: so that the cost of each student to public funds has declined in the same period from Rs. 160 to Rs. 84. The increase in the number of students at the Canning, Benares and Aligarh Colleges was especially marked; it was in the case of the first no less than 90 per cent. since 1888-89. The year was the first in which no college sent up students for the Calcutta University examinations. Fourteen candidates appeared at the examination for the M. A. degree of the Allahabad University, of whom seven passed. In the B. A. examinations 90 out of 155 were successful, or 58 as compared with 59 per cent. in 1890, and this notwithstanding that the number of candidates was almost exactly double that in the preceding

University education.

year. The students who presented themselves for the Intermediate test were not so successful as in 1890, only 43 per cent. passing as compared with 57, a result which is accounted for partly by the comparatively searching character of the examination which was formerly lenient, and partly by the increased number of students in colleges, which prevents tutors from giving the same attention to individual pupils.

English and Vernacular secondary schools.

There was a slight decline in the number of pupils at English and Vernacular secondary schools, the totals having been in 1889-90, 25,107 and 29,889 respectively, against 24,000 and 29,254 in the year of report. In the case of the English schools the fall was sufficiently accounted for by a rise in the fee income of 49 per cent. A greater strictness in the Entrance Examination of the University caused a diminution of the success of candidates for Matriculation, while a similar result at the English Middle Examination was explained by a radical change in the character of the test. A thorough knowledge of English became essential to success, and many pupils trained under the old system, by which instruction was imparted in the Vernacular, so that the pupils obtained no practical knowledge of English, though they had received two years' warning, failed from their defective acquaintance with that language Some difficulty in teaching in English was felt during the two years by masters, who had hitherto been accustomed to teach their classes in the Vernacular. The returns disclose an increasing number of private students who present themselves for matriculation; in 1888 there were none such, while in the years 1889—91 the numbers were 271, 245 and 313 respectively. Great attention was paid to physical education and the improvement of boarding-houses attached to secondary schools.

Primary schools.

There was a rise in the total number of pupils in primary schools from 145,412 to 149,513. It was, however, confined entirely to the lower stage, as there was a slight decrease in the upper stage from 25,385 to 25,225. The number of pupils in receipt of an education which would be of any use to them in after life showed no improvement on the figures for the previous year. In the Agra Division, where in previous years the deterioration of primary education had been most marked, there was a distinct recovery.

Normal schools.

As last year, there were four Normal schools for the training of teachers; one of these, that at Bareilly, will shortly be amalgamated with the Lucknow institution. The number of pupils attending the schools was 314 as compared with 309 in 1889-90.

Female education.

The number of Native girls receiving instruction in English increased from 1,152 to 1,304, which is nearly double the number shown in the returns for 1888-89. They are, however, almost entirely of the Christian religion. There was a slight diminution in the number of Native girls attending classes taught in the Vernacular.

Grants earned under Code for European Schools.

A large increase of 14 per cent. occurred in the grant earned by schools under the Code of Regulations for European schools, which is explained partly by a rise in the number of scholars from 2,064 to 2,219, and partly by an enhancement of the rate of grant earned per

pupil. More pupils presented themselves at the final standard examination, but with a smaller proportion of success.

Subjects under consideration of the University.

The principal subjects under the consideration of the University were the establishment of a Faculty of Civil Engineering, the provision of an alternative entrance course of a more practical nature, and the period at which the bifurcation of studies should be allowed to commence. On the latter question it was decided unanimously by the Faculty of Arts that the specialization of studies should be thrown back to as early a stage of the University curriculum as was compatible with the previous acquisition of a sufficiently complete general education.

Boards of Studies.

It had been recognized, when the University was first established, that one of the principal causes which called for its establishment was the unsuitability of the Calcutta course to the requirements of the people of these Provinces. Small boards of studies were accordingly appointed to report on the alterations which were to be recommended in the curriculum. Separate boards were appointed in English, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, the Western Classics, History, Mathematics and Science. The degree to which the rules for the University complied with the requirements of the Act, in as far as they applied to the appointment, suspension and removal of examiners, was discussed, but it was not thought that the question called for an immediate decision.

Relation of colleges to the University.

The Lieutenant-Governor presided at the Convocation held on the 13th of January 1891 and delivered on that occasion the annual address; in which he took occasion, with reference to the relation of the Muir College with other colleges affiliated to the University, to deprecate the growth of the belief that the Muir College, more than other colleges, was identified with the University; or had been selected more especially to furnish the University hereafter (should the University become a teaching as well as an examining body) with the members necessary to enable it to exercise more varied functions. "That the University," he said, "may be truly provincial, all provincial educational institutions affiliated to it must in an equal degree feel they have a real and vital interest in its counsels. It would be fatal to the University if any one college claimed or obtained pre-eminence, or if any one body of men or order of ideas possessed themselves of the governing body. This is even more necessary on the Syndicate than on the Senate. The scheme of this University contemplates the ordinary administration of University matters by the authority delegated, through the Senate, on the Syndicate. It seeks, so far as may be, if I rightly define its purpose, to remove questions with which the University has to deal from the arena of passion, or the oblique vision of self-interest. Discussion, at least in the initial phases, of these questions is confined to those whose training and profession qualify them especially to deal with questions of education, or to men who have raised themselves to eminence in public administration, and whose experience and sagacity may be relied upon to save them from rash or unconsidered views. But the Syndicate being a small body, there is the more

necessity that there should be found within its ranks equal representation of all classes interested in the University. This necessity has not escaped the attention of those who are occupying themselves with the matter. But, whether in view of the need of giving our examining University not a semblance only but a reality of life, by identifying with it the interests of all institutions which are concerned: of eliminating as far as may be the elements of weakness from its counsels: and of endowing them with all the strength from outside sources which a representative character will assure them, it appears to me a matter which requires a clear enunciation of opinion such as on this occasion I desire to give to it. But if the colleges are to exert the influence due to them in the Senate, Syndicate or Faculties, it is as necessary, as we have seen it to be for their efficiency in teaching, that their Professors should be men of the highest culture and capacity. That is their business; it is vital to their success, and they will doubtless be careful to see to it."

Technical education: appointment of a Committee.

During the month of September 1890 a Committee was appointed to enquire into the practical measures taken in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and in the Province of Bengal to introduce or encourage technical education. The inquiries of the Committee were specially directed to the schools and institutes established at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, with the view of giving competent theoretical and practical knowledge, more especially in a course of mechanical engineering, such as is necessary more especially in connection with steam engines, railway workshops and iron foundries. There exists at Roorkee a Government Engineering College and Government workshops, in which are taught the theory, and something of the practice, necessary to acquire a competent knowledge of building and road construction and maintenance. That College contains the nucleus necessary for the desired instruction; and by its expansion the needs of the Province in the direction of mechanical engineering may be met. The introduction of drawing into vernacular and English schools, and the establishment of a School of Art, were among the points which the Committee were requested to consider. Their report was not submitted until after the close of the year under review, and its discussion does not therefore fall within the limits of this Summary. The subject is one of considerable importance; for, with the extension of railways, water-works, mills and similar enterprises in these Provinces, the use of machinery is becoming common, and the necessity of training schools, both for Europeans and Eurasians born and bred in the country, and for the natives of the country, is more and more felt.

Need of means of instruction in mechanics.

At present mechanics have to be brought as a rule into India at great cost; and there seems to be no sufficient reason why practical instruction should not be given to the classes above alluded to in these Provinces, which would enable them to compete successfully with the classes of men who are at present imported. It has often been pointed out that the kind of education at present given to Natives is mainly of a literary kind, and that the market is consequently over-stocked with

graduates who have acquired a knowledge of English literature, but are untrained in mechanical arts. The reproach is merited; but the attention which the subject is now receiving will lead to instruction being given which should prove of material use to those who are anxious to adopt the business of a mechanical engineer.

Assistance given by the University.

The University has shown itself willing to co-operate with any measure having for its end the acquirement of proficiency in the Physical Sciences; and its powerful support may be relied upon to further the growth of the particular branch of technical education now in question. Technical education in the fullest sense of the term embraces a variety of arts and industries, in many of which it is extremely doubtful whether instruction can be usefully given to Native artisans; who, in many of their own industries, working with their own tools, and according to their hereditary rules, turn out work which, in point of finish, execution or design, is, of its kind, unapproachable.

The direction in which technical education can usefully be given would seem to be more especially in those industries in which the English particularly excel, that is to say, in mechanical industries.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital Statistics.

Birth and death rates.

The birth and death-rates for 1890 were 39·70 and 37·27 respectively, the latter showing a rise of 6·16 per mille of population on the rate for 1889, due to the exceptionally unhealthy character of the year, the principal contributory cause having been increased mortality from fever. There were also severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox. A calculation from the data furnished by the census of 1881, and the returns of births and deaths recorded in the subsequent sanitary reports, gave the population at the beginning of 1891 as 47,068,587, whereas the number as given by the census in 1891 is 46,931,002. This close correspondence affords a valuable indication of the general accuracy of the vital returns.

Progress of water-works.

The water-works at Agra were opened on the 3rd December 1890, those at Allahabad on the 26th March 1891 (both works being opened by the Viceroy), and the works of Benares, at the close of the year, were in a forward state. At Cawnpore and Lucknow the subject received the close attention of the municipalities, which have decided, the former to adopt a water and drainage scheme, and the latter to prepare a project for a water-supply from the Gumti. Act I of 1891, prescribing the duties and powers of Municipal Committees in regard to the construction and maintenance of water-works, which has been already mentioned, was passed in March 1891.

Sanitary Board.

Rules to determine the functions of the Sanitary Board and its relations to Government, local authorities, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Public Works Department were passed, the effect of which is that the Board has been made a consultative and not an executive body.

Its duties and functions.

The Sanitary Board have assisted the Government by suggestions for the better registration of vital statistics, by considering and putting before it a Bill for village sanitation, and by undertaking a sanitary

survey of tracts which have from one or other reason become water-logged, and which require, for the improvement of the health of the inhabitants, careful drainage. The Board is at present in an experimental stage. From its composition, consisting as it does of officers who meet only during the summer months at the head-quarters of the Government, it cannot sit with any regularity except in the summer months. Each of the officers of whom it is composed has the duties of his own department to attend to, and the members of the Board can give but a secondary place to the functions which they are expected to discharge as members of the Sanitary Board. For this reason, among others, the Board was made a consultative and not an executive body. Composed of officers whose duties give them in the course of their ordinary administrative work very many opportunities of insight, from one or other point of view, into the sanitary conditions and requirements of the country, the Board may be expected as a consultative body to prove of material help to the Government: as an executive body it would certainly fail. It seems probable that a further field may be found for its usefulness should the Village Sanitation Bill now under consideration become law; that the preparation of rules or manuals for the guidance of District Officers may conveniently be entrusted to the Board; and that the execution of such measures as may be possible under the Act may conveniently be carried out under its general surveillance, and with its advice. Too much, meanwhile, must not be expected from such a body; and its usefulness will be found probably rather in originating schemes for the improvement of sanitation in one or other of its branches; laying before Government information, which otherwise would have been lost to it, as to the sanitary needs of one or other part of the Province; and advising it in the selection of its projects, and the direction of its sanitary measures, than in more direct and obvious forms of utility. The Sanitary Board will not however on that account be the less valuable; and it may be necessary to strengthen it before long by associating with it an Engineer of sufficient rank and experience to take part on the one hand in its deliberations, and to perform the duties of its Secretary; and on the other to carry out under the immediate orders of the Government measures which may be from time to time decided on in consultation with the Board.

Village Sanitation Bill.

During the year the Draft Bill submitted by the Sanitary Board for providing for village sanitation was circulated for the opinions of officers. The Government of India, in a Resolution of the Home Department, dated the 27th July 1888, in expressing its desire that a Sanitary Board should be constituted, had intimated that among other matters to be referred to its consideration was that of rural sanitation. It recorded its desire that "wherever the existing law makes no provision, or insufficient provision, for the enforcement of necessary sanitary measures in rural areas, there should be no hesitation in taking the necessary power by legislation."

Caution necessary in regard to village sanitation.

The Sanitary Board was invited by this Government to consider the subject, and at the close of the year 1889 forwarded to this Government a Draft Bill of which it proposed the introduction. This Bill having been circulated, was taken into consideration by the Govern-

ment with the opinions of the officers consulted in the close of 1890, when a fresh draft was prepared and again circulated for opinions. This draft, after further modifications, has since the close of the year of review been submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government. In dealing with the question of village sanitation in these Provinces it must be remembered that the needs or advantages of village sanitation are entirely foreign to the Native mind: and that any measure adopted to secure that end will be regarded by them without irritation so long only as sensible interference with their present habits, or so long as pecuniary assessment, are abstained from; and that in proportion as one or other of these press upon them will be deep discontent and annoyance. It is of the first importance that irritation and annoyance arising from the measures of the Government should be, as far as the rural classes are concerned, avoided in every possible way; and it is better that the rural population should live more or less in an insanitary condition than that they should live in a condition of acute irritation and discontent arising from efforts (especially if, at the best, those efforts must needs be extremely partial and limited,) to improve rural sanitation. This Government resolved on the adoption of measures to improve the water-supply of the large municipalities in these Provinces, because it believed that those centres of population, if unprotected by a proper water-supply, will remain, as they now are, the means of spreading disease, not only among the inhabitants of the municipalities themselves, but throughout the Province. All five cities in which the water-supply has been, or is being, introduced, namely, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Lucknow, are much resorted to by natives of all parts of the Provinces. Even in those municipalities, as experience has shown, while the boon of a pure water-supply is gladly accepted, the amount of the assessment necessary to pay for it is made the subject of complaint, especially among those who claim to be advanced representatives of Native opinion. But if in these large and exceptional centres of population it has been necessary to adopt, in the interests of the public at large, measures which have been shown to produce discontent, no such urgency can be felt in the case of the scattered villages, and innumerable small hamlets, which are the home of the rural population. The discontent of the rural millions is a very different matter to that of an urban population, aggregating in all five cities less than one single million. While therefore the propriety and expediency of endeavouring to lay the foundation of measures having for their aim gradually to improve the health of the rural population and the sanitary conditions in which they live, may be admitted, the adoption at present of provisions embracing the whole or any considerable majority of the population; or partaking of a coercive character in any sensible degree; or the adoption of stringent or vexatious measures in this regard, the necessity of which is not, never has been, and for long years will not be, apparent to the Native mind, should in these Provinces be carefully avoided.

Advisability of introducing a moderate measure capable of extension hereafter.

If much that may be desired cannot at present be effected, we can effect something, and that something should be in the direction on the one hand the most useful, and on the other the least likely to

provoke resistance. If experience shows a measure to be useful and successful, it may be extended gradually over large areas of population: and will indicate to the people the direction in which their sanitary condition is most defective; while facilitating hereafter, if successful, wider measures for the improvement of that condition in the one direction which is the most intelligible and least disagreeable to the people themselves.

Increase in vaccination.

The year was again noticeable for a very marked expansion in vaccination work, 859,358 persons having been successfully operated on in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as compared with 710,049 in 1889-90. In Oudh, where vaccination has, until lately, been neglected, there was an increase of 77,920, or 77 per cent. in the number of operations; to which the districts of Sultánpur and Hardoi contributed a large proportion. While the work done increased by 23 per cent., the expenditure was greater by 3 per cent. only, and amounted to Rs. 1,34,361; the cost of each successful vaccination declining from two annas 11 pies to two annas and six pies.

Backwardness in Oudh.

When the Lieutenant-Governor was on tour during the cold season of 1888-89 he found that vaccination in Oudh, as compared with the North-Western Provinces, was in an extremely backward state; and he issued instructions to all local district authorities to take steps at once to endeavour to remedy this state of affairs by their personal efforts, and by enlisting the co-operation and assistance of influential landlords and other Native gentlemen. The number of persons per thousand successfully vaccinated in 1887 was as follows:—

Lucknow	8·91	Fyzabad	2·90
Unao	3·53	Bahraich	4·91
Bara Banki	4·21	Gonda	1·36
Sitapur	2·18	Rae Bareli	4·30
Hardoi	6·07	Sultánpur	4·33
Kheri	2·39	Partábgarh	1·83

Measures taken by the Government.

In the district of Lucknow, alone, the number of persons successfully vaccinated per thousand of population approximately approached the standard which prevails in the most backward districts of the North-West: while the average annual mortality from small-pox in the North-West scarcely exceeded one per thousand, and in many districts fell much below the mortality in most Oudh districts, ranging from 3 to 5 per thousand. The Government desired that these facts should be at once brought to the notice of District, Local and Municipal Boards, of Deputy Collectors, Tahsíldárs and other subordinate Native officials, and of all influential landowners and Native gentlemen in each district. Religious prejudices have long since either disappeared or have been greatly weakened in regard to vaccination in other parts of India, and the Government considered that Oudh should no longer present to vaccination the opposition which characterized it. The result of these instructions, renewed from time to time, at the commencement of each vaccinating season, has been a very large increase of vaccination in

Oudh. The figures of successful vaccination in the united Provinces for successive years are:— **Comparative results.**

	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful operations.	Number *per mille* of population successfully vaccinated.	Primary Vaccinations.	Percentage of successful primary vaccinations.
1887-88	751,875	668,599	14 93	729,750	93·40
1888-89	764,190	668,154	15·14	743,140	92·74
1889-90	800,757	710,049	16 09	785,957	93·27
1890-91	989,169	859,358	19·48	948,626	92 96
Increase, 1890-91 ...	188,412	149,309	3·39	162,669	·31
Increase per cent. ...	23	21	...	20	...

During the same period the number of persons per thousand vaccinated in the districts above mentioned rose to the figures given below:— **Increase in Oudh.**

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Lucknow	8·91	9 44	11·68	18 06
Unao	3·53	4 31	5·51	6·56
Bara Banki ...	4 21	6·49	7·28	11·88
Sitapur	2·18	2·14	2 95	6·26
Hardoi	6·07	9·09	18·13	29 90
Kheri	2 39	2 65	3·79	5·41
Fyzabad	2·90	3·19	5 25	7 61
Bahraich	4·91	5·58	7·77	9·95
Gonda	1·36	1·68	3 34	5 63
Rae Bareli	4 30	4·52	5·11	5 72
Sultánpur	4·33	3·88	9·30	34·45
Partábgarh... ...	1·83	2·10	4·17	7·39

Taking the two Provinces separately, the progress made during the last three years may be judged of by the following statistics of successful operations:— **Increase in the united Provinces.**

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
N.-W. Provinces ...	609,259	623,935	698,275
Oudh	49,932	76,494	139,103
Total ...	659,191	700,429	837,378

These figures are capable of much further improvement, and it may hoped that before long the Provinces may show results more closely approximating to those which have been attained in other parts of India.

Municipalities have also been asked to consider whether the provisions of the Vaccination Act might not be, with their consent, applied to them. Of a total of 103 municipalities in the united Provinces, the Act had been applied to four only before the 1st of April 1890. During the year it was extended to two more, and of the remaining 97, 44 had, in compliance with the suggestion of Government, applied for the introduction of the Act: while 35 had decided to take no action. In the remaining 18 no decision had been come to. **Introduction of Vaccination Act into municipalities.**

Two hundred and fifty-four lunatics were admitted to asylums during 1890, the average for the four previous years having been 320. **Lunatic asylums.**

The decrease is accounted for by the more rigid scrutiny of claims for admission and the transfer of harmless criminal lunatics to jails. The daily average number of inmates in the asylums was 1,014·04, there being accommodation for 1,258. One hundred and seventy-one lunatics were discharged, of whom 107 were considered to be cured. Notwithstanding an outbreak of cholera in the Bareilly Asylum, the general death-rate (9·1 per cent) was unusually low, and the number of admissions to hospital was also small. Six escapes occurred during the year, one from the Benares and five from the Lucknow Asylum. Measures were taken, on the recommendation of a committee of inquiry, to improve the buildings of the latter asylum, in order to provide for the security of the inmates. The total expenditure was Rs. 75,100, or Rs. 74-1-0 per head,—an increase of Rs. 7,669, or Rs. 7-4-11 per head, on the expenditure for the preceding year, which is accounted for by unusually high building charges and in a less degree by a rise in the cost of food. There was a falling off in the number of lunatics employed as manufacturers and in the amount of their earnings. A dairy farm was started at Bareilly in connection with the asylum with the object of supplying pure milk to the troops. During the year rules were drawn up under the Lunatic Asylums Act to regulate the place of detention of lunatics while under observation.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The increase over the previous year in the number of patients attending the hospitals and dispensaries amounted to 9·4 per cent., a rise which has been exceeded once before, *viz.*, in 1888. Two million eight hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and sixty-nine persons applied for relief as out-door or in-door patients, as compared with 2,640,093 in the previous year. Females contributed to the rise in greater numbers than male patients, which shows that, owing to the excellent hospital accommodation for women now provided, and being provided, by the Dufferin Fund, the objections on the part of women to avail themselves of medical aid are losing force. The number of women and children attending the dispensaries as out-door or in-door patients during the year were 577,803 women and 691,490 children, as compared with 513,254 and 630,765, the numbers who had attended in the previous year. Eighteen new dispensaries were opened; of which nine were for the use of women. The number of surgical operations increased from 135,769 to 141,950, including respectively 17,152 and 18,581 major operations. Notwithstanding the increase of work done, expenditure decreased from Rs. 4,81,060 to Rs. 4,65,025; while the income increased from Rs. 6,10,528 to Rs. 6,12,237.

Increased attendance of women and children.

Agra Medical School.

Two hundred and nineteen pupils attended the Agra Medical School as compared with 229 in 1889-90. A new rule, excluding from the private class all male pupils who had not passed the middle class examination, accounts for most of the falling off. The first class of male students showed a large increase as compared with the corresponding class in the previous year; in the remaining three there was a decrease. There was a diminution in the average number of marks gained at the examination, especially noticeable in the case of private students. Thirty-eight female pupils were under instruction as

compared with 44 in the previous year. It is noteworthy that the eight women who obtained diplomas as Hospital Assistants earned a higher percentage on the maximum marks than the male students who passed the same examination. Measures were taken by the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to provide scholarships at certain schools for girls anxious to enter later at the Medical School, in order to obtain a higher general standard of education in students who hereafter pass out of the School. The Maternity Hospital was opened by the Viceroy during the year, and a new *post mortem* theatre was completed after its close. Alterations to the dissecting room were in progress. A Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology and Morbid Anatomy was appointed.

Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

The assistance of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has been of the greatest value during the year in providing further hospitals for women, and in training female hospital assistants and midwives. All the larger districts, and many of the middle class or smaller districts, have established Local Branches which are affiliated to the Provincial Branch of the Fund: about one-half of the Province has now affiliated itself, and in every district so affiliated a female hospital has been built, or is in course of construction. The accommodation provided for women in these districts is now as good as it was before insufficient; and in some districts is superior to that furnished in the male hospitals. This is notably the case at Allahabad and Agra; but at the latter place a commencement has been made of large additions to the Thomason Hospital, which is used for the reception mainly of males. These additions will double the number of its wards, and will greatly improve the accommodation of the various offices attached to that hospital.

Maternity Hospital at Agra.

The Maternity Hospital, which was opened at Agra in November 1890 by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, consists of three large blocks for the separate use of Hindu, Muhammadan and domiciled European or Eurasian women. The hospital is intended not only as a means of instruction to pupils at the Female Medical School, but as a public institution for the benefit of the classes for whom the Dufferin Fund is constituted. The maternity wards are largely used, and promise to be of the greatest possible value. At Allahabad a new female first class hospital was also opened towards the close of the year of review; with a staff of lady doctors, hospital assistants, and nurses. Like the Maternity Hospital at Agra, it has accommodation both for natives of the country in the strictest sense of the term, and for Europeans and Eurasians. The foundations of a large hospital, which has since been completed, were laid at Naini Tal in September 1890. The hospital has been built as a memorial of his administration by the friends of Sir Henry Ramsay, who for very many years was Commissioner of the Division of Kumaun. This hospital also has accommodation for Europeans and Eurasians, as well as for Hindus and Muhammadans, in separate blocks; and will, it is believed, provide not only hospital accommodation, but serve as a sanitarium or home for convalescent Europeans whose health

Allahabad Hospital.

Naini Tal Hospital.

may have broken down owing to the stress of the hot or rainy season in the plains: and who, although not actually suffering from disease, may temporarily need medical care and advice. It is probable that the railway and other companies will avail themselves of this hospital, which is the first of its class opened in the hills in these Provinces.

Training of lady doctors, hospital assistants, nurses and midwives.

The Provincial Dufferin Fund Committee undertake at Agra the training of female hospital assistants, of whom a considerable number are now employed in the several female dispensaries, and are giving satisfaction to the Civil Surgeons under whom they carry on their duties. In the female hospitals of Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares, there are classes for the training of nurses, midwives and compounders, some of whom have left those hospitals on conclusion of their training, and have passed into active employ. The Provincial Committee have provided a scholarship for a student at the Lahore Medical College who is studying for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery; the Bareilly Municipal Committee have similarly provided a scholarship for the training of a second candidate of the same description at the same college.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District Boards: claim on fee income of tahsil and village schools.

A claim was advanced in behalf of District Boards in these Provinces to the difference between the fee income of tahsili and village schools in 1888-89 and that of the year 1883-84, when the system of local self-government was first introduced. This claim was based on a promise made by Government in 1885 that any increase on the figures of 1883-84 in the income from transferred services would be credited to the district fund, and be treated as forming part of the available district income. The important fact was overlooked, however, that a fresh Provincial contract—with all the limitations it imposed on the finances of the Local Government—had intervened between the date of the promise referred to and the year to which the demand related; and that the promise had therefore practically lapsed. As a matter of grace however—with the object of stirring up District Boards to their responsibilities in this direction—sanction was accorded to the utilization of the annual fee increments in question during the remaining period of the current Provincial contract, at the termination of which that the question is to be open to re-consideration. The sums claimed, and allotted, in 1888-89 aggregated about Rs. 78,000.

Scholarships at Agra Medical School.

Under regulations which were framed during the year by the Provincial Committee of the Dufferin Fund, a District Board is entitled, on payment to the Committee of a monthly scholarship of Rs. 10 for four years, or a lump sum of Rs. 450, to the services of a female Hospital Assistant from the Agra Medical School whenever one is available; also to educate, and claim the services of, a particular scholar. As regards the provision of funds for such scholarships, it has been decided that District Boards may utilize accumulated balances at credit of the Dispensary Fund of the district, or subscriptions specially collected for the purpose.

Rules of audit and accounts.

Various difficulties having been brought to notice in connection with the system of audit and accounts of District Boards, the whole subject was reviewed; and revised rules in regard to these matters were issued. Some of the principal changes made in the rules previously in force related to the treatment of uncashed or lapsed cheques, and the system recently introduced of making over certain petty public works to the control of District Boards. In the general revision of the rules, an endeavour was made to ensure simplicity and to obviate misunderstanding on points which had previously appeared more or less obscure.

Duties of District Boards.

The duties which fall upon District Boards may be summarized here and grouped mainly under the heads of Civil Works, Education and Medical.

Buildings and roads.

All second, third, and fourth class roads, all (local) Educational and Medical buildings, all dâk bungalows, inspection and rest houses are under the control of the District Boards, with certain exceptions which have been kept for special reasons under departmental control. In addition to this, District Boards have to execute all such miscellaneous public improvements as are of a local nature. To carry out these works the Boards have a small trained establishment, wholly subject to their control. Over the Provincial Engineering staff of the district they have no direct authority, while their financial powers are limited to their budget grant for local public works. Bridges on second class roads are kept under the charge of the Public Works Department: with these the District Boards have no concern. Any new local building of the nature referred to above is constructed (after the District Board has provided funds) by the Public Works Department, except where the cost is not more than Rs. 1,000; in which case it may be undertaken by the Board concerned, unless it is subsidiary to a building already in charge of the Public Works Department. In most districts it is the custom for each Local Board to exercise a general supervision of the public works being executed under orders of the District Board in its particular sub-district.

Education.

Under the orders of Government, District Boards have also the control of all local schools, except those specially exempted, up to and exclusive of (except from the budget standpoint) zila schools. They have, however, no power to interfere with the direction of studies or the official examination of results. They are expected to satisfy themselves that the schools are being efficiently worked in accordance with the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, that schools are properly located, and that primary education is being encouraged and assisted as far as possible.

Medical.

District Boards control all local Medical and Sanitary institutions, except such as have been specially exempted; but they are not permitted to interfere with the appointment, transfer, promotion or dismissal of the higher class of officials in connection with these institutions. Under this head come dispensaries, vaccinators and the apparatus for the collection of vital statistics.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to these important duties all the arboricultural operations of the district are placed, as far as possible, under the management of the Boards, subject to the general supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Encamping grounds, *sarais* and *paraos*, except when reserved for military or other special purposes, or when managed by a municipal body, are also under the control of the Boards; and all wells and tanks connected with such places are looked after by the District Board concerned.

Considerations on the position of District Boards.

It might be supposed that a District Board, with these duties to attend to, ought to be of value to a District Officer in the internal administration of the district. That this is rarely the case is due to the circumstances of our system of administration in India. For many years the District Officer has been, as in effect he still is, the centre of authority; and it cannot be expected that Boards should, for years to come, assume and exercise the full authority and responsibility devolving on them under the existing law. The District Officer is still regarded in all cases, if not by the Government, certainly by the Board, and by the people of his district, as the head and centre of all public business. This is not in any way to be wondered at in a country new to the principle of local self-government as understood in the west, a country, moreover, in which the administration, being at present highly centralized, must be carried on by men trained in its special rules of business and routine. The men who compose the Boards are but little in sympathy with the principles which underlie British rule in local matters. Sanitation, primary education, vaccination, for example, are matters which seem to many of them to be of no exceptional importance; and they are content to live in the order of ideas inherited from their forefathers, to whom purity was ceremonial, education restricted to the special subject of their business or their religion, and disease the tribute justly paid by man to unappeased or hostile divinities. The Boards, again, have necessarily but little direct financial interest in the self-government of their districts —no legal power, for example, of raising rates in order to increase their revenues. A district, finally, as the word is employed in India, is an administrative term, and does not necessarily predicate any special feeling of common interest in those residing within its limits. A man feels sympathy with other men of his caste, or with kindred families; with men of the same occupation, or of the same section of religion, with those who speak the same language. But he feels no tie more in common with those of his own district merely because they are of his own district, than with the men of the districts by which it is surrounded. Defects or differences of sympathy; the large powers of the District Officer, and their habitual employment since the commencement of British rule; the intricacy of the administrative system in which the Boards are called on to take part; the absence of any direct and permanent financial interest in their charge: all these circumstances combine to render and keep the District Boards largely in the subjection and dependency from which it was the aim of Act XIV of 1883 to raise them. To the District Officer, invested as he is with the extensive powers of

a Magistrate and Collector, are turned the eyes of all residents in the district; and it is not to be wondered at if the District Board in its present, as in its former shape, remains much of an honorary body—content in a considerable measure to register the Magistrate's orders, and to carry out such of his instructions as he finds it convenient to confide to the members. Unless or until it were decided in a measure to lower the standard of public administration; considerably to decentralize the authority concentrated in the heads of the several departments; to permit more and more departure from the uniformity prescribed by administrative codes and rules; to accept the results of allowing a freer hand to District Boards, and to postpone effectiveness of administration to the education of the people in local self-government—it is difficult to see what effectual remedies can be applied to the causes above enumerated, which tend to obstruct the growth of local self-government in these Provinces

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MUNICIPAL.

Number of municipalities.

The number of municipalities in the United Provinces, in the year 1890-91, was 103. In the preceding year there were 108; but during the 12 months under report the provisions of Act XV of 1883 were removed from Aliganj, Newalganj *cum* Mahárájganj, Biswán, Bilgram, and Malláwan; and these 5 townships were brought under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. Of the 103 Municipalities, 97 were under Act XV of 1883, and the other six under Act XV of 1873.

Income.

The total municipal income during the year was Rs. 47,77,000 against the Rs. 42,07,000 of 1889-90. Octroi brought in Rs. 23,44,000, an increase of Rs. 7,000 on the figures of the preceding year; other kinds of taxation yielded Rs. 3,05,000, against Rs. 3,42,000; nazúl lands and other sundries contributed Rs. 4,12,000—an increase of Rs. 51,000; the income from markets was 1,51,000 against Rs. 57,000 in the preceding year: grants-in-aid were Rs. 74,000 against Rs. 56,000; whilst receipts from conservancy and road-cleaning decreased from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 67,000.

Refunds.

The percentage of refund on gross octroi—to the administration of which much attention was paid—was 17 3, against the 15 5 per cent. of the preceding year. The improvement in this respect was satisfactory.

Loans.

Loans amounting to Rs. 15,50,000 were contracted during the year in connection with the water-supply schemes. The figures (in continuation of those of preceding years) were as under:—

	Rs.
Agra	3,26,000
Benares	4,00,000
Allahabad	8,24,000

Lucknow artesian well experiments.

The artesian well scheme at Lucknow had to be abandoned, as, after boring to a depth of 1,300 feet, satisfactory progress was found to be impracticable. A water-supply scheme from the river Gumti has been decided on by the Municipality since the year closed.

Water-supply. During the year, water-supply schemes were undertaken, or continued, in Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and projects were under consideration in Cawnpore, Naini Tal, Lucknow and Mussooree.

Agra. In Agra, where the contract had been given in March 1889, the water-works were opened by the Viceroy in December 1890; since which time a population of about 100,000 has been supplied with a plentiful supply of good water, the cost being between three and five annas per 1,000 gallons. The water is raised from the Jumna.

Nature of works. To guard against possible difficulties during the period of very low supply in the river in the hot weather months, arrangements are made by which the settling tanks can be filled by gravitation from the Agra Canal. The water is lifted from the river by two low-lift pumps, each capable of delivering 108,000 gallons per hour, or 2,592,000 gallons per day of 24 hours. The aggregate capacity of the three settling tanks is nearly 5,000,000 gallons; after settlement the water flows on to three filter beds. There are three filters having an aggregate capacity of 60,000 square feet, about 1½ acres, and from the filters the water flows into the clear water reservoir From this chamber it is lifted by two pumps and forced into the mains of the town. Each of these pumps can lift 23 cubic feet per stroke under a head of pressure of 130 feet, and they can run at a speed of from 1½ to 24 strokes per minute. The aggregate H.-P. provided in this engine room is:—

	H.-P.
Low-lift pumps	60
Pumps for distribution	306
	366

The pipes for distributing the water as now laid aggregate 11 miles in length, and consist of the chief mains and sub-mains with T pieces, properly capped to admit of extending the minor branches as may be found necessary; their aggregate weight is 2,735 tons There is besides nearly 200 tons of pipes about the filtering station, proposals for ten miles of minor branches are already under consideration, and will be carried out gradually from savings on the estimate and from contributions from revenue. The estimate provides for 45 fire hydrants and flushing drains and watering roads and other purposes, and also for 141 standposts, half with hose connections for public water fountains.

The cost of the works was about 11½ lakhs.

Allahabad. In Allahabad the water is also raised from the Jumna, and passes, as at Agra, through settling and filtering tanks (located in the Khusru Garden), before being received in the underground storage reservoir, whence it is pumped into the city and station The works were formally opened by the Viceroy in March 1891. The estimated capital cost is Rs. 15,10,000, and the annual charges a lakh and-a-half. The works are designed to supply two and-a-half million gallons of water *per diem*. Thirty miles of pipes have been laid down, and engines and pumps, indicating 447 and 379 horse-power respectively, have been erected on the banks of the Jumna for raising the water, and in the Khusru Bágh for distributing it.

Benares.

The Benares works, which are advancing towards completion, are designed to supply four million gallons daily. The estimated cost of the Benares water-works is 24 lakhs.

Cawnpore.

The Cawnpore Municipality has, after mature deliberation, decided to introduce a drainage and water-supply scheme. The Supervising Engineer has been instructed to put in hand a project for taking water from the canal. The combined cost is estimated at not less than 20 lakhs of rupees.

Shahjahanpur night-soil system.

The attention of Municipal Boards was drawn during the year to the advantages of the system adopted at Sháhjahánpur for the disposal of night-soil, under which a considerable income is realized; and it was desired that it might be introduced wherever possible.

Act for prevention of cruelty to animals.

Certain sections of the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals were extended to the Municipalities of Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Meerut.

Aid of District Boards solicited by Dufferin Fund Committee.

Rules framed by the Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Committee, for regulating the status and employment of female students qualifying to be Hospital Assistants in female hospitals, were circulated to Municipal Boards; and their active co-operation in obtaining suitable candidates for admission to the Agra Female Medical School was invited.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fairs.

The three largest fairs in these Provinces are held at Batesar in the Agra District, at Hardwár in the Saháranpur District, and at the head-quarters of the Allahabad District. The last of these—the Mágh Mela—is mainly a religious gathering for bathing purposes, but Batesar and Hardwár are great trading centres, and the fairs attract large numbers of horse and cattle dealers. On the occasion of the last fair at Batesar in November 1890, it was observed that the number of people attending had fallen off, while the number of horses and cattle brought for sale was much larger than in previous years. The fair was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy, who witnessed the bathing ceremony on the grand day, and inspected the horses which had been awarded prizes. The last bathing fair at Hardwár was held in April 1890. The number of pilgrims attending (37,806) was larger than usual in ordinary years.

The Mágh Mela held at Allahabad in February 1891 was of an ordinary type, but owing to the *Kumbh* fair at Hardwár occurring immediately afterwards, numerous pilgrims visited Allahabad on their way to Hardwár, and there was a very large attendence—estimated at about a million souls—on the most sacred days. Notwithstanding this large assemblage, the occasion was marked by an almost entire absence of sickness or crime of a serious nature.

Cantonments.

The troops having been withdrawn from the Cantonment of Bánda, the land and buildings were made over by the Military Department

to the Local Government. It was decided, after due consideration, that the church, cemetery and camping ground should be maintained by the Civil Department, in proper order, as public buildings; while the other buildings, and the rest of the land, were directed to be treated as ordinary nazúl property.

POLICE

Measures taken in regard to the criminal tribe of Sansias.

The most striking features of the administration of police during 1890 were the suppression of the very serious outbursts of dakáiti which occurred in the Meerut Division and the Lalitpur District, and the measures taken against the Sánsias. An account of the former is given below in the section dealing with professional crime. The Sánsias have for some time been notorious for the commission of crimes against property, often accompanied by violence. It was accordingly determined to bring the more criminal part of the tribe, which is found in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Muttra and Aligarh, under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871).

Many of the violent dakáitis, accompanied in some cases with murder, have been from time to time brought home to Sánsias. They wander about all parts of India, returning annually at fixed periods to these Provinces, and avowedly having no means of support except from theft and robbery. It was a reproach to the Administration that a predatory clan of this kind, whose members made no pretence of being other than what they are, should be allowed under a civilized Government to practise its crimes as an organized community, unchecked by authority. The numbers of the Sánsias, though not on the whole very considerable, precluded the Government from dealing with the entire clan; and it was decided to proclaim under the Criminal Tribes Act the Sánsias of certain districts only, numbering in all about 1,700.

The measures taken to that end were carried out by the police with great efficiency; and on a given day, and at a given hour, 1,236 men, women and children were taken into custody.

Difficulty of dealing with criminal tribes.

The difficulty of dealing with criminal tribes in India has long been felt, and drastic measures necessary to control them have from time to time been considered. The problem presents, among many other difficulties, two principal points to be dealt with: the one the case of adults, the other the case of minors. It is obvious that, with the hardened adult criminal, reform is hopeless; but the children, if taken in hand in time, may possibly be brought under better influences, and trained in the paths of honesty. The number of adults in this case was too large to admit of all being sent to a reformatory settlement, and there arose the difficulty of disposing of those who are not placed in such a settlement. There arose further the difficulty of the constant increase to their numbers, arising from births in the settlement, and the measures necessary to meet this increase. With regard to the children there is not only the question of their training, but of their future. The question, in short, under the law, as it now stands, bristles with difficulties; and the Government is far from being sanguine,

unless the law is altered and more comprehensive measures adopted for the disposal of this class throughout India, that the measures taken for the control of the Sánsias will prove successful. In the present case the more violent and criminal members of the class, male and female, have been interned in a settlement at Sultánpur, where the several families live together, each family having separate quarters; and where the single men are lodged in another part of the large enclosure common to all. There are a certain number of unmarried adult women who are separately lodged in the settlement, but it is desired that these women may be married to Sánsias not belonging to the proclaimed criminal clan, and may before long be removed from the settlement. All adults in the settlement are made to work, whether at gardening, spinning, manufacture of cloth, or other similar employment. They cook for themselves, and the arrangements for sweeping and keeping clean the settlement are carried out, under supervision, by them. No hope has been held out to these adults of release from the reformatory, because no hope can be entertained that if released they would not return to their former occupations. It is intended, so far as the Government at present is concerned, that these men and women, many of them aged, and most of them of middle life, all of them debased criminals and hardened to a degree which it is impossible for those unacquainted with them to conceive, should pass the remainder of their lives in the wholesome restraint of the settlement. With them for the present are living their infant children and children up to the age of 7. For the older of these children a school has been established in the settlement, at which they are taught the elements of reading and writing, and in which they are employed during the hours of the day when their parents are at work.

Settlement at Sultanpur.

All children above the age of 7 of both sexes have been removed to the settlement at Fatehgarh, where they will be out of reach of the evil influences of their parents; where they are treated with the utmost kindness; and are not only subjected to wholesome habits of discipline and practised in the application of such trades or pursuits as are taught them, but are given a sound vernacular education. The experience which has been gained with regard to these children is in the highest degree encouraging: in physique they have improved very greatly, and their intelligence is decidedly above the average of that of ordinary native children. As the Sánsia women, while their husbands or brothers are absent on their predatory excursions, largely practise prostitution, the majority of their children are of mixed parents; a fact which may prove, so far as heredity goes, of importance in the efforts to reclaim them. It must be expected for some time that births in the settlement will be frequent; and all that can be hoped is that by degrees, say in a generation, the number confined there will dwindle down and that in time the settlement may be closed; the children as they reach the age of 7 being transferred to the Fatehgarh settlement for training and education. From this again from time to time they will have to be sent out into the world. Some interval must elapse before the measures necessary to educate them for employment when passing out of the reformatory have to be considered. It may however be mentioned here that employment might

Settlement for children at Fatehgarh.

be found for them in Court of Wards' estates, or on Government properties. As has been done with similar classes in other parts of India, whole villages belonging to the State might be assigned to them for cultivation.

Future of the Sansias.

A child who issues from a reformatory will have learnt to read, write, and sum fluently; he will have learnt one trade; and will have been exercised in gardening and in the ordinary common processes of agriculture. It may be hoped that the years of discipline, control, and restraint passed within the settlement will not have been without use; and that when they pass from the doors of the settlement, the nature of the Sánsias educated there will have lost much of its brutal instincts, and that they may have become fit to practise the ordinary industries of the society in which they find themselves It may be desirable before they are finally released that they should be tentatively, for some period before they finally leave the reformatory, placed out on the lands or in the villages in which it is proposed ultimately to settle them. Otherwise, however carefully they may be looked after for some period after their release by the authorities, they would probably find themselves at a loss, in their comparative ignorance of the methods of the new life about them. Children of the two sexes in the Fatehgarh reformatory will doubtless intermarry; and it is hoped that the nucleus of new families of Sánsias, qualified and willing to abandon their former modes of life and to live by industry and labour, may thus be formed: so that when the former generation has passed away, a new generation may be found which has forgotten the customs of its predecessors, and is able and willing to live by the sweat of its brow.

Sansia families planted out in districts.

There remain the large residue for whom no room can be found within the limits of the Sultánpur reformatory. For the present it has been arranged to settle families in small groups, not exceeding 15 or 20 in each district, throughout the several districts of the Province. This experiment however, as was foreseen, has not so far proved favourable It was thought possible that when broken up into small bodies, and separated from one another, the members of the clan might in their isolation, and under the influence of apprehension and fear, betake themselves to some form of agricultural industry. The truth however is that no form of agricultural industry is suited to men who are ignorant of all industries alike. The result has been that such of the Sánsias as have not effected their escape from the villages in which they have been settled, have remained as a burden on the landlords who have been good enough to allow them on their estates; have professed themselves incapable of any form of labour; and have in great measure been supported by the proprietors of the land on which they are. This is a state of things which obviously cannot be allowed to continue; and the Government will probably in the course of a short time be called upon to decide what is to be done with this section of the clan. Experiments have been made in employing them as sweepers in municipalities: work which it is found they have not refused to do, which is carried out under conditions admitting of their being carefully watched, and in which they have shown themselves useful. It remains to be seen how far this form of employment can be extended. Should

it fail, and should agricultural employment, as seems almost certain, be found unsuited to the adult Sánsia of the present generation, it may be necessary that those who are now planted out should also be brought within the limits of a settlement, and placed under such restrictions and coercion as are imposed on the Sánsias of Sultánpur; provision being similarly made for the education of their children under influences remote from their parents.

Aims to be kept in view.

The experiment abounds, as will be seen, with difficulties; and the question will probably never be finally set at rest unless the Government of India should decide to deal comprehensively, on some such lines as those above described, with the more formidable criminal clans now living on various forms of violence throughout the peninsula. The end to be kept in sight seems to be the separation of such persons as are beyond all hope of reform; and their employment for the rest of their days in some kind of wholesome and not too burdensome labour, and under restrictions necessary to prevent them from escaping and returning to their former life. With regard to the children, the object to be aimed at is their removal from all possible contact with the influences which surrounded them, so long as they were with their parents; and their training and education in employment suited to their class of life, with such instruction in reading, writing, or arithmetic as may be of use to them at a later date.

Re-organization of armed police.

Another important measure, carried out during the year, was the re-organization of the armed section of the police, the strength of which was increased by 1,239: the necessary number being obtained by a reduction in the mounted police, by substituting chaukidárs for outposts of regular police, and by taking men from jail, hawalát, and sadar tahsíl guards. This force now contains 8,240 men, who will shortly be armed with breech-loading Sniders converted into smooth-bores, instead of with the obsolete muzzle-loaders hitherto in use. Minor changes were the substitution of *khákí* for the old blue uniform; and the introduction of regular police along the pilgrim routes in Kumaun and Garhwál, and in Naini Tal, the head-quarters in summer of the Local Government.

Violent crime.

Two hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-two cognizable police cases were reported, of which 112,137, or 65 per cent., were investigated and 73,259 decided, convictions being obtained in 84 per cent. Excluding sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws, convictions were obtained in 40,758 cases out of 122,862 investigated and 192,937 reported. The results of the year in heinous crime were not unsatisfactory. An increase in the total number of such crimes from 1,835 to 2,002 was accompanied by a small decrease from 43·6 to 42·8 in the percentage of cases convicted. But this was due to the fact that though no convictions were obtained in a large number of dakáitis, yet of the 600 dakáits who it is believed were concerned in them, no less than 411 met with punishment during the year on account of other heinous crimes. The percentage of convictions in murder cases rose from 39 to 49. A large increase from 1,688 to 2,719 occurred in the number of persons called on to give security to be of good

behaviour; which was in great measure accounted for by a large number of complaints made by private persons against bad characters. There were 233 cases of dakáiti in 1890, of which 148 as compared with 118 in 1889 were of a professional type. The increase in organized dakáiti was due to two exceptional outbursts which will be presently described.

Cattle thefts.

The number of thefts of cattle reported as such increased from 4,185 to 4,435, and the addition of cases of strayed cattle which are, under standing orders, recorded as thefts, brings the total to 8,785 as compared with 8,547 in 1889 and 8,970 in 1888. In 21·86 per cent. of recorded thefts convictions were obtained; 63·04 per cent. of cases taken into Court terminated successfully. There was a falling off in the number of habitual offenders who were convicted, from 287 in 1889 to 217. Sitapur was added to the list of districts subjected to repressive measures.

Eunuchs.

Only 21 names were added to the register of eunuchs during the year, 13 of these being re-registered in accordance with the orders of Government issued in 1887. Thirty-six names were struck off, 24 on account of death. The resultant number of eunuchs on the register at the end of the year was 771. There were two prosecutions in 1890, one for emasculating a boy, which proved unsuccessful, and one in which a eunuch was convicted for having a minor in his possession.

Committee to enquire into police organization.

During the course of the year a Committee was appointed by the Government, after correspondence with the Government of India, to inquire into the administration of the police force, and to report to the Government as to the reforms which it was disposed to recommend. The points to which the attention of the Committee were especially drawn were: *firstly*, the qualifications, whether educational or otherwise, to be required of the investigating officers of the police, namely, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head-Constables, with the salaries attached to those offices and the methods of recruitment, training and promotion; *secondly*, the adequacy of the present salaries of Constables; *thirdly*, the qualifications, educational or otherwise, to be required of the prosecuting officers of the police, namely, Court-Inspectors, and the salaries to be attached to the office. Other minor points were commended to their consideration which need not be enumerated at present. The Committee did not present its report till after the conclusion of the year 1890-91; but during the year of review it took evidence and made inquiries throughout the Province; and collected a mass of information, which, joined with the experience of the members themselves, enabled them at a later date to present an exhaustive and valuable report, the consideration of which, with the recommendations of the Local Government, is at present before the Government of India. In the course of the correspondence which led to the appointment of the Committee it became evident that in the judgment both of the Government of India and of the Local Government, the scale of salaries and the qualifications of the investigating and prosecuting staff of the police required to be carefully

examined. For nearly 30 years the police had continued on the model laid down by the successive Commissions of 1860, 1862 and 1863. In 1863 the revised cost of the police of the North-Western Provinces alone was estimated to be 32½ lakhs, at which figure, including now, however, the whole force of the police in the Province of Oudh, it is still found to exist. The present cost of the North-Western Provinces' police is about Rs. 24,62,000: the present cost of the Oudh police is about Rs. 8,24,000. Since 1863 great changes have been introduced into either Province by the large extension of railways, by the introduction of a High Court, by the great growth of a local Bar, and by the general improvement in all branches of civil administration which has been gradually brought about. During those 30 years the standard of administration has largely improved in all departments. The cost of living has increased, education has made much progress, the rate of salary to public employés has been correspondingly raised, and the great extension of railways and telegraphs has much facilitated combination among the criminal classes, and their power of rapid movement. The time has come when it is necessary that the police force of the two Provinces should be reviewed with the object of providing a better educated and better remunerated staff. While however this necessity is obvious, it is but justice to the police force to record that, whatever may have hitherto been its defects and shortcomings, the Provinces largely owe to the force their comparative security and immunity from serious crime; and the preservation, frequently in very critical and difficult situations, and with but very few exceptions, of the public peace and order.

Need of reform and increased expenditure.

No better proof can be furnished of this statement than the success of the police in putting down the formidable dakáitis which occurred shortly before the close of and during the year in the Meerut and Jhánsi Divisions. In the former, after some brief immunity, the leader, Jhanda, with one of his colleagues, was killed in open collision with the police, six of his accomplices were captured and subsequently sentenced to various periods, and the gang was completely broken up and put an end to. While being conveyed by rail to Calcutta for transfer to the Andamans they subsequently endeavoured to escape by overpowering the guard, and leaping from the train while in motion. All, without exception, were however ultimately re-captured; the incident, which belongs to the ensuing year, need only be referred to here. Nine dakáitis were traced to this gang between the 14th December 1889 and the 24th February 1890. The outbreak of dakáiti in Lalitpur was more formidable, lasted longer, proved more difficult to deal with, and was attended by a greater number of dakáitis. The district of Lalitpur, nearly surrounded as it is by Native States, inhabited by indolent Thákurs, and consisting of whole tracts covered with scrub, rocky hills, or forests interspersed with occasional villages, has always been famous for dakáitis. Since the year 1875, however, which closed a period of much violence, the district had on the whole enjoyed immunity from this class of crime. In 1890 it became evident that a revival of the violent disturbance which marked the years 1871 and 1875 was at hand. The strength of the police force in Lalitpur was greatly increased, as were the police posts on the frontier. The author-

Meerut and Lalitpur dakaitis.

ities of the neighbouring British district of Saugor and of the Gwalior and other adjoining Native States were invited to co-operate, and gave every assistance. Nevertheless, up to September 1890 dakáiti continued practically unchecked; when it was decided to select an officer especially qualified, as Deputy Commissioner of the district, for the task of putting an end to the gangs of dakáits who had made the district the scene of their outrages, and to place at his disposal any further police that he might require, with a selected District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police. Within three months of his deputation, that is to say, in December 1890, the three gangs, among whom the dakáits were distributed, had been destroyed, captured or dispersed. Those who were not killed in collision with the police were for the most part sentenced to various terms of imprisonment or to transportation. In the course of the measures necessary to crush the outbreak of dakáiti an incident occurred which may be recorded here. On 9th December word was sent to Mr. Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner, that four dakáits belonging to one of the three gangs into which they had grouped themselves would give themselves up to him if he went to a spot indicated, unattended by police. He went there accordingly with his Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Molony, and was met after dark in the jungle by four dakáits who, as they had promised, delivered up their arms and submitted themselves to him.

Disarming of Lalitpur.

While the operations against the dakáits were being carried out, it was decided to extend to the Lalitpur District the provisions of section 15 of Act XI of 1878, the Indian Arms Act; Lalitpur having hitherto been exempt from that section mainly because, as it was almost surrounded by Native States, it was believed undesirable to expose the people of Lalitpur to the violence of their neighbours in Native territory by disarming them. When however it was found that the Thákurs of Lalitpur were themselves among the chief offenders, and when it was further considered that disarmament would fall mainly upon them and not upon the more inoffensive residents of the district, there seemed to be no good ground, in view of the anarchy existing, to exempt the district from disarmament. A large number of guns and swords were accordingly taken from them. Where the retention of arms under a license was thought unobjectionable, the owner has been permitted to retain them. This has been rarely allowed in the case of Thákurs.

Roads in course of construction.

Within the last two years the Indian Midland Railway has been opened, passing through the heart of the Lalitpur District. The existence of this railway makes more easy the movements of police within the district; but at the same time it is desirable to open up the district thoroughly by improving its road communication, and projects costing not less than 1½ lakhs of rupees have been prepared in order to carry out a scheme of improved communications, which is now in course of execution. Inquiries were subsequently made as to whether agricultural indebtedness was at the bottom of the Meerut and Lalitpur dakáitis; but no evidence to that effect was forthcoming.

Considerations on the dakaitis in Meerut and Lalitpur.

The dakáitis of 1890 in Lalitpur and in the Meerut Division: the sympathy with which the dakáits met, and their popularity among many classes of the chief offenders, give good proof of the lawless and violent

elements which in many directions underlie the seemingly smooth surface of the population; and are evidence of the superficial nature of much which may seem to a careless eye to argue the spread of civilized ideas and habits of order and enlightenment among all classes of the people. The various play of old and new social forces cannot but arrest observation. We have, in one and the same district, Jhanda and his dakáits, with the hearty approval of many of their countrymen, plundering and torturing the village money-lenders and bankers; we have the class of pleaders and others, who have picked up more or less of an English education, holding meetings and delivering harangues a few miles off, in their brand new town hall, with a view to the curtailment of the powers of the District Magistrate and the establishment of some form of representative Government; we have these same men, in their turn, while leading a bitter opposition to schemes having for their object the social or material improvement of their city, should they happen to involve some measure of local rating, lending their energies to claim for every class of the Native community a larger share in the administration. The distrust felt by the new classes to the Government official is more than equalled, in its turn, by the dislike which the old classes entertain towards the new. We have the great mass of the people, whether in town or village, holding aloof alike from dakait or agitator; walking in its ancient ways; lending its support, under the guidance of its conservative leaders, to the projects of the Government, though without any perception of the motives which underlie the Government action; in the belief that, in the first place, the Government is all powerful; in the second, that on the whole its measures are beneficent and for the general good; and in the third, in the resolve that if it finds that Government projects, be they for railways, hospitals, water-supply or what not, are useful and agreeable to it, it will avail itself fully of them; while if it finds them radically opposed to its convenience or to its customs, such, for example, as female education, it will meet them with a passive indifference, which will prove impassable.

New census taken.

INFANTICIDE.

The Infanticide Act (VIII of 1870) was introduced in, or extended to, the various districts or parts of districts in the North-Western Provinces in which it has been in operation at different times, as the information received by the Government of Sir William Muir, to whose humane efforts this Act is due, appeared to call for repressive measures. In the same way applications were from time to time made by the local authorities to have certain clans or localities, which had previously been proclaimed, exempted. For its decision on these applications the Government was wholly dependent on the registers of proclaimed families which were maintained by the police; and the scrutiny of the effect of the Act on proclaimed clans and families for many years was carried out by the aid of these registers. As no regular census had been taken since 1872, and grave doubts were felt by him as to the accuracy of the registers, the present

Lieutenant-Governor directed a fresh census to be taken in the cold weather of 1888-89. Government Order No. 477 of July 11th, 1890, to the address of the Inspector-General of Police, conveyed detailed instructions, based on the results of the later census, as to the clans and villages which should be exempted, either absolutely, or subject to a further census in 1892-93, or should be retained under supervision.

Mode of taking census.

This census embraced all families which were proclaimed in 1871, or had since been added to the registers, provided that they belonged to clans of which any members were still under supervision. As a number of clans had already been exempted, this proviso somewhat narrowed the field of operations. The census was taken usually by patwáris under the orders of the Magistrate of the district, and was carefully tested by officers of grades not lower than Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Collector.

Results.

Resolution No. 485 of May 5th, 1891, compared the results with the census taken of the suspected families when they were first proclaimed. It was found that, whereas at the earlier census there were 204 boys under twelve in the whole of the proclaimed families to every 100 girls, at the second the proportion had fallen to 128 boys to 100 girls. If the comparison be reversed, the number of girls to every 1,000 boys had risen from 488 to 783, and it seemed safe to attribute the whole of the increase to the disuse of infanticide. Excluding the families still retained under supervision, there were, in the remainder, 808 girls under twelve to every 1,000 boys.

Division of proclaimed population into three classes.

The orders subsequently passed on the census of 1888 divided the population to which it extended into three classes: those who were exempted absolutely; those who were exempted subject to a further census in 1892-93; and those who were still retained under supervision. The total numbers of the third class are shown in the following table:—

	Adult			*12 and under*			Total.	Percentage to originally proclaimed.
	Males	Females	Ratio	Males	Females	Ratio		
Ahírs	1,028	802	128	591	385	153	2,806	8 65
Abírs	7,005	5,620	125	1,534	916	167	15,075	1 3 42
Játs	3,406	2,495	136	1,428	787	181	8,116	15 68
Gujars	4,928	3 424	144	2,272	1,236	183	11,860	24
Tagas .. .	1,949	1,110	175	639	449	142	4,147	32 79
Total, non-Chhattris .	18,316	13,451	136	6,464	3,773	171	42,004	16 23
Chhattris	7,342	6,177	119	3,659	1,800	203	18,978	5·72
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,658	19,628	131	10,123	5,573	181	60,982	10·32

Reduction in numbers proclaimed.

The number originally proclaimed was about 590,560 (exact accuracy cannot at this date be obtained) out of a total suspected population which in 1881, or ten years after the introduction of the Act, numbered 7,297,503. The proportion of the proclaimed to the total suspected population was therefore little more than 8 per cent. Of those families only who, from their superior liability to suspicion, were selected for

proclamation, it was found possible, after the 1888-89 census, to exempt, or maintain the exemption for all but a little over 10 per cent. Nearly nine-tenths therefore of the originally proclaimed population have been released; and the total still under supervision is only 60,982 souls, or considerably less than 1 per cent. of the total numbers of the suspected clans. The tribes of Gujar and Taga seem to be those in which the Act has been the least successful; but the numbers of the latter have never been considerable.

Importance of statistics of children under six years of age.

The general census of 1881 showed that the really important statistics are those for children under six years of age. Between that age and 14 there is a marked deficiency of girls in all castes, whether they are suspected of infanticide or not, the ratios of boys to every 100 girls being nearly 123 for all castes of Hindus, and for Muhammadans 119. Below that age the numbers should be nearly the same. The numbers at the earlier age for all the families brought under the census of 1888-89 were as follows:—

Clan.	Boys.	Girls.	Ratio
Ahárs .	2,940	2,510	117
Ahírs	8,791	7,194	122
Tagas	1,010	778	129
Játs	5,432	4,323	125
Gujars	5,704	4,532	125
Total, non-Chhattris .	23,877	19,337	123
Chhattris	23,086	19,289	119
GRAND TOTAL ..	46,963	38,626	121

Success of the measure.

Grounds were given for the conclusion that the measures for the suppression of infanticide have been attended with strikingly different degrees of success in different families of all of the suspected and proclaimed clans. In the smaller numbers which are still under supervision, or are subject to a further census, the effect has been slight, the reduction of the ratio having been only from 204 to 181 and 175 respectively. In the great majority of the originally proclaimed families who have now been unconditionally released, the practice appears to have been almost completely abandoned, and this result has been attained in some of the districts which formerly were especially notorious. In Azamgarh, where Mr. Thomason (then Settlement Officer, subsequently Lieutenant-Governor), writing in 1836, drew attention to the terrible prevalence of the crime, there are now only 108 boys to 100 girls under six years of age in all the families which were still under supervision when the 1888-89 census was taken, and 106 to 100 in the families which had previously been exempted after having been proclaimed. In the neighbouring districts of Gházipur and Ballia the ratio for all families is only 104. The figures for a large number

of families formerly under supervision in five of the eastern districts are given in the following table:—

	Six and under.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Cawnpore	2,000	1,985
Gházipur	593	623
Azamgarh . .	1,471	1,372
Basti . . .	1,321	1,374
Ballia	500	527
Total ...	5,885	5,881

These figures countenance the opinion not only that infanticide may be wholly stamped out, but also that, where there is any substantial difference between the numbers of male and female children under six, the explanation, which has been frequently suggested, that it may in part be attributed to a neglect of young girls, not amounting to actual crime, cannot be safely accepted.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Sanauriahs and Barwars.

The prominent event of the year in connection with measures taken to repress the operations of members of criminal tribes was the extension of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to the Sánsias, an account of which is given above. It was decided to withdraw the police employed to supervise the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, and to abandon the settlements which were started with a view of reclaiming certain members of the tribe. Considerable activity was shown in dealing with the Barwárs. The women and children of the tribe, who had hitherto been exempt from registration, were registered, thus raising the recorded number of Barwárs from 1,483 at the end of 1889-90 to 4,365 at the end of 1890-91. Negotiations with the Nepál Darbár ended in the surrender to this Government of 125 Barwárs who had sought refuge in Nepál from the restrictions imposed on them. A special officer was also appointed to supervise the agricultural operations of members of the tribe.

Doms.

It was noticed last year that it had been decided to introduce alterations in the system on which the experiment for the reclamation of the Doms of Gorakhpur had been carried on, whereby the members of the tribe would be collected in fewer settlements than hitherto. The new scheme was submitted during the year, and its effect will be to reduce to 37 the 146 settlements which previously existed, at a cost initially of Rs. 15,700 and annually of Rs. 1,380. Part only of the scheme has been sanctioned by Government, pending the submission of detailed proposals as to the remainder. During the year inquiries were made whether any members of the tribe were to be found in districts near Gorakhpur, with the result that considerable numbers of the tribe were discovered in Ballia. Inquiries were made as to whether any useful action could be undertaken in that district.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of offences.

In 1890 the number of offences reported, returned as true, and brought to trial, was 202,171, 150,226 and 147,094, as compared with 203,172, 147,181 and 144,405 in 1889. The returns cannot, however, be considered absolutely reliable till the new supplementary instructions as to their compilation, which will take effect from the 1st January 1891, come into force. They show that there was probably a slight diminution in the amount of original criminal litigation. Out of 247,749 accused persons whose cases were decided, 124,139, or 50 per cent., were convicted, the similar percentage for the previous year being 48 on 245,032 accused persons. This rise in the percentage is accounted for by a rise in convictions under the Indian Penal Code from 39 to 40: 71,645 accused having been convicted out of 176,395, as compared with 69,869 out of 176,571 in 1889; while under the Code of Criminal Procedure 52,494 out of 71,354 tried, or 73 per cent. (the same proportion as in the previous year), were successfully prosecuted.

In Oudh the percentages of convictions under every broad class of offence except one (against public tranquillity) show an improvement.

Honorary and Stipendiary Magistrates.

Honorary Magistrates disposed of 31,148 cases out of 147,204, or 21 per cent.; they were therefore not so active as in 1889, when they disposed of 34,184 cases, or 23 per cent. of the whole number decided. There was a rise in the proportion of persons tried by European full powered subordinate Magistrates in Oudh, from 8 to 10 per cent. Orders were issued during the year enjoining the performance of a larger share of original criminal work by Magistrates in charge of districts.

Judges, juries, assessors.

The percentage of cases in which the Judge agreed with the jury was 97 in Oudh and 85 in the North-Western Provinces; in trials by assessors the similar percentages were 82 and 70.

Necessity of disposal of criminal work by District Magistrates.

During the course of the preceding year, the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor had been called to the comparative paucity of cases in which Magistrates of districts themselves disposed of original criminal work. It appeared to the Local Government that in order that a Magistrate of the district should keep himself effectively informed of the working of the police in his district, of the character of the criminal classes, and of the movements of criminals or bad characters, it was absolutely necessary that from time to time he should himself dispose of more criminal work as Magistrate than had of late years been the custom. Instructions were issued to this effect; and the number of cases (other than trivial cases, such as those under the Police Act) which are tried before the Magistrate of the district, are submitted in periodical returns to the Local Government and are carefully examined. An exception was made to the rigid observance of the order in the case of a few of the larger districts; as, in these districts, the stress of miscellaneous work may be so great as to interfere with the despatch of the Magisterial duties of the head of the district when sitting in Court to dispose of criminal work. In other districts there is no such material difficulty; and there could be no sufficient ground for

the District Magistrate in such districts making over to subordinate Magistrates almost the entire criminal work of his charge. A good deal of the miscellaneous work which is frequently disposed of by the District Magistrate may equally well be disposed of by subordinates, who cannot, on the other hand, bring to the task of criminal work the knowledge of the country, the control over the police, and the mature experience of the head of the district.

Now that the enrolled police are about to be re-organized, the Local Government attaches even greater importance to this matter: for without the controlling hand and the guidance of the Magistrate of the district the reformed police will lack that direction which can alone secure them efficiency; and unless the Magistrate of the district keeps himself in touch of the police by experience of their work throughout his charge, he will be incapable of exercising such direction.

JAILS.

Numbers and expenditure

The number of convicts admitted to the jails rose from 42,068 in 1889 to 44,694 in 1890, and the average daily number of inmates from 22,254 to 23,493. This increase has been generally attributed to the high price of food. Forty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-six discharges took place, of which 3,007 were under the operation of the good conduct rules. In most jails there was sufficient accommodation for the increased number of prisoners; but in eight—in only two of which, however, the sick-rate was in excess of the rate for the whole Provinces—the daily average number of inmates was in excess of the authorized limit. Twenty-seven escapes occurred during the year, the number in 1889 having been only 12. The number of jail offences was 8,018, or 4·5 per cent. more than were recorded during the previous year; the increase was confined to the offences of smoking and being in possession of prohibited articles. During the year orders were issued that fetters were, as a rule, to be used only on the prisoners sentenced to transportation for three months after their arrival in jail, and, as a consequence, the number of cases in which fetters were imposed for safe custody declined from 11,062 to 8,469. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,24,585 as against Rs. 9,60,821 in 1889, giving a cost per head of Rs. 41-5-8. The earnings of the prisoners, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,10,098, brought the net expense to Government down to Rs. 36-11-0. All jails had, by the end of the year, made arrangements to store grain; the saving on this account was Rs. 14,456. There is reason to believe that in future years, when the arrangements have been brought into better working order, the saving may be greater. The exceptionally unhealthy character of the year accounts for a rise in the sick-rate from 31·47 to 36·24, and in the death-rate from 28·03 to 33·54. Both rates were higher than they have been since 1879. Cholera contributed most to the rise in mortality; but it was followed closely by dysentery, diarrhœa, and respiratory diseases. At Banda measures were taken to improve the jail, and there was an improvement in both the death and sick-rates. Similar steps were taken at Mirzapur. It has been finally decided to build a

Banda.

Mirzapur.

new jail at Gorakhpur on a site away from the town. The recommendations of the Jail Committee were carefully considered, and the opinion of this Government communicated to the Government of India. Immediately after the close of the year the experiment of substituting warder for police guards was instituted in the district jails of the Rohilkhand Division, and at the Lucknow Central Prison, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Jail Commission.

Gorakhpur.

Jail Commission.

Warder guards.

Sixty-four boys were admitted to the Bareilly Reformatory during the year, and 14 were discharged, leaving a population of 112 at its end. The daily average number was 85·30, of whom only 2·49 were, on the average, in hospital. There was one death, that of a boy admitted in an advanced state of consumption. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,605, or Rs. 65-11-4 per head. It has become necessary to increase the accommodation largely, and, after the close of the year, during which the accommodation was increased by quarters for 12 boys, buildings were completed which will give accommodation to 120 boys in addition to the 112 who could already be contained in the institution. This Reformatory, the first established in these Provinces, which was opened in the beginning of 1889, has now fully established itself, and is doing useful work.

Bareilly Reformatory.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The number of civil suits instituted in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Kumaun during 1890 was, severally, 93,684, 60,103 (the lowest recorded since 1886) and 4,773: there having been, in all three cases, a falling off in original civil litigation. In the North-Western Provinces the decline was attributed to inferior autumn harvests and the effect of the Succession Certificate Act, by which no suit can be entertained for the recovery of a debt due to the estate of a deceased person without the production of a certificate granted by the District Judge. The diminution in Oudh, which was common to all districts except Bahraich, and was especially marked in suits relating to immovable property, was entirely confined to regular litigation, that in Small Cause Courts exhibiting a slight increase in accordance with the tendency of suitors to make a greater use of this tribunal. Since 1886 the percentage of suits instituted in Small Cause Courts in Oudh to the total number instituted has risen from 32 to 41. An explanation for the decrease in Kumaun was found in the scarcity which prevailed during a part of the year. There was a very marked enhancement of the value of the claim at stake per suit in Oudh, which was Rs. 190 in 1890 as compared with Rs. 134 in 1889; it was due to the preferment of an unusually large number of suits in which the value at stake was excessive. In the North-Western Provinces the value of the claim per suit remained almost exactly at the figure which obtained in 1889, *viz.*, Rs. 296.

Number of civil suits.

Ninety-five thousand five hundred and fifty-three suits were disposed of in the North-Western Provinces, 61,431 in Oudh and 4,741 in Kumaun, the pending file being 10,894, 8,622 and 479. Notwithstanding the decrease in institutions, in Oudh alone was the pending

file diminished, and there the decrease was merely nominal. The cause assigned in the North-Western Provinces for the rise in the number of suits undecided was the increase in the numbers and ability of the Bar, the result of which is that cases are more ably argued and thoroughly tried than in the past. In the North-Western Provinces the average duration of suits, both contested and uncontested, showed a further rise, and is now in the former class 84 days as compared with 59 in 1887: the increase was most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges.

Pending files.

The statistics of the litigation in Oudh exhibit similar features; but there was a satisfactory diminution in the duration of cases in the Courts of Honorary Munsifs and Munsifs. There was a marked decrease of appellate work in Oudh, the number of appeals for disposal being only 4,131 as compared with 4,823 in 1889; the pending file increased from 921 to 1,145; while the average duration of an appeal declined from 105 to 103 days. As regards the number of appeals for disposal, which increased from 15,445 to 15,648, and the duration of each appeal which was longer by five days than in 1889, the results in the North-Western Provinces were contrary to those in Oudh. The pending file increased from 5,557 to 6,533. Thirty-nine per cent. of the decisions of the lower Courts were not upheld in the North-Western Provinces, as compared with 34 per cent. in Oudh, a result which is accompanied by a greater tendency to appeal in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh: the percentage of appeals filed to suits disposed of being 16 and 6·7 respectively. In Kumaun 339 appeals were preferred as compared with 410 in 1889. Of 44,584 applications for execution of decrees in Oudh, 19,091 proved infructuous and 6,380 remained undisposed of. The percentage of infructuous decrees to those executed has increased in five years from 41 to 49 per cent.; but an increase in the proportion of the number of applications for execution to suits disposed of points to the conclusion that the confidence of the people in the Courts has not been impaired. One hundred and five thousand five hundred and sixteen applications for execution were filed in the North-Western Provinces as compared with 111,644 in 1889, of which 89,180 were disposed of, while 16,336 remained pending. The decrease in institutions is accounted for by the decision of the High Court that an application for execution withdrawn without permission to take fresh proceedings cannot again be instituted. The appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh effected a considerable reduction in the arrears in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, where 486 civil and 154 rent appeals remained undecided at the end of 1890 as compared with 647 and 279 in 1889. In the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, on the contrary, arrears under all classes of appeals, except second appeals, show a tendency to accumulate, and an application has recently been received for an addition to the strength of the Court.

Duration of suits.

Appeals.

Execution of decrees.

Judicial Commissioner's Court: Oudh.

The income of the North-Western Provinces' Courts was Rs. 25,51,022 and the expenditure Rs. 15,84,275, leaving, on the accounts as looked at from this point of view, which is necessarily very incomplete, a surplus of Rs. 9,66,746 as compared with that of Rs. 9,22,906 in 1889.

Income and expenditure.

An increase of expenditure and decrease of income reduced the surplus in Oudh from Rs. 2,12,006 to Rs. 1,42,678; income having been Rs. 6,72,311 and expenditure Rs. 5,29,633. The decrease in income from Rs. 6,84,125 to Rs. 6,72,311 was due to a diminution of stamp revenue in Fyzabad. The deficit in Kumaun increased from Rs. 14,950 to Rs. 17,974.

Rent suits.

Thirty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-two rent suits were set down for hearing in Oudh against 35,850 in 1889; but the pending file decreased from 3,533 to 2,767. The introduction of the Rent Act of 1886 has led to a considerable increase of work, which is most marked in the case of miscellaneous cases. The number of this class of suit has risen from 5,702 in 1887 to 15,203 in 1890, owing to a growing tendency to use eviction and distraint, which are classed as miscellaneous proceedings, as a means of realizing rent. There were 3,306 appeals for disposal, of which 635 remained pending. In the Courts of both Collectors and Commissioners there was a considerable decrease in the time taken in deciding an appeal, which was 51 days as compared with 83 in 1889 in the former and 82 as against 95 in the latter Court. Of 17,730 applications for execution of Rent Court decrees, 5,632, or 34 per cent. of those disposed of, proved infructuous, and 1,346 were pending: the percentage of infructuous decrees in 1889 was 31.

Deputation of Mr. Evans in connection with an inquiry into the working of the Village Munsifs Act in Madras and Bombay.

During the year an officer (Mr. Evans) was deputed to enquire into the working of the system of Village Munsifs in Madras and Bombay. The expediency of introducing the system in these Provinces has been urged for some years on the attention of this Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saiyad Mahmud. After calling for the opinions of the officers most competent to advise, the Local Government decided on deputing Mr. Evans to Madras and Bombay in the winter of 1890-91, in order to examine on the spot the working of these Village Courts, and to advise the Government as to the possibility or advisability of extending the system to these Provinces.

Mr. Evans presented his report towards the close of the year under review. The proposals before the Government are two-fold: (1) the appointment of Honorary Munsifs, to be selected from among retired officials or Native gentlemen of position, and to be invested with some of the powers of a Munsif, who should hold their Courts in the towns in which they reside; (2) the appointment of Village Courts on the model of the Madras system. Although no Courts such as those of Honorary Munsifs at present exist in the North-Western Provinces, they do in Oudh. In Oudh, however, the individuals on whom the powers have been mostly conferred are Talúkdárs, who by no means form the majority of those who under the proposed scheme would become Honorary Munsifs. It would appear in Oudh from the figures of suits instituted and disposed of that the Honorary Courts have been less and less resorted to, so far as regards civil suits, in the quinquennial period ending with the year 1887. In rent suits they are little used at any time. In 1883, 3,896 civil suits were instituted, the majority of which did not exceed Rs. 50 in value; in 1887, 2,804 only were instituted, the

majority being less than Rs. 50 in value. The falling off has been steady year by year. In every year since 1884 there has been, compared with the year precedent, a decrease of about 300 cases. There are in all Oudh 28 gentlemen exercising honorary civil powers, five of them have civil powers up to Rs. 500: one up to Rs. 50, and the rest up to Rs. 100. Whatever may be the convenience of Courts of this description, there is obviously much more room for difference of opinion as to the second proposal, *viz.*, Village Munsifs' Courts: (1) because we are less sure of the material ready to our hand, and (2) because we have no experience of honorary village tribunals in these Provinces; while in the Provinces where it exists, namely, Bombay and Madras, the conditions of village life are not identical with our own, and the experience gained there is not uniformly favourable. It was found that the result of the collection of opinions in these Provinces was that there is a large majority of opinion in favour of trying the experiment. But there is opposition, formidable not only from the importance to be attached to the opinions of the particular officers who were enlisted in it, but because the experience of many officers in Madras and Bombay is quoted in support of the point of view at which those who thus argue *à priori* against the introduction of the experiment place themselves. On the one hand, there is great force in the contention that our Courts are extremely costly in all cases, and overwhelmingly so in small cases; that they are often at a great distance from the litigants; that their procedure is unnecessarily cumbersome and formal for the disposal of small suits; that the difficulty in disposal of this class of suits frequently leads to claims being brought forward in Criminal Courts, which in truth are in their nature civil; that small civil claims of this class consequently never come into our Courts at all, and are disposed of by private arbitration or by panchâyats; that the system which has been at work in Madras since 1816 has very lately received fresh legislative sanction, and has thereby been stamped with the approval of the Madras Government; that it has been deliberately incorporated in 1879 in the Bombay Deccan Act, and has been found to work satisfactorily. On the other hand, it is incontestable that the village system in these Provinces is not identical with that of Madras or Bombay; that the tendency is for our village community to disintegrate, and that the influence of individuals in the village community is, consequently, losing strength; that it would be difficult to dispense with the aid of the patwâri as a clerk to the Village Court, and that on the other hand, to employ him would be fatal to the success of the scheme, as he would be sure to use it for his own ends; that the Courts would be unpopular, because they would be largely employed to subserve private purposes; that although in Madras the system has recently received fresh sanction from the Legislature, the reports show that by many competent officers it is extremely disliked on the very grounds on which it is opposed here, namely, of corruption and incompetence; that in Bombay, where it is well spoken of, it is admitted to be absolutely inoperative so far as villages are concerned, and to have taken root only in towns where, according to Mr. Mahmud's plan, the Honorary Munsif would be planted; that although the num-

ber of cases in Madras is large, it is considered probable that the work of the Civil Courts has not been decreased by the village tribunals; and that a class of cases that would never have come into the Courts has been disposed of by them. At present in these Provinces this class of cases is disposed of by panchâyats, or private arbitration. Therefore it may be argued that, on the whole, the experience of Madras is as much against as for the experiment; while the experience of Bombay, if not against it, cannot at least be quoted in favor of it.

Draft Bill circulated for opinions.

It was in order to enable Government to decide between these contending influences that Mr. Evans was deputed to obtain information in the other Presidencies and to report the result to the Government; which, after the consideration it has since given to Mr. Evans' Report, is prepared to introduce the system experimentally into selected districts of the united Provinces. A Draft Bill has been drawn up since the report was received, and has been submitted for the consideration of selected officers; and the localities in which the experiment should be introduced has also been made the subject of inquiry. It is expected that the Bill will shortly be laid before the Government of India, with a recommendation that the system both of Honorary Magistrates and of all Village Courts be experimentally adopted in selected districts of these Provinces.

REGISTRATION.

Non-official Sub-Registrars.

During the year 16 non-official departmental registrars were substituted for Tahsildârs in the North-Western Provinces, so that at present, out of 327 registrars, 180, or 55 per cent., are non-official. This change was accompanied by a rise in the North-Western Provinces of 4,487 (8·5 per cent.) in registrations of documents which it is optional to register. Two hundred and four thousand four hundred and thirty-five documents in all were registered as compared with 197,768 in 1889-90. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 3,93,826 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,03,811, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,90,015 against Rs. 1,91,933 in the preceding year. The diminution in the surplus is ascribed to the increase in the percentage paid to registering officers, due to the rise in the number of non-official sub-registrars. A decrease of Rs. 25,31,268 in the value of property affected by deeds registered occurred; the total value having been Rs. 8,16,85,154 as compared with Rs. 8,42,16,422. The latter figure was however abnormally high. Two criminal prosecutions were instituted under the provisions of the Registration Act, of which one was successful and the other was still pending at the end of the year.

STATE LITIGATION.

Sixty-three original cases to which the State was a party were decided during the year, all but 12 terminating successfully. Six out of 12 appeals in District Courts were lost; but the value of the claims at stake in the appeals lost was trifling. The one appeal which was decided by the High Court was won. In the North-Western Provinces

only 4·5 per cent. of sums decreed was realized, and in Oudh 19 per cent.: for the preceding year the corresponding figures were 19 and 62. There was, therefore, a considerable deterioration in this respect. But these figures are subject to great fluctuations. The average realizations for the past five years in all kinds of suits were 14·44 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and 43·57 per cent. in Oudh. There was very little litigation in which Municipal Boards were involved; 15 original suits were decided, of which two ended in an adverse decision: out of five appeals four were won. The Court of Wards were successful in all but 36 of the 228 original cases which were decided. In the North-Western Provinces 18 per cent. of the value of claims preferred, and in Oudh 7·4 per cent., were substantiated: a compromise in a suit in which a lakh of rupees was involved, and which having been compromised was not shown as won, accounts for the lowness of the North-Western Provinces' percentage. Only 5 per cent. of the claims defended were lost. Out of 10 appeals in lower appellate Courts eight were lost. The higher Courts of appeal decided eight cases, of which six terminated successfully. In this class of suit again there was more success in executing decrees in Oudh, where 31 per cent. of the demand was realized, than in the North-Western Provinces, where the percentage was only 8½.

Results of litigation.

VOLUNTEERS.

Increase in Volunteers.

The recruitment of the Volunteer Corps was active. The total strength of the several battalions has risen during the last two years from 2,644 to 4,181. In this latter figure are included 978 Volunteers of the Reserve. These are exempted from drill, except in the use of their arms, and the easier terms under which men are enlisted for the Reserve have induced many to join who would not otherwise have been Volunteers. In some parts of the country, notably among the hill tracts of Kumaun, it is impossible for Volunteers to fulfil the conditions of attendance at drill and musketry, which are required of an active Volunteer, but where the conditions permit, there are already indications that many will pass on from the Reserve and join the active force to which all able-bodied Volunteers should belong.

Total of Volunteers in these Provinces.

The Civil Officers of Government, under the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, have made active exertions to strengthen the several Volunteer Corps throughout the Provinces, and according to the latest returns out of an aggregate of 4,604 men eligible as Volunteers, 4,181 have been actually enrolled.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

Receipts and expenditure.

The cash expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,77,000. Adding to this the value of paper and other materials received from the Government Stationery Department and the usual estimate for depreciation, the expenses of the year aggregated Rs. 4,83,000. The cash receipts were nearly Rs. 69,000, and the net cost of the Press to Government was thus Rs. 4,14,000.

The value of the outturn at current rates was Rs. 5,27,000, and the result of the year's working was a profit to Government estimated at Rs. 44,000, or 9 per cent. on the outlay. There were no bad debts.

The Book Depôt cost Rs. 32,000 to maintain; sales realized only Rs. 13,654. The stock in hand is estimated at a value of upwards of two lakhs of rupees.

Native Press.

There is nothing to be added to the remarks on the Native Press recorded in the Summary of the Annual Administration Report for the year 1888-89. The best wish that can be expressed for the Native Press is that it should fall more and more into the hands of men of position and respectability, whether as proprietors or as editors. The few Native papers which are in the hands of men of this class are those which are the best conducted: and at present this is the only guarantee against abuse of their position and privileges by proprietors and editors.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Brief sketch of the Meteorology of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and adjacent parts of Rájputána and the Panjáb for the year 1890.

As stated in last year's sketch, owing to a change in the hour of recording observations which was made in January 1889, the tables and data in this sketch and that of last year are not strictly comparable with those published in former years. The temperatures now given are the uncorrected means of the readings of the maximum and minimum thermometers; the pressures are not the true means of the day, but are derived from readings at 8 A M., and except in the case of the hill stations, are reduced to sea-level, and the normal values of temperature and pressure are derived from the observations of the eleven years ending with 1888. Tables showing the abnormal variations of humidity and wind direction are not given this year, the normal values for 8 A M. being as yet unknown. The rainfall table, which is the most important of all, has, however, been constructed on exactly the same lines as formerly.

The chief meteorological features of the year 1890 in the North-Western Provinces were, firstly, an unusually dry cold weather; secondly, a warmer and, on the whole, drier hot weather than usual, thirdly, early and abnormally heavy monsoon rains over nearly the whole of the province; and fourthly, slightly warmer weather in November and December, but with indications of the occurrence during the next three months of much heavier cold weather rainfall than usual.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature of the year was practically normal throughout the whole of the province except the districts of Jhánsi, &c, bordering on Rájputána, where it was in excess, in this respect agreeing with the temperature conditions of Rájputána during the year.

The unusually warm weather which had characterized the two closing months of 1889 continued in January and February, and accompanied an unusual absence of rain during those months. During those two months the mean temperature was considerably above the average at almost all stations, the excess being most marked at the hill stations of Chakráta, where it averaged 6°, and Ránikhet, for which it was nearly 4°. This abnormal warmth was followed by slightly cooler weather than usual in March, chiefly due to heavier rain than usual in Rájputána and the western districts of this province in that month. During the hot weather months of April and May temperature increased more rapidly than usual, and these months were in consequence much hotter than usual. The increased temperature of May was most marked at Jhánsi (+ 3°·8), Agra (+ 2°·8), Bareilly (+ 2° 3), and Lucknow (+ 1°·7). The hot weather was terminated in the beginning of June by the setting in of the monsoon rains, which were unusually abundant over the provinces. The temperature was hence under the average during the whole of the rainy period. The deficiency was greatest in July, the month characterized by unusually heavy and steady rainfall. Thus, the mean temperature of the month of July was more than 2° below the normal over the greater part of the province, the defect being

greatest at Gházipur (— 2°·8), Lucknow (— 2°·7), and Gorakhpur (— 2°·6). The deficiency was least in amount in the western and trans-Jumna districts. November and December, on the other hand, were warmer than usual, specially in the southern and eastern districts represented by Allahabad, Jhánsi, and Sutna, in which the mean temperature was upwards of 3° above the normal.

A frequent feature of the month of December, and one which is now known to be common in anti-cyclonic weather during December and January, was the inversion of the normal temperature relations between the hills and the plains. On several nights during the month of December the minimum temperatures recorded on the hills were several degrees higher than those observed at the nearest plains stations.

Very high temperatures were recorded at most stations in the fourth week of May and again in the second week of June. The highest temperature of the year over the North-Western Provinces (116° 5) was recorded at Agra on two occasions, *viz*, on the 26th of May and 15th of June The lowest minimum of the year on the plains of the North-Western Provinces was 35°·7 at Cawnpore on the 30th January.

Pressure and winds.

The variations of pressure from the normal condition during the first seven months on the hills were rather irregular, but, on the whole, pressure was in defect, more especially in July, when the negative anomaly exceeded 0·04″ at Chakráta and Ránikhet In the plains, on the other hand, pressure was steadily in defect during the whole year. The deficiency was large in the months of January, March, May, and July, and moderate in the intermediate months During the next four months it varied to a smaller extent from the normal, although it was generally in defect. It fell, however, again considerably below the normal in December. It will thus be seen that there was practically during the whole year a steady deficiency of pressure over the whole of the North-Western Provinces A reference to the previous year's report will show that this commenced in October 1889, and that it followed a period of general excess of pressure deficiency which commenced in 1888 and lasted until September 1889.

The average pressure of the year, as might be expected, was largely under the average on the plains The deficiency was greatest in the eastern and southern districts, in which it averaged ·060″, and was least in the western districts, for which it averaged ·04″. On the hills the mean pressure of the year was either normal or in moderate excess These figures tend to show that the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh formed an area of deficient pressure relative to neighbouring provinces, and it was hence during the rains a sink towards which the majority of the south-west monsoon storms drifted Winds were, on the whole, normal in direction throughout the year, except in the hot weather months of April and May, when they were more westerly than usual.

The following were the more important of the storms or disturbances during the rainy season which affected the weather of these provinces :—

I.—June 17th to 21st—A small storm formed off the Orissa coast; travelled to the south-eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Behar.

II—June 23rd to 26th.—This was a land formed depression, which originated in the south-western districts of these provinces and the adjacent districts of Central India. It advanced slowly northwards into Oudh.

III—June 29th to 5th July.—A small cyclonic storm formed at the head of the Bay and travelled through the Central Provinces to the foot of the Panjáb hills.

IV.—July 11th to 14th.—A small depression originated in Central Behar, which drifted towards Jhánsi, where it broke up.

V.—July 18th to 24th.—This barometric depression formed at the head of the Bay and travelled inland to the foot of the hills in the North-Western Provinces, where it disappeared.

There were hence a larger number of small cyclonic storms than usual in the rains. These gave very heavy rainfall to the areas over which they passed, and hence contributed largely towards the increased rainfall of June and July. While these disturbances were forming in the Bay or near the coast, there was the usual interruption of the easterly current up the Gangetic valley accompanied by a partial break in the rains; but as soon as the centre approached this part of India heavy rain fell all over the area affected.

Several cold weather disturbances influenced the weather of these provinces in January, February, and March. They were generally small and of little importance and gave very little rain The most important of these were the depressions of 14th to 17th February and the 3rd to 7th March. The first appeared over Sind and travelled east-north-eastward to the foot of the hills in the Panjáb and North-Western Provinces and thence down the Gangetic plain into Bengal. The second probably advanced from the Arabian Sea into Guzerat and thence through Central India and the Central Provinces into the south-eastern districts of these provinces. Both of these caused unsettled weather over the area affected by them.

Rainfall.

The total rainfall of the year was above the average in all districts. The excess was most marked in the Fyzabad, Benares, and Rae Bareli Divisions, where it averaged nearly 16 inches. It was least marked in the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, and Agra Divisions, where it ranged from 1½ to 4 inches.

The cold weather months of January, February, and March were unusually dry over almost the whole of Northern India, and hence the rainfall of this period was largely in defect, both on the hills and the plains. In April, however, dust and thunderstorms were more numerous than usual, and the precipitation was consequently about the average. May was an unusually dry month, though there were several series of dust and thunderstorms in the second half of the month.

The monsoon rains set in about the average date, and were abnormally heavy in June and July in all districts except Jhánsi, which received slightly less than its normal amount in July.

During August the monsoon fell off considerably in strength, and hence the rainfall of the month was more or less in defect over a large part of the province.

During the first twelve days of September there was a break in the rains, but on the 13th the weather became again unsettled, and there occurred another advance of moist south-easterly winds which gave moderately heavy rain to the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh till the close of the month, when the rains finally ceased. The rainfall of the month was in slight to moderate excess everywhere except the Agra and Meerut Divisions, where it was slightly deficient.

In October there were two periods of slight disturbance, *viz.*, 11th to 15th and 20th to 22nd, but these only gave scattered showers, and the rainfall of the month was hence deficient in all divisions. November was practically rainless, and so was December, except at the most western stations, which received occasional showers.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlements.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 13—52 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1883.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

Gorakhpur.—The work of making fair copies of the records was completed, and all the settlement volumes, except 16, were filed in the Collector's office before the close of the year. The 16 volumes have since been filed.

The maps of 674 villages were supplied during the year by the Survey Department, leaving 3,083 villages for which maps have still to be furnished.

In this, the closing, year of the settlement, as was to be expected, there was a considerable decrease in litigation. The number of cases for disposal, including 2,110 pending from last year, was 10,277, of which 10,182 were disposed of—6,560 or 64 per cent. on their merits, and 3,622 or 36 per cent. otherwise than on their merits. The 95 cases pending at the end of the year have since been disposed of. Appeals to the Settlement Officer numbered 599, of which 561 or 94 per cent. were disposed of, the decision of the Lower Court being confirmed in 363 cases, and reversed in 191, while seven cases were remanded. The Commissioner disposed of 385 out of 468 appeals instituted in his Court. The Lower Court's decision was confirmed in 372 cases, reversed in 10, and three cases were remanded for retrial. The number pending at the close of the year was 83. The settlement expenditure up to the end of 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 10,96,380-14-8, of which Rs 1,05,498-13-10 were incurred during the year under report. The year's work was principally the declaration of the new jamas in tahsíls Gorakhpur and Mahárájganj; the preparation of the kistbandi of alluvial maháls; the appointment of málikána lambardárs, and the preparation of the rolls and registers prescribed by Book Circular No. 9F-III; the completion of the remaining fairing work, the filing of records, and the disposal of enhancement cases.

The final settlement report was received on the 8th September 1890, and is being printed. Mr. Cruickshank went on leave on the 1st July 1890, and the Collector of Gorakhpur was placed in charge of the settlement by Notification No. $\frac{1895}{I-55}$, dated 18th November 1890. Settlement operations were closed in the district with effect from the 1st January 1891 by Notification No. $\frac{2039}{I-55}$, dated 13th December 1890.

Basti.—During the year under report printed maps of 1,686 villages were received from the Survey Department, leaving 907 villages of which maps had still to be supplied. The Survey Department has been asked to expedite the supply of the remaining maps both in Basti and Gorakhpur. The filing of the remaining settlement records, 6,033 volumes, in the Collector's office was completed during the year.

There were 2,161 cases for disposal, of which all but eight cases, which were transferred to the District Courts, were disposed of within the year. Of the cases disposed of 1,296 or 60 per cent. were decided on their merits, and 857 or 40 per cent. otherwise. The Settlement Officer disposed of all the appeals, 170, preferred to him. The Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed in 113 cases and reversed in 14; and 43 cases were remanded for retrial. The Commissioner decided 76 out of the 92 appeals presented in his Court. The Settlement Officer's decision was upheld in all but two cases.

The charges incurred during the year, amounted to Rs. 46,462-12-5, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 9,56,114-2-6. This is the total cost of the settlement, exclusive of the cadastral survey. It amounts to Rs. 242 per square mile.

Mr. Hooper went on leave on the 4th April 1890, and the Collector was placed in charge of settlement operations by Notification No. $\frac{1488}{II-440-30}$, dated 31st March 1890, till they were finally closed by Notification No. $\frac{1705}{I-55}$, dated 13th October 1890. The final settlement report was received on the 2nd April 1890, and is now being printed.

Bulandshahr.—The assessment of this district was completed last year The little work remaining to be done was finished during the year under report, and settlement operations were brought to a close by Notification No. $\frac{1084}{I-834}$, dated 30th June 1890 The final settlement report which Mr. Stoker wrote before going on leave on the 18th March 1890 has since been printed, and has been sent to the Commissioner for his review.

There were 3,221 cases for disposal, of which all but two were disposed of—2,917 or 91 per cent. on their merits, 264 or 8 per cent. otherwise than on their merits, and 38 or 1 per cent. by transfer to the Revenue Courts. The Settlement Officer disposed of 1,049 appeals, confirming the decision of the Lower Court in 885 cases, reversing it in 125, and remanding 39 for retrial The two cases and four appeals undisposed of were transferred to the Revenue Courts on the close of settlement operations.

The Commissioner disposed of all but 60 of the 1,463 appeals preferred to him The Lower Court's decision was upheld in 879 and reversed in 499 cases. Twenty-five cases were remanded for retrial.

The total cost of the settlement has been Rs 1,95,909-12-0, or Rs 102-6-6 per square mile, which exceeds by Rs. 2-6-6 only the estimated cost of Rs 100 per square mile.

Muzaffarnagar.—The verification of jamabandis and khewats was finished during the year, and fair copies of nearly all the records were also made. Only 590 maps (43 for Collectorate, 478 for tahsíl, and 69 for patwáris), 55 khasras (23 for Collectorate and 32 for patwáris), 154 jamabandis (57 for Collectorate and 97 for patwáris), and 198 khewats (42 for Collectorate, 79 for tahsíl, and 77 for patwáris) remained to be faired at the close of the year. Mr. Miller inspected a portion of pargana Shikarpur in tahsíl Burhana, almost all the Muzaffarnagar tahsíl, except pargana Gardhanpur, which had been previously inspected, and the whole of pargana Shamli except one village The parganas of Kandhla and Burhana and part of Shikarpur in tahsíl Burhana were inspected by Mr Ferard, who was posted to Muzaffarnagar by Notification No. $\frac{4882}{II-771A-16}$, dated 20th November 1889, in order that the work of inspection and assessment might be completed in time.

The assessments of tahsíl Jaunsath (upland portion) and of tahsíl Burhana have been finished and the assessment reports were submitted to the Board before the close of the year; that of Jaunsath on 23rd August and of Burhana on 22nd September 1890. The assessment of the greater portion of three parganas in tahsíl Muzaffarnagar has also been worked out. The Settlement Officer was unable to say definitely when the assessment report for this tahsíl would be ready, but he expects to report the assessments of both the tahsíls remaining by June 1891.

There were altogether 13,804 cases for disposal, of which 11,203 were disposed of—2,179 or 19 per cent. on their merits and 9,024 or 81 per cent. otherwise. The number pending at the close of the year was 2,601. In regard to the large number of cases decided otherwise than on their merits, the Settlement Officer explains that the majority of the cases under VII*(a)* proprietary right are routine proceedings,

connected with the bringing of the khewat up to date, and states that these have been shown as disposed of otherwise than on their merits, "there being practically no proceedings beyond the issue of a notification."

The Settlement Officer disposed of 225 appeals out of 244 instituted. In 178 or 79 per cent. the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed; in 32 or 14 per cent. reversed; and 15 cases or 7 per cent. were remanded. Only 19 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

The Commissioner had 126 appeals from the Settlement Officer's decision and disposed of 83, leaving 43 pending. He confirmed the Settlement Officer's decision in 78 and reversed it in five cases only.

The charges during the year amounted to Rs. 69,795-7-7, bringing the total expenditure up to the end of the year under report to Rs. 1,81,719-12-4.

Saháranpur.—The work of verification and fairing of records was practically completed in the Nakur, Deoband, and Saháranpur tahsíls. Fair copies of only 10 khewats in Nakur, five khewats, one khasra, and one jamabandi in Deoband, and one map and 77 khewats in Saháranpur remained to be made at the close of the year. Map correction and verification of records were also finished in the Roorkee tahsíl, and fair progress had been made in preparing fair copies of the village papers. Altogether 849 maps (283 each for Collector's office, tahsíl, and patwári), 10 khasras (five each for Collectorate and patwári), 12 jamabandis (six each for Collectorate and patwári), and 2,172 khewats (724 each for Collectorate, tahsíl, and patwári) remained to be faired when the year closed.

The area inspected during the year was 430,448 acres, or 673 square miles, and that assessed was 952,201 acres or 1,488 square miles. The inspection and assessment of the entire district was thus completed, and the assessments were sanctioned by the Board in time for the collection of the revised demand from the November instalment of 1890.

The Settlement Officer and his assistants disposed of 18,173 out of 20,800 cases, 15,124 or 83 per cent. on their merits, and 3,049 or 17 per cent. otherwise than on their merits. The number pending at the close of the year was 2,627. There were 1,510 appeals to the Settlement Officer, of which 620 were disposed of, in 468 or 75 per cent. the decision of the Lower Court being confirmed, in 129 or 21 per cent. reversed, and 23 or 4 per cent. remanded, leaving 890 pending at the close of the year. The Commissioner disposed of 81 out of 128 appeals instituted in his Court, confirming in 75 cases, reversing in four, and remanding two cases. The number pending at the close of the year was 47.

The total expenditure up to the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,42,858-13-1, of which Rs. 86,294-9-10 were spent in 1889-90. Since the close of the year the Settlement Officer has left the district after completing the final settlement report which is now in press. The Collector has been placed in charge of the settlement by Notification No. $\frac{122}{1-47A}$ of 23rd January 1891. Settlement operations have been closed in tahsíls Deoband and Nakur by Notification No $\frac{229}{1-47A}$, dated 6th February 1891, and in tahsíl Saháranpur by Notification No. $\frac{426}{1-47A}$, dated 6th March 1891.

Jhánsi.—The Survey Department completed the cadastral survey of the district during the year. The total cost has been—

	Rs.
Traverse survey	18,258
Cadastral survey	37,154
Records .. ..* ...	22,362
Total ..	77,774

The total area of the district is 1,440 square miles. The rate per square mile therefore comes to—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Traverse survey	12	10	10
Cadastral survey and records	41	4	8
Total ..	53	15	6

The original estimate of Rs. 40 per square mile has therefore been exceeded, but, as Colonel Sandeman explains, he "undertook to work a cadastral survey through patwári agency at the rate of Rs. 40 per square mile, provided the area of operations consisted of at least two districts of 2,000 square miles each. But the Jhánsi district, or that portion of it which has been cadastrally surveyed, has only an area of 1,440 square miles which is the principal cause of the rise in the mileage rate, without mentioning the cost of surveying the excess area in patwáris' circles of abnormal size, which it was impossible the patwáris could survey in two seasons, and other minor causes." Colonel Sandeman is confident that, after the experience gained, a cadastral survey with records can be made at the rate of Rs 38 per square mile, if the work is taken in hand on a large scale, that is, if the scheme is applied to several districts at a time.

As stated last year, regular settlement work was not started till the end of October 1889. The Survey Department during the year supplied 302 maps, an equal number of khasras, 385 jamabandis and the same number of khewats, mostly belonging to the tahsíls of Mau and Moth. The records of the two other tahsíls, Jhánsi and Garotha, have since been completed by the Survey Department and made over to the Settlement Officer.

From the 19th November 1889 to the 14th April 1890, or for about five months, the Settlement Officer was engaged in the inspection of the Mau tahsíl, which contains 170 villages with an area of 438·4 square miles. Mr. Meston, who was deputed to assist Mr. Impey in settlement work, joined the district at the end of December 1889, and was employed in the inspection of the Moth tahsíl, which he finished on the 13th April 1890. The area of this tahsíl is 242·29 square miles, divided into 134 villages. Owing to the general inefficiency of the patwáris and their dislike for hard and regular work, the Survey Department was unable to keep pace with the requirements of the Settlement Department, and the Settlement Officer was consequently unable to proceed with the work of verification so rapidly as he wished. The matter was reported to the Board; it was to some extent simplified and curtailed, and assistance was given by the Settlement Department, with the result that the Survey Department practically completed their programme by the date fixed, *viz.*, 1st October 1890. But the majority of the records were not received from the Survey Department until the later months of the year, so that the work of verification of records and abstraction of assessment statistics was greatly delayed, and it has become impossible for the Settlement Officer to complete his assessments before the current settlement of the districts expires. Settlement operations were also delayed by the unhealthiness of the climate. The health of one of the Deputy Collectors broke down, and many of the establishment also were at times incapacitated by fever from doing any work at all. Another difficulty has been the bad writing of the patwáris. Mr. Impey writes—"As all the patwáris write a more or less illegible Hindi, the entire work of my vernacular statistical office is carried on in the Hindi character. To translate would have been to double the work. It is extraordinary how few experienced settlement officials were available who could read and write any but the plainest Hindi fluently. There is no doubt that the statistical work would be done quicker if the records were in Urdu or in a more legible Hindi character."

Case work has been very light. Only 2,436 cases were instituted, of which 2,171 were decided—978 or 45 per cent. on their merits, and 1,193 or 55 per cent. otherwise. Of these only six cases were appealed to the Settlement Officer, who confirmed the Lower Courts' decisions in four and reversed them in two cases. The Commissioner disposed of the two appeals filed in his Court, confirming the Settlement Officer's decision in both cases.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 62,427-14-6; of this Rs. 31,798-6-0 were spent by the survey on account of cadastral survey and other work done by the Department, and the balance Rs. 30,629-8-6 was on account of settlement work. The total expenditure up to the close of the year under report amounts to Rs. 90,145-14-6 and includes Rs. 27,718 on account of work done by the Survey Department in 1888-89.

Tarái and Kumaun Bhábar Survey.—During the year 24 villages in pargana Bazpur, and 27 villages in Nanakmatta in the Tarái district, which were formerly surveyed on the 4 inch scale, were resurveyed on the 16 inch scale under the supervision of the Survey Department at a cost of Rs. 2,006 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,500. There was only one boundary dispute between the two parganas at a spot where a stream with a shifting bed ran along the border. The entire district has now been cadastrally surveyed on the 16 inch scale, with the exception of the forests, or fuel and fodder reserves, which have been mapped on the 4 inch scale. According to the records of the Survey Department, the district comprises 637 villages, with an area of 453,951·01 acres, or 709·27 square miles, and 13 forest reserves, with an area of 173,614 53 acres, or 271·27 square miles.

In the Kumaun Bhábar 149 villages, with an area of 27,922 acres or 43·63 square miles, were cadastrally surveyed during the year, some on the 16 inch scale and some on the 32 inch scale, which, with the work done in the previous year, makes a total of 480 villages, covering 80,786 acres or 126·22 square miles. The total cost amounts to Rs. 8,776, *viz.*, in 1888-89 Rs. 4,662, and in 1889-90 Rs. 4,114. The following work remains to be done · resetting up of 24 villages and eight sub-traverses; reproving of angles of 146 villages and eight sub-traverses, traverses, and products; and reproving of the offsets of the whole. "These will," Colonel Sandeman writes, "be gradually cleared off, but they do not permit of the mathematical results of the survey being given in the present report." The forests in the Kumaun Bhábar are all in one block, the area of which is approximately 300 square miles; but as the computations have not been completed, the exact area cannot be stated: angles have been observed at 2,102 stations and mark stones have been embedded at 2,053 stations; the linear miles of new chaining aggregate 316, and 19 azimuths were observed. The mathematical results Colonel Sandeman promises to give in the next report. The area traversed, which is almost entirely forest, was 309·36 square miles. The area completed is approximately 300 square miles, and the cost has been Rs. 13,367. As the forest survey is so large, instead of preparing 4 inch maps of the district forests only, Colonel Sandeman has had these mapped on quarter sheets $3\frac{3}{4}$ wide by $7\frac{1}{2}$ long, and has filled in on them the Government reserved forests and the small area of cultivation as well. Colonel Sandeman observes that "these maps in 37 sheets will not only be of great use comparatively to the district authorities, but they will furnish the materials for the first standard sheets and take the place of the 2 inch standard sheets in other districts." The mapping is proceeding.

Garhwál.—The survey of Garhwál was started in February 1890, but the Survey Department met with special difficulties. The hill people, ignorant of its methods and apprehensive of its results, offered a strenuous opposition. Another hindrance to operations was the scarcity of the food supply, and the result was that very little progress was made during the year, and work had for a time to

be abandoned. In reporting on the subject to Government, the Board observed that "there was an organized attempt on the part of the local amíns, padhans, and Government officials to set such difficulties in the way of the cadastral survey as they hoped might lead to its abandonment," and that "this opposition was mainly induced by the reluctance of the people to allow the true areas under cultivation to be revealed." The resumption of survey operations was ordered by Government, and they are now progressing, though the work is still not free from difficulty. The Commissioner writes—"Since the close of the year under review survey operations have been vigorously renewed and are being energetically pushed on. At first there were signs of a disposition to offer, at any rate, passive obstruction to its progress, but very special pains have been taken to conquer this, not merely by making it widely known that what the Government has decided upon it will undoubtedly carry out, but by enquiring carefully into all objections which have been raised and either demonstrating their groundlessness or applying a remedy. The work is now going on smoothly, but slowly, for inherent conditions (amongst which the principal are the difficulty of getting over the ground, the scattered nature of the cultivation, and the extraordinary minuteness of the fields which have to be separately measured and mapped) preclude the possibility of rapid progress." The opposition offered to the survey in the first instance, the minute size of the fields, and the fact that, in all probability, the cultivated area to be surveyed was much under-estimated, will render the survey much more expensive than was anticipated.

By Notification No. $\frac{439}{\text{I}-556\text{A}}$, dated 20th March 1890, the district was declared to be under settlement, and the Senior Assistant Commissioner was placed in charge of settlement operations. This is the first district in the North-Western Provinces in which the revision of settlement is to be carried out by the District Officer in addition to his own work.

The rules prepared for the cadastral survey and the preparation of new village maps and of the record of rights in Garhwál, preliminary to verification by the Settlement Department and assessment, were sanctioned during the year by G. O. No. $\frac{1533}{\text{I}-556\text{A}}$, dated 10th September 1890.

The usual abstract of work done during the year is appended.

Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		*Preparation or revision of maps and records.*				Survey and Assessment work. *Area in Acres.*					Case work during 1889-90.			Expenditure.
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed	Inspected	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned by the Board.	Original cases.	*Appeals.* To Settlement Officers.	*Appeals.* To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Gorakhpur ...	Total required	8,647	7,192	17,294	25,941	2,941,381	2,941,381	2,941,381	2,941,381	2,941,381	10,277	599	468	1,05,499
	Done during the year	674	1,171	162	911	...	...	...	...	...	10,182	561	385	
	Remaining	3,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	38	83	
Basti ..	Total required	7,604	7,600	15,200	22,812	1,789,487	1,789,487	1,789,487	1,789,487	1,789,487	2,161	170	92	46,468
	Done during the year	1,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,153	170	76	
	Remaining	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8	...	16	
Bulandshahr ...	Total required	5,049	3,366	6,880	10,320	...	1,224,248	1,224,248	1,224,248	1,224,248	3,183	1,053	1,463	22,041
	Done during the year	...	...	48	35	...	...	...	...	...	3,181	1,049	1,403	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2	*1	60	
Muzaffarnagar ...	Total required	3,234	2,156	6,020	9,030	...	1,065,035	1,065,035	1,065,035	1,065,035	13,804	244	126	69,795
	Done during the year	1,031	1,049	2,742	4,087	...	313,199	420,378	470,837	...	11,203	225	83	
	Remaining	590	55	154	198	...	229,831	644,657	594,198	1,065,035	2,601	19	43	
Saháranpur ...	Total required	5,946	3,964	5,156	7,734	...	1,422,625	1,422,625	1,422,625	1,422,625	20,800	1,510	128	86,295
	Done during the year	2,700	2,030	2,927	3,622	...	430,448	952,201	1,153,028	914,679	18,173	620	81	
	Remaining	849	10	12	2,172	...	...	...	...	507,946	2,627	890	47	
Jhánsi ...	Total required	912	608	776	1,164	428,006	428,006	428,006	428,006	428,006	2,436	6	2	62,428
	Done during the year	418	...	...	...	428,006	428,006	...	...	...	2,171	6	2	
	Remaining	494	608	776	1,164	...	...	428,006	428,006	428,006	265	...	...	

In columns 3, 4, 5 and 6 the figures include second and third copies, where required.

* Transferred to the Collector's Court.

Mapping.—Village field maps.—The maps of the cadastral survey are reproduced in the Survey Office at Calcutta. The districts for which these maps are being prepared are Ballia and Gházipur, Basti, Gorakhpur, and Mirzapur. Up to end of June last 20,879 sheets have been printed, namely—

Ballia and Gházipur	...	...	...	...	5,622 sheets.
Basti	...	...	...	...	5,473 „
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	5,990 „
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	3,794 „

Of the above, 2,366 sheets were printed during the year under report, as follows:—

Ballia and Gházipur	...	...	...	...	84 sheets.
Basti	...	...	...	...	1,001 „
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	1,136 „
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	145 „

(b.)—Oudh.

The work of map and record correction commenced in October 1889 in pargana Harha of the Unao district, under the supervision of a Settlement Deputy Collector and of the Deputy Commissioner. It was decided to utilize the existing plane table maps of the previous settlement, and to correct them through the agency of amíns and selected patwáris working under the kanúngos of the district. The ordinary duties of the kanúngos and patwáris thus employed are discharged by substitutes whose pay is charged to settlement. Owing to the ignorance of the patwáris in survey work and the difficulty of correcting maps, which have not been touched since settlement, most of the staff employed in the revision had been recruited from survey amíns trained in the recently completed cadastral surveys of Gorakhpur and Basti. Many of the settlement maps were found to have been originally incorrect, and their correction has not been in all respects satisfactory. When the error was confined to individual fields, there was no great difficulty in setting it right; but where, as not unseldom happened, the boundary survey was at fault, and the whole framework of the map was, so to say, askew, a good job necessarily could not result from mere correction. Some of the worst villages were resurveyed, and it would perhaps have been better if more had been thus dealt with. The corrected maps will serve as index maps to the cultivation, and, as the areas of individual fields are given with approximate accuracy in the patwáris' field-book (khasra), less inconvenience will arise from the theoretical imperfections of the maps than might be anticipated. On behalf of correction, as against resurvey, it may be urged that the former is cheaper, more expeditious, less harassing to the people and less injurious to their standing crops. The last consideration is of importance in a very highly cultivated and very populous district, where every tenant tends his one or two acres night and day with incessant vigilance, and where a full outturn is of the most vital importance to him and his family.

2.—State Properties.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

There were 336 estates with a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,37,597 in the possession of Government at the commencement of the year under report; and six properties, with a jama of Rs. 1,976, were acquired within the year. Of these, one estate in Moradabad, with a jama of Rs. 5, escheated to Government in default of heirs on the death of the late holder, who possessed only a life interest in the property; it was sold on the 20th August 1890 for Rs. 1,425; three estates, with an aggregate jama of Rs. 299, were acquired under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act; while two properties in Jalaun (total jama Rs. 1,672), which were put up for sale for arrears of revenue, were, in default of other bidders, purchased on behalf of Government for Rs. 50 each. During the year 13 villages, or shares in villages, (jama Rs. 2,204) were alienated. The remainder of the Government share of the estate of the late Musammat Kamar-ul-nissa in Sháhjahánpur was sold: the entire estate fetched

Rs. 17,367. One estate in Jhánsi (jama Rs. 829), which was acquired under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act, was sold during the year for Rs. 6,300; the other properties disposed of were petty ones. On the 30th September 1890 there remained 329 villages or shares in villages (jama Rs. 1,37,369) in the possession of Government.

The total rental demand, including arrears of the previous years (Rs. 14,598), amounted to Rs. 6,89,525, as compared with Rs. 6,71,920 in 1888-89. The increase of Rs. 17,605 is due mainly to a rise in the rents of the Government estates in the Tarái, consequent on a bumper harvest of rice in the eastern pargana of Bilheri (where rents are paid in cash on the estimated value of the standing crop) and the high prices which prevailed in the Tarái during the spring and summer; also to an enhancement in the rental in the Government estates in the Kumaun Bhábar, the result of more accurate information acquired by the cadastral survey now in progress. The Dudhi estate in Mirzapur also shows a rise of Rs. 918 in the cash rental demand due to progressive assessments of the current settlement. The total provincial collections aggregated Rs. 6,75,182, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,343, of which Rs. 911 are outstanding in Sháhjahánpur, Rs. 9,335 in Bánda, and Rs. 1,816 in Allahabad; the remainder is composed of small sums. Nearly the whole of the amount uncollected in Sháhjahánpur is due from the estate of the late Musammat Kamar-ul-nissa, which has since been sold. Of the balance in Bánda Rs. 1,791 have since been recommended for remission, and almost the whole of the rest is due from the tenants of two villages, Jaspura and Jauharpur. From the Collector's report it appears that, while the arrears in Jaspura are partly owing to a succession of bad harvests and the failure to remit rents in cases of actual distress, they are also in some degree due to the inefficiency of the managing staff and to the violent and insubordinate character of the tenantry. In Jauharpur the prospects of realizing the greater portion of the arrears is more hopeful: the tenants are described as more amenable and as not anxious to evade payment. The Collector is taking steps to recover the arrears.

In Allahabad the Sarái Bharat estate tenants are responsible for Rs. 208, and the Khargapur tenants for Rs. 1,608; of the former sum, Rs. 78 are returned as doubtful and the remainder is in train of realization: Rs. 988 of the sum outstanding in Khargapur are either doubtful or irrecoverable, and the balance Rs. 620 is due by tenants, who are in reduced circumstances owing to the indifferent kharíf harvests of the past two years. The amount, it is expected, will be recovered in the current year.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,62,224, *viz.*—

	Rs.
(1) Establishment	58,229
(2) Contingencies	80,088
(3) Improvements	1,23,907
Total ...	2,62,224

The percentage of cost of establishment to the rental demand was nearly 8·2 per cent. compared with 8·9 per cent. in the previous year. The decline has been due mainly to economies effected in the management of the estates in the Kumaun Bhábar. The expenditure under improvements includes the cost of the resurvey on the 16 inch scale of 51 villages in parganas Nanakmatta and Bazpur in the Tarái district, but excludes the sum spent on the cadastral survey of the cultivated area and fallow in the Government estates in the Kumaun Bhábar and Garhwál Bhábar, and the forest survey in the Government estates in the Kumaun Bhábar. These charges will be subsequently adjusted in communication with the Survey Department.

Including the sum of Rs. 51,276 outstanding on the 30th September 1889, there were advances amounting to Rs. 1,11,250 to tenants of the Government estates in the Tarái; of which Rs. 52,934 were collected, leaving Rs. 58,316 still due, which will be realized in due course.

(b)—Oudh.

Of the revenue-paying estates, three in Bara Banki and one in Bahraich—a resumed waste land grant leased for five years at Rs. 800 per annum—have been by oversight omitted hitherto from the returns, and find place in them this year for the first time. In Lucknow three villages, constituting the estates of a deceased jagírdár, were temporarily brought on the list of Government properties; but, as they were subsequently regranted to the heirs, they have since been struck off. The collections were satisfactory, amounting to nearly 98 per cent. of the rental demand. Most of the arrears in Lucknow are due in the three villages referred to above, while the greater part of those in Gonda will have to be written off, as the land on which they are due has passed out of the hands of Government, a resumed grant having been transferred to the Forest Department in exchange for three blocks to be reserved as a settlement for Barwárs. The cost of the collecting establishment and of contingencies fell at the moderate rate of less than 7 per cent on collections. The result of the year's management was a gross profit to Government of Rs. 19,797, and, if the charges amounting to Rs. 3,162 be deducted, a net profit of Rs. 16,635.

3.—Confiscated, Escheated, and Waste Lands.

(a)—North-Western Provinces,

There was an opening balance of Rs 1,319 on account of confiscated and escheated lands, and during the year 1,811 acres of land were sold for Rs. 21,667; the total demand was thus Rs. 22,986, of which Rs 21,817 were realized, leaving Rs. 1,169 still due; Rs 9 were also recovered on account of interest.

Kharauni Taluka—Subjoined is a statement showing the rental demand, &c., of this estate The collections are shown as Rs 6,363, of which Rs. 5,278 were paid on account of land revenue, local and other rates, and Rs. 723 applied to meeting the management and other charges: this left a surplus of Rs. 362, which was placed in the personal ledger to the credit of the estate; the total surplus on the 30th September 1890 amounted to Rs. 1,384. In the cold weather of 1889 Mr. Rustomjee, the Collector, visited the estate, remaining there for some days, and did his best to effect a reconciliation among the owners, but his efforts did not meet with success; and the Commissioner observes that "till a better spirit prevails among the zamíndárs there is no prospect of the Government being relieved of the thankless charge of managing this property."

Statement showing the result of management during the revenue year 1889-90 *of the Kharauni estate in the Ballia district, held by order of Civil Court of* 19*th February* 1828.

Rental demand for the year			*Collections credited to—*				*Balance due, i.e., difference between columns 3 and 7*	*Charges debited to personal ledger*			*Surplus of the year, i.e. difference between columns 6 and 11*	*Memorandum of accumulated surplus to credit of the estate in the treasury*			Remarks.
Arrears	Current	Total.	Local rates	Fixed land revenue.	Balance of collections in personal ledger	Total collections.		Establishment	Contingencies	Total.		At beginning of the year.	Added during the year (column 12)	Total at close of the year.	
1868-89. Rs. a. p. 212 14 10	Rs. a. p. *251 10 3	Rs. a. p. 6,459 10 64	Rs. a. p. 6,162 15 8	Rs. a. p. 1,776 12 1	Rs. a. p. 3,501 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,985 6 0	Rs. a. p. †6,363 2 1	Rs. a. p. 28 0 0	Rs. a. p. 682 12 6	Rs. a. p. 39 15 10	Rs. a. p. 722 12 4	Rs. a. p. 362 9 8	Rs. a. p. 1,021 3 10	Rs. a. p. 1,383 13 6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p. 212 14 10	Rs. a. p. 6,459 10 64	Rs. a. p. 6,672 9 44	Rs. a. p. 1,151 15 7	Rs. a. p. 4,004 5 2	Rs. a. p. 1,485 6 10	Rs. a. p. 6,641 11 7	Rs. a. p. 26 2 2	Rs. a. p. 392 7 5	Rs. a. p. 78 0 5	Rs. a. p. 470 7 10	Rs. a. p. 1,014 15 0	Rs. a. p. 6 4 10	Rs. a. p. 1,014 15 0	Rs. a. p. 1,021 3 10	

* Includes Rs. 225-8-1, patwári cess, for half of 1296 fasli.

† Including Rs. 0-1-7 advance collections for 1890-91, and excluding Rs. 23-9-5 realized in advance in the preceding year, on account of the demand of the year under report.

(b)—Oudh.

The number of estates sequestrated or attached or the property of the Government continues to decrease steadily year by year. In 1888-89 it was 14: in 1889-90 it was 10. One village in Unao restored to its proprietor was replaced by another newly sequestrated. Three estates in Sultánpur were released after the expiry of the year. The collections of the year were good, the only arrears of rent being in Sultánpur, the greater part due on an estate released after the close of the year. Rupees 597 were spent on these estates in the construction and repair of wells and a bazaar.

No waste land was sold in Oudh during the year.

4.—Court of Wards.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The total number of estates in the charge or under the superintendence of the Court of Wards of the North-Western Provinces during 1889-90 was 116: of these 108 were in charge of the Court at the close of 1888-89, and eight were taken under management during the year. Of the latter, five are the properties of minors and were made over to the Court of Wards by order of the Civil Court. In the other three estates the shares of the minor heirs were taken over by the Court of its own motion, the adult female sharers having being declared incompetent by Government. The most important of the estates thus brought under management were the Rámpur estate in the Moradabad district and the Madhopur estate in the Bareilly district. Seven villages in the Bijnor district belonging to the first named estate were held by a mortgagee on a usufructuary mortgage of which seven years had still to run. The shops, gardens, and lands belonging to the estate, and situated in Rámpur, are, it is understood, not included in the Court's management. In the meanwhile the greater portion of the income of the estate is derived from the pension of Rs. 1,340 per mensem received from the Rámpur State. The ordinary income of the Madhopur estate is estimated at Rs. 75,000, and the balance in hand at the end of the year amounted to over two lakhs of rupees.

Nine estates were released during the year. The most important of these was that of Sarju Parshad, which, however, had only been under the management of the Court for one year. It has been made over to the mother of the ward, as it was not possible for the Court to manage the large banking business left by Sarju Parshad, while at the same time the family not unnaturally objected to a profitable business being wound up. It would appear that in the Khimsipur estate alone has the Court left any impress of its management in the shape of permanent improvements. It is true that most of the other estates were small or had only been under the Court's management for a short period, but the Bhartna estate and Ata Husain Khan's estate had been under the Court for fifteen years, and their annual income exceeded Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively. It is therefore disappointing to find it recorded that in these estates want of funds had prevented any improvements being undertaken. A moderate outlay would not seriously have retarded the liquidation of the debts Six months' income would have given material benefit to each estate and its tenantry, and would not, as a matter of fact, have delayed its discharge. Or if active improvement at the instance and cost of the estate itself were impracticable, some help was always feasible to undertakings by the tenants for the benefit of their holdings.

The total income, expenditure, and balances of the estates are shown in the following table:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance at close of last year ...	5,49,396		
Receipts during the year ...	22,18,429		
Net income ...	27,67,825		
Total expenditure ...	22,99,969	Chargeable to profits ...	12,67,149
		Personal and miscellaneous ...	10,32,820
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	4,67,856		

The total demand of rent, current, and arrears amounted to Rs. 16,95,181, of which Rs. 14,35,246 were collected, being 36 per cent. of the demand in the case of arrears and 90 per cent. in the case of current rent, as compared with percentages of 41 and 91 respectively in the previous year, and of 48 and 92 in 1887-88. There is a falling off in all divisions except Agra and Allahabad. The seasons were unfavourable, but there was no such general failure of the harvests as would justify the large balances of current rental which have in some estates been left uncollected. The collections of current rental in the Meerut Division were only 92 per cent of the demand as against 95 per cent. in the previous year. It is, however, pointed out that, were the figures of the Kunjpura estate excluded, the percentage of collections would have been 96. This estate is managed by the Panjáb Court of Wards, and only 50 per cent. of the demand was collected. There were large balances in most of the estates in the Agra Division. Some of the villages have suffered from the raising of the spring level and have come under inquiry by the officers specially deputed to revise the assessments in the deteriorated portions of the division. There would, however, appear to be also other villages, of which the assets and cultivated area have not decreased to an extent which would bring them within the scope of the special inquiry, but of which the tenants are said to be in distressed circumstances; and orders have been given that the rent-rolls of such villages should be at once carefully examined and revised, liberal reductions of rent being made for portions of holdings thrown out of cultivation, and for holdings of which the soil has seriously deteriorated. In the Rohilkhand Division the low percentage was mainly due to the large balances in the Madhopur estate, most of which are believed to be irrecoverable, and of which Rs. 7,451 have been remitted as such since the close of the year. The estate was only taken under management during the year. In the Allahabad Division the collections were generally good In the Bánda district, however, they came to less than 85 per cent. of the demand. In the Benares Division, owing to the floods on the Rapti and the Gogra rivers, it was not considered advisable to press the tenants for their rents.

The income from sources other than rent amounted to Rs 7,79,028, of which Rs. 1,19,443 were derived from debts recovered, Rs. 3,16,880 from the sale of Government securities, and Rs. 1,65,901 from miscellaneous receipts. A large sale of Government securities was effected to provide funds for the loan of three lakhs made to the Benares Municipality.

A sum of Rs. 8,01,323 was paid on account of the Government demand for land revenue, cesses, and rates; the land revenue falling at 48 per cent. of the rental receipts. The high percentage borne to the latter by the land revenue in some estates has been explained by the Board. In the Baghel estate alone does the revenue demand exceed two-thirds of the full rental. The rental, which, when this estate was taken over in 1884, amounted to Rs. 900, has in the year under review fallen from Rs. 665 to Rs. 625, and the percentage of the revenue demand to the full rental has risen from 66 to 70. The affairs of this estate have formed the subject of a separate correspondence, from which it appears that the decrease in the rent-roll was due in no slight measure to mismanagement.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,30,598, which falls at 7 per cent. on the ordinary income The special scheme of management was in force in five districts, and the working is said to have been satisfactory. Rs 15,00,676 were available as net profits for personal and general expenditure, under which heads Rs. 10,32,820 were actually spent The ordinary and extraordinary personal expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,83,303 or 12 per cent. of the net profits. The educational charges amounted to Rs. 24,091 as against Rs. 17,846 in the previous year, a larger number of wards having been admitted into the Agra Institute. The question of the advisability of maintaining the Wards Institute at Agra was considered by the Board last cold weather. The number of wards in the provinces

who could afford to pay for the education given by the Institute has always been limited, but even in a place like Agra, and in the college classes attended by the wards, there was not sufficient association and competition with boys of their own station of life to secure the development which had been hoped; and the budget of the Institute, with its limited number of scholars, did not provide a salary such as would procure and retain a Superintendent with the qualifications required for the somewhat difficult post. On the recommendation of the Board the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to close the Institute from November 1891. The pupils then in residence will be distributed among other places of education.

The amount spent on improvements (Rs. 24,208) is a smaller sum than has been spent under this head for years. In 33 estates only were improvements effected, although 63 of the estates under management during the year are apparently free from debt and have more or less large balances at their credit. The Begam Mashuk Mahál estate has an income of over Rs. 91,000 and a balance of nearly 2½ lakhs, but the improvements were limited to an outlay of Rs. 428. It is said that no wells or other improvements are required, and that all that can be done is to carry out repairs to old wells. The estate includes 21 whole villages and a population of over 12,000, and the Board have been asked to ascertain whether the Collector has satisfied himself that the sanitary condition of these 21 villages is beyond improvement; that there are no village roads requiring repair; no lands that could be improved by drainage or by irrigation; that there are sufficient groves; that no trees can advantageously be planted; and that no money can be usefully spent in the formation of fodder reserves, or that the cattle on the estate cannot be improved by the purchase of one or more good bulls. The expenditure throughout the provinces on arboriculture was limited to Rs. 1,326, of which Rs. 1,030 were spent in the estates of the Gorakhpur district. In many cases it is urged that instead of carrying out improvements at the cost of the State, liberal advances have been made to tenants to enable them to carry out the improvements themselves, but such advances would appear to have been made in 26 estates only and aggregated Rs. 11,798. In the Sháhjahánpur district, however, there are 12 estates with a surplus of Rs. 46,331, and an income available for expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,42,864: but the expenditure on improvements was *nil* and the takávi advances were limited to three items aggregating Rs. 50. The importance of this branch of the work of management has been repeatedly pointed out both by the Local Government and by the Government of India, and the Lieutenant-Governor regretted to find it so repeatedly overlooked by District Officers. The Board have been requested to carefully examine the budgets for the coming year, and satisfy themselves that, where means permit, adequate provision has been made for expenditure on works of improvement or in help to the tenants on such improvements as they can effect. It is peculiarly the business of Commissioners to see that this very important branch of the Wards' estates administration, on which Government has so constantly insisted, is not neglected, and the Lieutenant-Governor looks to them to discharge it. The accumulation of large sums in cash or promissory notes is most objectionable, and the mere purchase of fresh properties should await needful improvements in those already under management.

Rupees 2,40,873 were devoted to the payment of debts, which at the close of the year had been reduced to Rs. 8,11,405. Bára remains the most encumbered estate with a debt of Rs 2,36,486. The debts originally amounted to Rs. 2,88,311; the reduction effected in the past four years is small, and even that was only rendered possible by the recovery of outstanding debts due to the estate. During the year under review Rs 897 alone were available for the repayment of the principal. The advisability of selling a portion of the estate was suggested to the Board. In the years 1876 and 1878 loans aggregating Rs. 48,000 were advanced by Government to the Arjunpur estate, to be repaid in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 2,271. Instalments to the amount of Rs. 15,381 are in arrears, and the amount repaid

during the year came to Rs. 1,325 only. The question as to the measures to be adopted for the liquidation of this debt has been deferred pending the revision of settlement now in progress. Of the nine estates in which instalments have been fixed for the repayment of loans, the instalments are in arrears in six estates. The liquidation of the debts in the Chakkarnagar estate is proceeding very slowly. Taken over in 1876, the debts have in 14 years been reduced from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 51,000, Rs. 2,000 only being paid off during the year.

In the undermentioned estates also the liquidation of debts would seem likely to be spread over a large number of years:—

Name of estate.	When taken over	Amount of debts when taken over.	Amount of debts at close of last year	Paid last year.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mubarak Husain	1881 ...	8,678	5,720	150
Singhpur	1882	21,581	18,348	235

It has been suggested that the Board should consider, in consultation with the proprietors, whether it would not be desirable to accelerate the payment of the debts by sale of a portion of the estate.

A temporary advance of 3 lakhs, repayable within a year, was made to the Benares Municipality, at 5 per cent interest, in connection with their water works; and measures are being taken for the repayment of this by the Municipal Board.

The statistics of rent litigation for the past three years are compared in the following table:—

	Notices of ejectment.						*Applications for enhancement of rent.*						
Year.	Number issued	Area in acres	Contested successfully	Contested unsuccessfully	Tenants relinquished holding	Tenants in possession at enhanced rates.	Number of applications	Number of tenants	Area in acres.	Rent previously paid.	Rate per acre.	Rent decreed.	Rate per acre.
										Rs	Rs a p	Rs.	Rs. a p
1887-88 ..	323	2,080	21	45	177	64	26	62	269	729	2 11 3	1,104	4 1 6
1888-89 ..	351	2,258	34	49	149	104	17	23	318	725	2 4 6	869	2 11 8
1889-90	582	2,229	40	72	241	228	46	70	378	1,340	3 8 8	1,580	4 2 10

There has been a large increase in the number of ejectment notices issued in Court of Wards' estates. That 40 or 7 per cent. of these notices should have been successfully contested shows that more care should have been exercised in issuing them. It is observed with regret that the notices issued in the Karam Ali estate in large number (94) were evidently intended to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights, and that with the exception of the 12 tenants who successfully contested the notices served on them, all the tenants concerned were ejected. In the other estates the notices were issued chiefly to enforce agreements that had already been made to a fair enhancement of rental.

The number of charitable and other trusts was the same as in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 35,655 and the expenditure to Rs. 36,092, as compared with Rs. 40,173 and Rs. 41,888 respectively in the previous year. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 12,868.

(b)—Oudh.

Forty-four estates were under the management of the Court of Wards during the year 1889-90. Of these 42 were in charge of the Court at the end of the year 1888-89, and two were taken under management during the year 1889-90. Seven estates were released, leaving 37 estates at the end of the year. The short history of the released estates during the time they were managed by the Court of Wards is, on the whole, a satisfactory record of management. A large area of waste land has been broken up and cultivated, and tenants have been attracted and settled on the estates. A considerable number of wells have been sunk and other improvements effected. The rent-roll has increased, and in every instance the estate has been handed over to the proprietors clear of debt. In the case of the Marwan, Unchgaon-Bhadaur, and Mansurgarh estates the balance made over to the wards with the estates amounted to Rs. 29,728, Rs. 36,541, and Rs. 24,047 respectively. These are, considering the rental of these estates, large sums to place at the immediate disposal of the young wards, and it is matter for much regret that means were not found of investing these savings in land or in a more liberal improvement of the estates.

Of the estates released during the year, two, managed under the Encumbered Estates Act, were discharged of debts which amounted originally to Rs. 22,751 and Rs. 37,876 and restored to their proprietors. In a third the proprietor paid up the balance of debt during the current year, and there now remain but two estates managed under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1870. One of these should be cleared next year, but in Bahua the final liquidation of the debt appears to be still distant. This estate, already under management for twenty years, should receive the special attention of the Board. The possibility of improving the income by judicious improvement, and the expediency of partial sale, should both be considered in consultation with the owner.

The two estates of which charge was assumed during the year in the minority of the proprietors are not large or important. In one of them a dispute has arisen, which has delayed the consolidation of the debts; a measure, however, which is very necessary in order to reduce the heavy charges of interest, and which will doubtless be arranged by the Board as soon as circumstances permit.

The total income, expenditure, and balances of the estates are shown in the following table.—

			Rs
Cash balance			5,61,920
Receipts during the year—	Rs		
Rents of land	20,10,580		
Other receipts	2,82,205		
			22,92,785
Total income			28,54,705
Total expenditure			22,45,888
Cash balance ..			6,08,817

The total demand on account of rent, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 21,71,296, of which Rs. 19,98,604 were collected, being 29·07 per cent. in the case of arrears, and 95·96 per cent. in the case of current rents as compared with 13·9 and 97·44 in the previous year. In the rental for collection the whole year's demand of the Mansurgarh and Marwan estates has been shown although they were released at the commencement of the year. Omitting these estates, the percentage of collections to demand for current rents was 97·16, and the aggregate of the collections of rent, whether credited to current or arrears, was 97·7 per cent. of the current demand, as compared with 98·8 and 100 per cent. in the two previous years. The harvests were in parts of the country indifferent, but the exceptionally short collections in the Bánsi and Bhiragobindpur estates should not have escaped the

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notice and intervention of the special managers entertained in Kheri and Rae Bareli, and failing them of the Deputy Commissioners.

The decrease in the amount of advance collections is satisfactory.

The collection of arrears was better than in the previous year; after the necessary examination the large sum of Rs. 97,225 was remitted as irrecoverable.

The receipts from sources other than rent amounted to Rs. 2,82,037 out of a demand of Rs 3,45,874, which included a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 advanced by the Kapurthala estate to the Surajpur estate The demand under law expenses was larger, and the collections, which amounted to only 22 per cent. of the demand, were worse even than in the two previous years. It is to be presumed that the estates' officers used every effort to recover the rents decreed by the Courts, and the unsuccessful issue of their endeavours is only further illustration of the common experience that recovery by suit scarcely pays its expenses.

The cash balance, invested and uninvested, at the credit of the estates, has been increasing yearly and now amounts to Rs. 6,08,817. In many estates the balances are larger than are desirable, and inquiries will be made whether during the current year larger sums could not be profitably invested in land or in effecting permanent improvements.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,45,888, of which Rs. 9,18,207 were paid on account of Government revenue, cesses, and rates, which fell at the rate of 41 per cent. of the rental demand. The cost of management was Rs. 1,15,871, and fell at 5·8 per cent. of the normal income. Special district managers were in charge of the estates in the Bara Banki and Kheri districts, while the estates in the late Rae Bareli Division were under one general divisional manager. Owing to the redistribution of the districts in Oudh, the Board have been unable to maintain this latter arrangement, and have appointed special district managers for the estates in the Sultánpur and Rae Bareli districts; an arrangement which will undoubtedly be more convenient to the District Officers.

The sum spent on improvements amounted to only Rs. 45,574, of which Rs. 13,756 are recoverable, having been advanced to tenants as takávi. As the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 22,92,785, and as the balance in hand was over six lakhs of rupees, a very much larger sum might well have been devoted to improving the estates. It has over and over again been impressed upon the officers of the Court of Wards that it is not their sole duty to pay off as quickly as possible the debts which the proprietors have incurred through improvidence, or to accumulate large balances to hand over to wards on their attaining their majority. There is a parallel duty to the tenants of those estates of which the Court undertakes the management; and the Government and the Court expect from their District Officers that the estates in their charge receive exemplary advantage by assistance in the matter of improvements. The suggestion and initiation of improvements is too often left to the ziladár or the sarbarakár, who may have local knowledge, but whose dispositions are all opposed to undertakings that will give them more or less trouble in the supervision. The ziladár reports that no improvement in his circle is required, and the matter drops. Personal inquiries made on the spot from the ryots will always bring to notice improvements of various kinds that would be beneficial. The Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur has opened a register, in which he enters all improvements suggested or required. After further inquiry the Board may consider it advisable to direct that similar registers should be maintained for all estates, to be examined and filled up after local inquiry by the Deputy Commissioner or the special manager during their cold weather tours. In these inquiries every opportunity should be taken to encourage the tenantry to improve their holdings by the wells which in Oudh can be so cheaply constructed, and are so invaluable to the holding by increasing its productiveness and the

security of its harvest; while the building by the tenant relieves the manager and his subordinates of the minute and constant supervision essential to success in well-building. Tenants need help in many different ways, and they should be assured of ready help in whatever form suits their several circumstances. In the larger estates the income will probably afford a staff of skilled workmen, the only sound way of undertaking improvements at the cost of the estate. The estates detailed below may be mentioned as having large balances in hand, which would have justified a larger expenditure under this head:—

	Income.	*Balance.*	*Expenditure on improvements.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mallaraiganj	1,08,419	1,98,707	3,348
Pokra Unsari	65,123	45,344	665
Kurwar	1,28,939	45,662	876
Walipur	7,698	5,871	36
Rámpur	19,912	5,380	63
Dahyawan	25,092	29,963	100

Even in the next mentioned estates, although they are more or less heavily indebted, the income was large enough to warrant an expenditure on improvements much larger than was actually incurred without materially delaying the payment of debts:—

	Income.	*Expenditure on improvements.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Amirpur	23,713	15
Deokalia (7 annas)	9,122	75
Khairigarh	1,65,108	473
Mallanpur	1,92,536	805
Pandrigaueshpur	70,614	78
Bhiragobindpur	61,554	99
Mahona	53,526	45
Ramnagar	3,06,895	586

The number of ejectment notices issued during the year fell to 18, twelve of which, however, were in the Bara Banki district. Three of these were set aside as invalid, and the Board have been requested to satisfy themselves that the notices were not issued without proper consideration. The necessity for the service of such notices in wards' estates should be exceedingly rare and should be jealously limited.

Fair progress was made in the reduction of debt. Rs. 6,06,939 of the surplus cash in hand were devoted to the payment of principal and interest, and Rs. 36,057 were remitted by creditors; so that at the end of the year the liabilities had been reduced to Rs. 30,09,398. The most heavily encumbered estate is Surajpur, with a debt of Rs. 7,09,388; next comes Ramnágar, with Rs. 6,13,780; Mallanpur, with Rs. 6,03,452; Narauli, with Rs. 2,51,831, and Bhiragobindpur, with Rs. 1,14,300.

The number of benevolent endowments and miscellaneous trusts remained the same as in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 65,218, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 35,822, and exceeded the expenditure of Rs. 64,459 by Rs. 759. The number of educational endowments increased from 8 to 9, Rája Bishan Prakash Sahib having invested Rs. 17,200 for the grant of scholarships to students passing the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University with Sanskrit as their second language. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 86,672 and the expenditure to Rs. 71,490.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

For standard section on above, see page 67 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1883.

2.—Course of Legislation.

The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the Introductory Chapter.

3.—Police.

The year 1890 was, in several respects, marked by events exceptional in the annals of the Provincial Police Administration The successful measures adopted in 1888-89 to crush dakáiti on the frontier of British India and the Gwalior State, and in the districts of the Agra Division, were followed up in the Meerut and in the Lalitpur districts. In the former district the gang of the dakáit Jhanda was on 3rd March 1890 attacked by the police and destroyed, Jhanda himself being killed with one other, one was wounded; and five dakáits captured. In Lalitpur, in the three closing months of the year, the dakáits who for the preceding seven months had held the district in terror were destroyed, captured, or dispersed: and with their destruction the last band of organized dakáits which had gained notoriety was broken up. For the first time, also, in this year, preventive measures were adopted of which the end was to place in a settlement under the Criminal Tribes Act the more criminal sections and families of the Sánsiah tribe, which in these Provinces, as in the Panjáb, have hitherto adopted violent crime as a profession, and have believed themselves to be outside the pale of repressive laws. While the more criminal adults and their young children were located in a settlement at Sultánpur, other families against whom a less evil record existed were planted out, more or less successfully in small parties, throughout the Provinces, in such districts as expressed their willingness to receive them. All children of the Sansiahs in the Sultánpur Settlement who were above the age of eight were transferred to a Reformatory Settlement at Fatehgarh—separated from the influence of their parents and brought under a course of discipline, Education, care, and training, which it is hoped will eventually lead to the reclamation of the majority of them.

The police thus gave ample evidence of their power to deal effectively with serious organized crime; to put down dakáiti in its most violent forms; and to carry out with the requisite secrecy of preparation a plan of action having for its end the arrest on a given day over a great extent of country of many members of a dangerous and reckless tribe, who would certainly have crossed the border into foreign territory had they gained any information as to the measures about to be taken in regard to them.

During the past year the question of the strength of the armed section of the police which had been in discussion since 1887 was finally settled: with the cognate question of the arms which should be supplied to them. The decision on the former subject has been given effect to, and the supply of weapons is at present under execution by the Ordnance Department.

Finally, in 1890 a carefully selected Committee was appointed to reconsider the whole question of police organization; and after the close of the year submitted a very valuable and exhaustive report which is at present under the immediate consideration of the Government.

The success of the police in dealing with cognizable crime during the last three years is compared in the following table :—

	Cases reported.	Cases investigated	Percentage of cases investigated to reported	Cases decided.	Cases convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to decided.
1888	192,076	138,861	72	70,627	58,960	83 5
1889 .	201,825	144,492	70	73,086	61,699	84 4
1890 .. .	216,512	142,137	65	73,259	61,965	84 5

The falling off in the percentage of cases investigated may be ascribed, partly to the great increase in the number of reports, and partly to the fact that in 1889 nearly 5,336 cases of public nuisance were erroneously entered as having been investigated under the orders of Magistrates. The net increase in reported crime (*viz.*, 11,717) was chiefly due to increase under the heads of lurking house trespass (7,594) and ordinary theft (6,470) : a total of 14,064. These heads are to be regarded with suspicion, reports of crimes under either head being, it is believed, very generally fabricated by the police to improve their percentage of reported crime. Convictions increased in nearly the same proportion (4 3 per cent.) as reports (5 7), and the success in the Courts was slightly greater than in 1889.

In addition to the work already commented upon, the police were employed in investigating 4,094 non-cognizable cases as compared with 4,137 in 1889 ; the majority occurred in the following classes .—

Against public justice	390
Criminal force	278
Voluntarily causing hurt	901
Mischief	255
Security to keep the peace on conviction	668
Railway offences	266
Total ...	2,648

Excluding sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws, the statistics of police action for the last three years have been—

	Cases [illegible] 4 of State-ment I, police I, Part I)	[illegible] 6 and 7, *ibid.*	Grand Total.	Cases investigated.	Cases tried out	Cases convicted	Percentage of cases investigated to total cases reported.	Percentage of cases tried out to cases investigated	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried out	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases reported
1888 .	167,224	1,848	169,072	113,847	46,137	36,170	67	40	79	21
1889 ..	178,273	1,901	180,174	117,821	47,412	37,926	65	40	80	21
1890	192,937	2,100	195,037	122,862	50,452	40,758	63	41	80	21

There was no change worthy of special comment ; an increased amount of work was satisfactorily dealt with, and there was again a slight but steady increase in success in Court. The districts which showed best in this respect both as regards persons and cases were Hardoi, Sitapur, Partábgarh, Cawnpore, Azamgarh, Allahabad, and Budaun : while the worst were Fyzabad, Agra, Muttra, and Sultánpur. The considerable divergence between the results for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which was noticed in the report for last year, almost disappeared except as regards the incidence of reported crime per 10,000 of population.

	Incidence of reported crime per 10,000 *of population.*		*Percentage of cases convicted to decided.*		*Percentage of persons convicted to tried*	
	North-Western Provinces	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
1889	36	51	81·35	75 97	75·29	68·52
1890	38	58	80 81	80·71	74·99	73·06

Of the seven classes of offences shown separately, in returns received by Government, as the principal offences against person and property, the entries under lurking house trespass and theft in the North-Western Provinces were 101,743 against a total of 110,065, or 92 per cent.; in Oudh these entries amounted to 56,321 on a total of 58,055, or 97 per cent. The greater proportion of crime reported in Oudh per 10,000 of population was therefore, it would seem, mainly due to excess of reports under these two doubtful heads, which, as has been said, must be regarded with suspicion. The incidence of crime in Oudh in 1890 calculated on the figures of the recent census was 52 and not 58; while in the North-Western Provinces it was reduced from nearly 39 to 37.

During the last three years the crime incidence in 21 districts showed a steady rise: while in only three—Aligarh, Etáwah, and Mainpuri—did it fall.

The numbers of cases reported in the last three years under the six principal heads of cognizable crime were as follows:—

		Reported.			Variation per cent on 1889
		1888	1889.	1890	
Class I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice	1,644	1,671	1,701	+1 79
„ II	Serious offences against the person ..	7,615	7,528	7,111	−5 54
„ III	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	68,358	75,978	83,892	+10 12
„ IV	Minor offences against the person ..	625	554	502	−9 4
„ V	Minor offences against property ...	84,407	87,999	94,486	+7 37
„ VI	Other offences	29,426	31,094	28,848	−7·22
	Total .	192,075	204,824	216,540	+5 71

The increase under III was due in part to the outbreak of dakáiti in 1890, but mainly to increase under lurking house-trespass. Under V the increase was mainly due to reports of ordinary theft.

A further examination of the figures for each class separately yields the following results —

		Cases reported (total of columns 4, 6, and 7, Statement D, Police I, Part I)	Cases investigated	Cases tried out.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases tried to investigated	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported.
Class I	1888	1,732	1,628	1,214	883	74	72	50
	1889	1,775	1,671	1,251	995	74	79	56
	1890	1,809	1,671	1,323	1,001	79	76	55
Class II	1888	7,907	7,505	5,024	3,645	66	72	46
	1889	7,909	7,476	5,119	3,859	69	75	48
	1890	7,517	7,072	4,898	3,620	69	74	48
Class III*	1888	3,739	3,506	1,087	691	31	63	18
	1889	3,568	3,391	1,164	784	34	67	21
	1890	3,902	3,637	1,297	862	36	66	22
Class IV	1888	635	477	293	130	61	44	20
	1889	564	475	279	131	58	47	23
	1890	511	402	276	140	68	51	27
Class V†	1888	18,722	17,843	8,610	6,660	48	77	35
	1889	18,380	17,500	9,096	7,074	51	77	39
	1890	18,446	17,580	9,053	7,214	51	79	39

* Excluding lurking house trespass.
† Excluding ordinary theft.

The increase under every class of the proportion of investigations which yielded sufficient evidence to allow of the cases being brought before the Courts, coupled with the fact that there was no falling off in the proportion of convictions to cases tried, is satisfactory. Sumtary offences being excluded, a higher percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of was obtained in 1890 than in any previous year, the figures being—

1885	69·79
1886	71 49
1887	71 00
1888	72 07
1889	73 51
1890	74 45

In heinous crime, which includes the more violent class of crimes, and in which concealment is of great difficulty, the results of the year under review were not unsatisfactory :—

	Murder			*Homicide*			*Dakáiti*			*Robbery*			*Kidnapping*			*Rape.*			*Poisoning*			*Total.*		
	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
Average of six years ending in 1888	405	180	41	268	159	59	88	27	30	116	153	36	158	87	55	251	71	28	32	11	34	1,624	690	42 4
1889 ..	178	190	39	275	145	52	135	45	33	531	250	47	168	96	57	209	59	28	39	15	38	1,835	800	43 6
1890 ..	515	255	49	266	124	46	233	67	28	609	237	39	171	97	56	179	60	33	38	17	44	2,002	857	42·8

There was an increase in the total number of cases of heinous crime, with a small decrease in the percentage of cases convicted. Under class III the outbreak of dakáiti contributed to increase the number of crimes reported as well as the number of cases tried out and convicted. It was stated that of a total number of about 600 dakáits in the Province no less than 411 met their punishment in the year 1890 A large proportion of 233 professional dakáitis committed during the year remained nominally unconvicted because they took place in the months of March to October in Lahtpur, before the effect of the repressive measures taken by the Government had time to make itself felt The number of murders (515) was considerably larger than in any year since 1871 except 1878, when the number was 546. Of 515 murders, in 255, or 49 per cent., conviction was obtained, against an average of 59 per cent. in the six years 1871 to 1876, of 52 per cent. in the six years from 1877 to 1882, 44 per cent. in the six years from 1883 to 1888, and 39 per cent. in 1889. The increase in robberies, 39 per cent. of reported cases only being detected, was by no means creditable. Azamgarh and Sultánpur especially showed badly under this head.

The figures for house breaking and theft are given separately.

(1) *House breaking*—

	Cases investigated	Cases tried out	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases tried to investigated.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported.
1888	41,660	5,983	4,714	14	79	7 2
1889	46,622	6,642	5,251	14	79	7·2
1890	49,588	7,207	5,763	14	80	7·2

The percentages remained almost the same, while the work increased. The rise in the number of this class of offences was attributed to the increase of population and the price of food, which may in part account for it; but if, as is very generally asserted, reports under the heads of "house breaking" and "theft" are manipulated, in order to bring about what it is hoped will be regarded as a satisfactory percentage test of reported crime, very little confidence can be placed in any explanation based on peculiarities of the seasons.

(2) *Theft*—

	Cases investigated	Cases tried out.	Cases convicted	Percentage of cases tried to investigated.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported.
1888	36,698	19,633	16,244	53	82	24
1889	36,211	19,559	16,361	54	84	23
1890	37,864	21,539	18,106	57	84	23

There is nothing calling for notice in these figures, except that the percentages were as good as in 1889, while the total number of cases dealt with increased.

Two very serious outbreaks of dakáiti occurred during the year in the Meerut Division and the Lalitpur district. The former was the work of a gang led by Jhanda, who had been previously convicted of dakáiti. Between the 14th December 1889 and the 24th February 1890 nine dakáitis were committed by this gang in the North-Western Provinces and one in the Panjáb. The outbreak was finally suppressed by the Meerut Police under Mr. Hoskins on March 3rd, 1890, when Jhanda and another dakáit were killed, one wounded and five captured, while none of the police engaged were injured. The local police were aided in the measures taken by them, under the supervision of Colonel Charsley Thomas, to suppress the outbreak, by a force of 80 armed police, especially sent to that effect by the Government. Subsequently 68 men were tried for their part in the dakáitis, of whom only 14 escaped conviction. In Lalitpur the outbreak of 1890 was the result of a general feeling of uneasiness among the Thákurs of Bundelkhand. As soon as it was clear in April of that year that a reign of violence had commenced, 18 head-constables and 183 constables were drafted to the district and a Deputy Inspector-General sent to supervise their operations. In spite of these measures dakáiti continued to increase, and finally in October Mr. Lloyd was posted to the district as Deputy Commissioner with Mr. Molony as his Assistant. Mr. Laing replaced the then District Superintendent of Police. It became necessary in the course of the year to transfer Mr. Laing owing to his ill-health, and his place was filled by Mr. Kaye, Mr. Strachey being his Assistant. Inspector Ali Jan Khan was also deputed to Lalitpur. The result of these measures was the suppression, in the three months of October, November, and December, of the outbreak, during which, from February to September, no less than 36 dakáitis and 14 robberies occurred. The majority of the crimes were committed by three gangs, containing in all about 49 members, of whom 12 were killed, 31 captured, and only 6 escaped. The leader of the gang was in each case accounted for. The district was subsequently disarmed.

For some years the crimes committed by the wandering gangs of Sansiahs have attracted the special attention of the police. Detailed inquiries proved beyond doubt that the Sansiahs as a tribe were addicted to the systematic commission of crime against property, very frequently attended with violence. The most criminal gangs of the tribes were found in the Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Muttra, and Aligarh districts, and, with the sanction of the Government of India, it was decided to bring the members of the tribe registered as residents of those districts under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871). In view of the wandering

habits of the tribe it was necessary that all the preliminary measures should be taken with the utmost secrecy. The notification proclaiming the Sansiahs of the above-mentioned four districts was issued in the Gazette of the 11th October 1890. In the previous month the District Superintendents of Police of the four districts concerned were warned to have the gangs in their districts carefully watched, and to have everything in readiness for simultaneous action on the 13th October. The number of Sansiahs on the registers of the four districts on that date included 503 men, 499 women, 360 boys, and 349 girls: or 1,711 in all. Of these 67 men and three women were in jail. Of the remainder 1,191, including 323 men, 352 women, 267 boys, and 249 girls, were simultaneously, on the day appointed, arrested with a view to their being sent to the settlement which had been prepared at Sultánpur for the detention of the more criminal members of the proclaimed gangs, or to their being planted out with the zamíndárs in other districts who had expressed their willingness to take them and provide them with occupation on their estates. Sixty-two were detained in the districts pending the release of their relatives from jail. This left 388 of the proclaimed Sansiahs unaccounted for. It is believed they took refuge in the neighbouring Native States. The secrecy and success with which the police, on a given day, arrested so large a number of Sansiahs in different parts of the country was very creditable. The measures taken in Meerut and Muzaffarnagar were most successful. From the first named district there were no escapes; in the latter all but one man were accounted for. The subsequent measures taken by the police for the capture of these Sansiahs have not been attended with success.

In the following table are shown the more ordinary crimes, in which (with the exception of grievous hurt and serious mischief) a continuous increase or decrease has occurred during the last four years:—

		Cognizable offences.											
		Increase.						*Decrease.*					
		Coin, stamps, and Government notes	Suicide.	Mischief to animals	Receiving property stolen in a dakáiti or habitually receiving stolen property.	Criminal Tribes Act	Arms Act.	Grievous hurt.	Wrongful confinement and restraint in order to commit extortion.	Serious mischief.	Wrongful restraint.	Criminal or house-trespass.	Excise.	Opium Act.
Reported	1887 ...	239	1,361	614	12	...	294	2,419	31	1,843	576	2,340	972	887
	1888 ...	256	1,410	654	25	123	353	2,591	26	1,892	571	2,107	974	790
	1889 ...	273	1,431	664	36	213	585	2,329	15	1,623	530	1,822	916	660
	1890 ...	290	1,464	694	57	292	610	1,950	12	1,588	466	1,583	851	670
Convicted	1887 ...	101	736	212	9	...	228	1,401	3	97	100	677	785	659
	1888 ...	121	706	206	19	226	287	1,469	7	124	107	648	779	591
	1889 ...	131	774	236	27	230	507	1,505	8	117	117	588	731	498
	1890 ...	143	809	304	30	169	523	1,204	...	91	119	630	657	487

There was a very large increase in the number of persons called on to give security to be of good behaviour. The numbers, excluding Kumaun and the Government Railway Police, are as follows:—

"*Persons called on to give security to be of good behaviour.*"

	Total.	Sent up by police.	By order of Magistrate.	On complaint of private persons.
1888	1,852	1,214	532	106
1889	1,688	1,200	386	102
1890	2,719	1,640	477	602

The large increase of complaints made by private persons seems to indicate a growing interest on the part of the public in the maintenance of order. The number of time-expired convicts borne on the registers increased by 1,587, and it speaks very well for the attention which is paid by the police to this part of their duties that out of 4,914 old offenders who were convicted during the year, all but 142 were recognised before conviction. Arrests were made in the case of 221 absconded offenders out of a total of 1,870 whose names were on the rolls; 21 died, and 172 were struck off the list, leaving 1,456 to be accounted for.

The proportion of punishments to strength remained the same this year as last. The figures are—

	Officers.			*Men.*		
	Sanctioned strength.	Punished.	Percentage punished.	Sanctioned strength.	Punished.	Percentage punished.
1889	4,695	1,155	24	20,602	1,741	8
1890	4,725	1,171	24	20,968	1,829	8

It was stated that the large proportion of officers punished did not imply severity; but rather that many inadequate punishments were awarded instead of a few deterrent ones. Two hundred and seventy-nine out of the 613 dismissals of officers and men were due to failures to reach the prescribed physical standard, and to removals during the probationary period of service, and should therefore be left out of account in estimating the number of punishments.

There was a slight decrease in the amount paid as rewards to chaukidárs.

	Total number of chaukidárs.	Number rewarded.	Percentage rewarded.	Amount given in rewards.	Amount per man rewarded.
				Rs.	Rs.
1888	98,666	8,794	8·9	17,727	2·0
1889	98,259	8,587	8·7	19,682	2·2
1890	97,832	8,446	8·6	18,490	2·1

It is especially necessary to reward these men, who have neither pension nor promotion to look forward to.

Ten cases of torture by the police occurred in 1890, of which four were serious, against four in 1889, of which only one was serious. There were 14 cases in the following districts in which the procedure of the police was found to be illegal:—

Bareilly	... 1	Fatehpur	... 1	Gorakhpur	... 1
Mainpuri	... 1	Hamírpur	... 1	Lucknow	... 1
Etáwah	... 1	Benares	... 3	Kheri	... 1
Cawnpore	... 1	Gonda	... 1	Bahraich	... 1

Benares was conspicuous last year also.

The results of the examinations in law and procedure were as follows:—

	Number of police stations.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXAMINED.								Number of officers who passed.
		Visiting Inspectors.		*Sub-Inspectors.*		*Head-constables.*		*Total.*		
		Total number in the force.	Examined.	Total number employed in police stations.	Examined.	Total number employed in police stations.	Examined.	Number.	Examined.	
North-Western Provinces.	712	81	...	394	163	1,659	207	2,134	370	276
Oudh ...	142	26	...	122	31	391	26	539	57	38
Total ...	854	107	...	516	194	2,050	233	2,673	427	314
Total, 1889 ...	842	...	6	...	450	...	417	...	873	685

A substantial improvement in the pay of every grade of the mounted police was effected during the year, the cost being met, partly by a small reduction in the total numbers of the force, and partly by an additional grant from Government.

A reorganization of the police force of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having for its object the provision of an adequate reserve of properly armed police available for immediate service on an emergency, was concluded in 1890. The effect of the changes was that an addition of 1,239 was made to the existing armed reserve, raising the total number to 8,240, opportunity being at the same time taken to increase the ordinary police by 335. This increased number was obtained by reducing the number of mounted police, which was approximately 630, by 180 sawárs, so that it stood at 394 on 31st December 1890, and enlisting 540 foot constables on the money thus available; by substituting chaukidárs for outposts of regular police; and by taking men from jail, hawalát, and sadar tahsíl guards. Provision for the proper armament of the armed section of the police has been made by an indent for 8,250 breech-loading Sniders converted into smooth-bores and 400 breech-loading Sniders converted into carbines. The old blue uniform worn by the police was exchanged for kháki, a colour which is more agreeable to the class from which recruits are found, and it is believed that by the present year the change will have been completely carried out.

The revision of circles in progress in Oudh resulted in the reduction of 662 chaukidárs during the year. The average population to each chaukidár in that Province is still much below what it is in the North-Western Provinces, and this fact no doubt contributes to the more regular reporting of crime. Provided that it is not carried too far, the reduction in the number of circles will no doubt improve the force as a whole by making it possible to allow a more adequate remuneration to the chaukidárs who remain.

By the close of the year the schemes called for in 1888 from the Oudh districts, shown in the subjoined table, with the object of reducing the number of village chaukidárs remunerated by jágírs granted by the zamíndárs, and raising the average pay of the force by a reduction in its numbers, had all been received and sanctioned. The effect of the schemes, which may be slightly modified in introducing them, is shown separately for each district, as far as figures are available:—

	Unao		*Lucknow.*		*Rae Bareli.*		*Sultánpur*		*Partábgarh*		*Sitapur*	
	Before.	After.	Before.	After.	Before.	After.	Before	After.	Before.	After.	Before	After.
Number of chaukidárs.	2,557	1,970	1,393	1,060	3,082	2,472	2,875	2,415	2,596	2,189	3,771	3,029
	Rs. a p	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		
Average pay,	27 2 0	36 0 0	27 8 0	36 0 0	25 0 0	31 0 0	23 9 3	29 10 10	24 10 6	29 8 8	(No details)	

A daring dakáiti on the Naini Tal and Almora road, and a serious outbreak of crime in Naini Tal, attracted attention to the increasing degree in which bad characters resort to the hill stations and pilgrim routes; and a force of regular police was entertained for the protection of these parts of the hill districts.

During the year the Indian Midland Railway was added to the jurisdiction of the Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police, who seems to have administered his charge as efficiently as last year. Attempts to wreck trains have increased in frequency.

The year was marked by frequent changes in the officers in charge of districts, the total obtained by adding the number of officers in charge of each (excluding Inspectors who held charge but for short periods) having been 113 against 79 in 1889 and 89 in 1888. All districts except Ballia and Azamgarh were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General or one of his Deputies.

Special crimes.—Dakáiti.—Both professional and what are known as technical dakáitis were for the first time included in the returns. There were 233 dakáitis, and of these no less than 85 were technical, and should therefore be excluded from a comparison with the returns of previous years. The remainder are exhibited, according to the accepted classification, together with the corresponding figures for 1888 and 1889, in the following table:—

	Cases.			*Persons.*		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Attacks by organized bands of outlaws ...	1	...	8	40	...	154
On houses and enclosures by armed men ...	18	30	78	376	548	1,474
On public vehicles and marriage processions ...	4	7	2	39	90	37
On private vehicles and foot passengers ...	98	68	60	971	604	517
On granaries and standing crops	2	2	...	26	40	...
Miscellaneous	13	11	..	138	93	...
Total ...	136	118	148	1,590	1,375	2,182

The whole of the increase was under the first two classes; and in the first was due to Jhanda's gang, which committed in Meerut and the adjoining districts six out of the eight dakáitis by organized bands of outlaws, while to the second no less than 43 cases were contributed by the district of Lalitpur. Jhánda was killed and his gang captured by Mr. Hoskins, the District Superintendent at Meerut. The organized bands in Lalitpur were completely suppressed by Mr. Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner, and the police working with him. Of the other districts, Aligarh with fourteen cases and Bareilly with ten were distinguished by the number of their professional dakáitis.

Of the 85 cases of dakáiti which were classed as technical, that is to say, as having been committed by amateur as distinguished from professional dakáits, no less than 69 were attacks on private vehicles and foot passengers, and it seems clear that this class of offence requires less courage and less experience than attacks on houses which are often situated in the midst of a populous village.

Professional robbery.—The total number of robberies, both professional and technical, for the past three years was in 1888, 369; in 1889, 439; and in 1890, 363. There has, therefore, been a sensible decrease in this form of crime. It was most frequent in the following districts: Aligarh with 29 cases, Meerut with 27, Agra with 22, Sitapur with 17, Lucknow with 16, and Lalitpur with 15: thus, except in the two Oudh districts, exhibiting a rough local coincidence with dakáiti. The seven cases of robbery on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway were attributed to the absence of an organized police.

Professional poisoning.—There were 38 cases of professional poisoning, the largest number since 1880, when it was 40.

The general results of the action of the police in respect to each class of crime are compared in the following table with those for 1889:—

Percentage of convictions to numbers dealt with.

Class of crime.	*Cases.*		*Persons*	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Professional dakáiti	22·88	29·05	8·07	10·07
Robberies	51·06	46·83	31·93	29·78
Professional poisoning	38·09	42·1	31·03	40·74

But for a slight falling off under the head of robberies, which may be due to the inclusion this year of technical cases, the police were, on the whole, more successful in 1890 than they were during the previous year. Under the head of the professional dakáiti on houses and enclosures by armed men, which was by far the most serious class of offence during the year, the percentages for cases and persons rose from 13·33 and 3·64 to 21·79 and 7·66 respectively. There was therefore, notwithstanding the greatly increased number of cases to be dealt with, a substantial improvement The percentages in 1888 were 77·77 for cases and 15·15 for persons, but only 18 cases were reported during that year against 78 in 1890, and the task set before the police had immensely increased in difficulty. Arrests appear to have been made with discretion. Of the 1,107 persons whose cases were decided during the year 757 were convicted.

The working of the police in Agra, Meerut, Muttra, and Lalitpur was exceptionally good, while in Bareilly and Aligarh, where crime was heavy, and, among the less prominent districts, in Jhánsi and Bahraich, it was weak and unsatisfactory. A great improvement in detective skill throughout the provinces, and particularly in the ranks of Inspectors, was reported.

Cattle theft.—The general results for the year as compared with those for the two previous years were as follows:—

Year.	Total number of cases in which cattle were missed and reported as strays	*Of these there were recorded—*		Total number of thefts reported as such	Total number of recorded thefts, including thefts not reported but discovered	*Percentages—*	
		As strays	As thefts.			Of convictions to recorded thefts.	Of convictions to case taken into Court.
1888 .	12,286	8,188	4,098	4,660	8,970	21 69	61·67
1889 .	12,485	8,375	4,110	4,185	8,547	22 79	61 52
1890 ...	12,541	8,529	4,012	4,135	8,785	21 86	63·04

Under the 15 days' rule all strays which are not discovered to be such within 15 days are recorded as thefts. The percentage of strays thus recorded as thefts during the last three years has been nearly stationary. As compared with 1889 the figures for 1890 showed a rise all round; the slight falling off of the percentage of cases convicted to recorded as thefts was balanced by a rise in that of cases convicted to those taken into court. Convictions under section 75 were, in 1890, 217 in number against 287 in 1889, which was attributed to the greater difficulty in committing the crime experienced by professional thieves. The tendency, noticed in the report last year, for the proportion of convictions for theft to the number of convictions for receiving stolen property to increase received a check in 1890. The figures for 1890 and 1889 are—

	Convictions				*Number of persons convicted of theft to every 100 persons convicted of receiving stolen property.*	
	Theft.		*Section 411, Indian Penal Code.*			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1889	897	1,139	1,051	1,394	85	81
1890	809	1,037	1,112	1,346	72	78

Meetings were held during the year to secure co-operation between the police of the Panjáb, of the Rámpur State, and of the different districts within these Provinces. Sitapur was added to the list of districts subjected to repressive measures.

In the following districts, where the proportion of strays recorded as thefts was low, it is probable either that *languri* (blackmail) prevailed, cattle being really stolen but returned within 15 days on the payment of a composition, or that the figures point to failure to record as thefts cases which should properly be so recorded. The former practice was reported to exist in Sháhjahánpur, but no reference was made to it in connection with the other districts:—

	Number of strays recorded as thefts per 100 *strays recorded as strays.*	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47	
Sitapur	8,	said to be due to bad reporting.
Sháhjahánpur	11	
Sultánpur	12	
Partábgarh	13	
Mirzapur	14	cattle theft said to be little practised.
Fyzabad	18	
Rae Bareli	19	Ditto.
Basti	20	
Kheri	24	

The average number of thefts per district (251) was exactly the same as in 1889. In Saháranpur there was a decrease of 17 per cent. in recorded thefts, which was attributed to a decrease of crime, 75 *thangdárs* (receivers of stolen cattle) having been convicted in the last two years. A similar explanation was suggested as to Pilibhít, where there was a decrease of 17 per cent. In Gonda the decrease of 25 per cent was attributed to the inefficiency of the police in the stations which border on the Nepál forests; and in Partábgarh one of 47 per cent. was suspected by the Deputy Commissioner to be due to the suppression by the police of reports which were not likely to end in a conviction. Sháhjahánpur was noticed last year as showing a considerable decrease which was then attributed to bad work; there was a further falling off this year. In Bareilly also, where the general state of the police is unsatisfactory, there was a continued decrease.

The greatest increase, 67 per cent., occurred in Bahraich. The figures for thefts recorded in this district during the last six years are remarkable, being 56, 61, 176, 96, 74, and 124. In Hardoi, Kheri, and Azamgarh the increases of 51, 41, and 31 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year were probably due to more efficient reporting. The falling off since 1887 in Budaun noticed last year was retrieved by an increase of 18 per cent. in 1890.

The district of Meerut again showed a satisfactory record. In Saháranpur, Bijnor, and Bara Banki the work of the police was favourably noticed, and the percentages of convictions to thefts and to cases taken into Court in Bara Banki were much above the provincial averages. In Gházipur the high standard of last year was not maintained, the percentages not being above the average. Aligarh and Sháhjahánpur, which were unfavourably commented upon in last year's report, show no improvement; and in Bulandshahr, Bareilly, Muttra, Etah, Benares, and Gonda the police seem to have been unsuccessful. In Benares both the percentages of convictions to cases tried out and of convictions to cases disposed of were below the provincial averages and very considerably below those recorded last year, being 20·33 and 61·53 as compared with 27·53 and 86·36. Ballia recorded a lower percentage of convictions to thefts reported than any other district in the Provinces; this may have been partly due to an error in recording strays; but that of convictions to cases taken into Court was also low, having been only 50·00 as against the provincial average of 63·04, and the year's work cannot be considered as good. Gorakhpur and Jaunpur improved. In the districts of Sháhjahánpur, Kheri, Gházipur, and Fyzabad punishments are said to have been inadequate. In Fyzabad in two cases where old offenders, both Bráhmans, were convicted, one was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 16 and the other was sentenced to imprisonment for two

months and a fine of Rs. 20. Rewards to village chaukidárs were granted to the extent of Rs. 2,494, being Rs. 2-9-0 per man rewarded; last year the rate was Rs. 3-1-0 per head. The districts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Bijnor, Budaun, and Gonda were mentioned as having given rewards sparingly.

Criminal Tribes.—The tribes to which Act XXVII of 1871, has been extended are —

(1) the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur;

(2) the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah;

(3) the Barwárs of Gonda;

(4) the Sánsiahs of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, and Muttra, who were brought under its operation for the first time during the year.

The Sanauriahs of Lalitpur.—The registered population at the end of the year (111) was only one less than at the beginning. It has recently been decided to abandon the settlements of Sanauriahs at Bir and Sanwaho, which were started as an attempt to induce certain members of the fraternity, who were without visible means of subsistence, to adopt agriculture as a livelihood. The police specially employed to check the movements of the tribe have been withdrawn, and increased vigilance will be the more necessary as to the grant of passes and the detection of absence without leave The experiment of appointing Sanauriahs to be chaukidárs has been going on since 1886 and so far seems to have answered fairly well.

The Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah.—Little trouble seems to be given by the registered population, only one person in the Aheriah clan having been convicted of an offence against the Indian Penal Code, while only two Haburahs and seven Aheriahs (all in jail) were absent at the end of the year. No land is cultivated by the Haburahs, and the proposed experiment of locating them on a village belonging to Chet Singh's estate will probably be abandoned. Ninety-nine Aheriahs cultivate 513 bighas.

The Barwárs of Gonda.—The number remaining on the register at the end of last year was 1,483: at the beginning of 1890-91 it was shown as 4,393. The increase was due to the fact that men, women, and children are now shown in the statement, whereas in 1889-90 only men were entered. There has in the last three years been a large increase in the number of absconding, coupled with a decrease in the number of passes granted and an increase (due to the re-registration of women) in the total number on the registers:—

	Number of Barwárs on the registers.	*Number of passes granted.*	*Number of absconding.*
1888-89	1,337	1,771	151
1889-90	1,483	674	173
1890-91	4,365	1,469	266

The increased number of absconding was accounted for by the release from jail of several old offenders who are in the habit of absconding. It appears from the fact that only 84 Barwárs were shown in the returns as absent on passes during the year, either that very few of the 1,469 passes granted were taken advantage of, or that the police failed to notice absence on pass. One hundred and forty-two Barwárs, including 25 from Nepal, were arrested by the police and returned to Gonda as compared with 207 in the previous year. But, in addition to those, 125 persons were handed over by the Nepal Darbár who were not punishable as absconders under the terms of an amnesty offered by this Government, and 26 more were in different jails pending transfer to Gonda. The number of Barwárs convicted was only 237 as against 320 in 1889-90.

The close attention of Government was given to the Barwárs during the year, and a special officer, Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, whose work was stated to be worthy of high commendation, was deputed to supervise them. Other measures of importance

decided on during the year were the extension of the system of registration to women, and the application to the Nepal Darbár to hand over Barwárs who had absconded, both of which have already been noticed incidentally. From information accumulated by Mirza Irfan Ali Beg it appeared that 574 Barwár families resided in 45 villages, and held lands in 33 more. The area of their holdings was 3,164 bíghas 9½ biswas, of which 677 bíghas and $18\frac{11}{20}$ biswas were sublet to 633 sub-tenants. For the last three agricultural years the rent payable amounted to Rs. 23,986-8-3, of which all but Rs. 5,588-13-3, or 23 per cent., was realized. The subletting of land to sub-tenants, a tendency which is being discouraged as far as possible, appears to be a cause of arrears, as, in the estate of the Talúkdár of Ajudhia, where there were 528 of the 633 sub-tenants, the arrears amounted to Rs. 4,916-3-7 out of the total of Rs. 5,588-13-3. It appears that in some cases these sub-tenants pay no rent at all. That the arrears were not due to any inability of the Barwárs to pay, is shown by the fact that under pressure from the special officer, the whole of the rent for the first half of 1298 fasli has been paid up. The settlement of Barwárs at Changwa Jot has proved a failure, notwithstanding the expenditure of Rs. 834-5-0 in advances to settlers, &c. Eighteen Barwárs joined the settlement, of whom only nine will be retained. An attempt was made to find employment for some Barwárs in a carpet factory at the Gonda Jail; but, though a fair amount of work was turned out, the factory had to be discontinued because no demand existed for the manufactured articles, and the Barwárs refused to make munj matting which entails harder labour than they like. Arrangements are now in progress for the employment at Messrs. Cooper, Allen's Factory at Cawnpore of Barwár children whose parents have absconded.

Sánsiahs.—This tribe was brought under the operation of the Act on 7th October 1890; 1,711 were originally brought on to the register. Of these 507 were interned in a reformatory settlement at Sultánpur, and 82 in a Reformatory for children at Fatehgarh, 647 were shown at the end of the year as provided for in different districts, 381 who were originally proclaimed, have never been traced, and 76 persons were in prison when the Act was applied. Of the 647 in the districts it appears that 125 absconded and one was imprisoned, and that 521 only were present at the end of the year in the districts in which they had been settled. Twenty districts received Sánsiahs. In 13 there were no abscondings; the districts of Dehra Dún, Hamírpur, Bánda, Allahabad, Azamgarh, and Meerut accounted for 125 of the 126 absentees. All the Sánsiahs settled in Hamírpur and Meerut absconded. The treatment they received varied considerably in different districts. In Bánda the zamíndárs probably connived at their flight: no provision was made by a zamíndár in the Allahabad district for the Sánsiahs entrusted to him; while in Azamgarh the authorities seem to have merely handed over the Sánsiahs to the zamíndárs with instructions to provide them with shelter and means to obtain a living, the consequence being that 30 were driven to abscond through want of means of sustenance. The Magistrate of the district, however, in a report to Government, made a different statement to the effect that work was given them to do in Court of Wards' estates, on which they all absconded. A zamíndár in Partábgarh to whom three Sánsiahs were sent contented himself with giving them annas 3 per diem and made no attempt to get them to earn a living. In some districts the Sánsiahs were furnished with land, while in the rest they were employed as farm labourers and coolies on railway works or on buildings. Inquiries have been made as to whether it will be possible to employ members of this tribe in a menial capacity. If this, as appears probable, can be done, it is the intention of Government to remove certain numbers of them from agriculture, and provide them with employment under municipalities.

The figures given in the latest returns received by Government differ somewhat from those given above. They show 503 adult Sansiahs as interned in the settlement at Sultánpur, four having effected their escape. Five have been as an experiment sent from the settlement to Lucknow and Allahabad as sweepers in the

Magistrate's lock-up at those places. In the Reformatory at Fatehgarh there are, as was originally the case, 82 children. Of the Sánsiahs originally planted out with zamíndárs, 149 had, according to a return dated the 30th September 1891, escaped and evaded recapture; while 508 are believed to be present in the districts in which they were located, and are distributed as shown in the following table. The number originally located would thus appear to be 657 and not 647 as stated above.

Dehra Dún...	.. 68	Cawnpore ...	... 92	Lucknow ..	... 37
Mainpuri ...	... 10	Bánda ...	.. 30	Kheri ...	... 23
Etáwah ...	... 5	Allahabad ..	. 41	Fyzabad ...	... 48
Bijnor ...	. 12	Mirzapur	46	Bahraich . .	.. 17
Budaun ..	5	Gházipur ...	.. 6	Sultánpur ...	... 27
Moradabad	... 28	Azamgarh	... 10	Partábgarh ...	... 3

Doms —The Doms of Gorakhpur are not under the operation of the Act, but the following details are given about them. The statistics of population are compared with those of the previous year in the following table:—

	1889	1890.
Number of settlements of Doms	125	146
Population—		
Men	351	376
Women	460	481
Children	538	584
Total ...	1,349	1,441
Land occupied (in bighas)	317	384
Number of cattle	48	47
„ other animals	520	466
Implements	420	540

One new settlement at Padrauna was opened during the year, and the remaining increase was ascribed to improved registration. The same reason, no doubt, accounts for the increased returns of population. It is satisfactory to observe that only 27 per cent. of the settlements were occupied by Doms, who live by begging, as against 36 per cent. last year, and that the number of tools showed a considerable increase.

The number of Doms convicted of offences or proceeded against under the Criminal Procedure Code fell from 150 in the fifteen months ending 31st March 1890 to 96 in 1890-91. The improvement was substantial. Only Rs. 616-5-7 were spent of the Rs. 1,500 furnished by Government for 1890-91, which, together with Rs. 411-9-7 paid from municipal sources, amounted to Rs. 1,027-15-2 as against Rs. 4,025-0-9 for the fifteen months dealt with in the last report.

During the year under report a scheme was submitted with the object of concentrating the Doms in fewer settlements, so as to render possible a more complete supervision than had hitherto been maintained over the numerous and widely dispersed settlements of the tribe. Before the submission of the scheme there were said to be 125 settlements; the more complete information now available shows that there are 146. Taking, however, the number as 125, it was proposed to allow 30 settlements to remain untouched, to amalgamate one of the remainder with one of these 30, and to concentrate 94 into seven settlements, two of which already existed. The initial cost of the whole scheme was estimated at Rs. 15,700, exclusive of expenditure in acquiring the necessary land, and the current expenses at Rs. 1,380 per annum. It was proposed to appoint two constables to supervise each settlement; with a head-constable in charge of all. An instructor in agriculture was also to be provided for each settlement. Part only of the scheme was recommended for immediate adoption; *viz.*, the inauguration of those two of the seven settlements which were to be located at Padrauna and Tilkonia, there being already a settlement at the latter place. This was sanctioned, and orders were issued for the submission of the specific proposals which were necessary before the prosecution of the remainder of the scheme could be finally decided on.

Eunuchs.—The changes during the year in the number of eunuchs on the register were as follows :—

	Originally registered.	On the register at the beginning of the year.	Added.	Struck off.	Remaining on the register at the end of the year.
North-Western Provinces	1,096	522	7	29	500
Oudh	298	264	14	7	271
Total ...	1,394	786	21	36	771

Of the 21 eunuchs added to the register, 13 were re-registered, three were received by transfer from other districts, and five were newly registered, four of whom came from Nepál, and one was a boy who had been emasculated in Cawnpore. Thirty-six were struck off: 24 on account of death, four because they were not eunuchs, seven on transfer to other districts and native states, and one who had been entered twice over by mistake.

There were four minors living with eunuchs as against three in the previous year: the addition occurred at Allahabad. The inspection of eunuchs seems to have been adequate except in the districts of Bánda, Basti, and Gházipur.

It was noticed in the report for last year that the number of removals for that year was considerably in excess of the number of arrivals, and it was suggested that if strict surveillance were exercised over the movements of eunuchs, the removals and arrivals ought to be approximately equal. The statement this year also discloses a considerable difference between the numbers of arrivals and departures :—

	Removals.	*Arrivals.*		
North-Western Provinces	240	185		
Oudh	176	165		
Total ...	416	350	difference	66
Total for 1889 ...	365	269	ditto	96

Thus, though there still existed a considerable difference, it was smaller than in 1889. while the number of movements reported increased.

There were only two prosecutions in 1890—one already alluded to, for emasculating the boy, which proved unsuccessful, and one in which a eunuch was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having a minor in his possession. The eunuchs seem to subsist chiefly by begging.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The work performed during the year was somewhat in excess of that disposed of in 1889, as the following table will show :—

	Original jurisdiction.				*Appellate jurisdiction.*			
	Regular cases.	Comparison with previous year.	Miscellaneous under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Comparison with previous year.	Regular cases.	Comparison with previous year.	Revisional cases.	Comparison with previous year.
1888 ...	108,628	+3,148	3,478	+158	10,620	+ 594	3,691	+ 434
1889 ...	107,817	—811	3,605	+127	10,628	+ 8	3,521	—170
1890 ...	107,524	—293	3,915	+310	11,188	+ 560	3,252	—269

The figures returned of "cases reported," "returned as true," and "brought to trial" are as follows:—

	Cases reported.	*Returned as true.*	*Brought to trial.*
1888 ...	168,976	124,103	111,372
1889 ...	154,607	113,802	110,484
1890 ...	152,829	114,628	110,902

With a decrease of 1,778 in the number of cases reported, there is an increase of 826 and 418 respectively in those "returned as true" and "brought to trial."

It would be hardly safe, as remarked in the report for the preceding year, to attempt to draw deductions from the figures in columns 2 and 3 of this statement. The compilation of the returns is, taking district by district, not uniform. The rules recently issued with the sanction of Government should, if strictly carried out, show more uniformity in the method of compiling the returns, though probably until the returns for 1892 are received it would be unsafe to expect complete accuracy in the statistics of crime.

Along with a decrease in minor offences affecting the human body—a decrease which was observable last year—there has been an increase in offences affecting life and in offences against property. The outbreak of dakáitis on a large scale in the Meerut and Jhánsi Judgeships, and in a lesser degree in the Agra Judgeship, accompanied by murder and violent outrages on the person in many instances, swelled the list of serious crime. In the eastern districts of Gorakhpur and Azamgarh the extensive inundations caused by the Gogra and Rapti rivers, with high prices prevailing at the time, and the agricultural distress that existed for some portion of the year in Kumaun, produced an epidemic of petty thefts. The commitments on charges of murder were unusually heavy in the Bareilly and Bánda Judgeships, while Sháhjahánpur maintained its notoriety for *láthi* quarrels.

Owing to the disturbed state into which the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Lalitpur were thrown by the prevalence of dakáitis, it was found necessary to put in force the penal provisions of the Arms Act, and to this fact alone the increase of cases under special and local laws is due.

The number of persons brought to trial was—

In 1888 ...	189,719
In 1889 ...	186,560
In 1890 ...	186,635

The number of persons convicted in each of these years was—

1888 ...	90,450
1889 ...	91,360
1890 ...	91,404

If, however, we deduct the numbers convicted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and under local and special laws, there were considerably fewer convictions under the Penal Code than in 1889, *viz.*—

	Persons convicted under the Penal Code.
1888 ...	53,639
1889 ...	53,658
1890 ...	52,964

Prosecutions were most and least successful under the same headings as usual; but under the first of the main heads of theft and hurt, which together account for over a third of the persons under trial, prosecutions were not so successful as in 1889:—

	Percentage convicted.	
	1889.	1890.
Theft ...	71·3	69·5
Hurt ...	18·6	19·2

The work done by the different classes of Courts for three years is as follows:—

		Cases.
Benches of Magistrates ...	1888 ...	17,669
	1889 ...	15,410
	1890 ...	18,629
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly ...	1888 ..	11,550
	1889 ...	13,849
	1890 ...	10,722
Stipendiary Magistrates...	1888 ...	81,284
	1889 ...	80,626
	1890 ..	80,438
Sessions Judges	1888 ...	1,593
	1889 ...	1,525
	1890 ...	1,648
High Court	1888 ..	10
	1889 ..	12
	1890 ...	2

District Magistrates disposed of 2,216 original cases against 1,171 in 1889, and of 870 referred cases against 895. The original work was almost double that done in 1889. The increase is due to the action of Government in insisting in the performance of an increased amount of original work.

The work of Honorary Magistrates, whether sitting in benches or singly, continues to be highly spoken of, and in most instances is said to meet with the approbation of the public. During the year two benches were created at Khurja and Sikandrabad in the Bulandshahr district.

The benches in the following districts disposed of a large number of cases :—

	Cases.
Benares	2,668
Agra	2,421
Cawnpore	2,371
Allahabad	1,574

The number of persons convicted by the different classes of Courts and the percentages they bore to the number tried is shown in the following table. Under the head of Magistrates committals and references have been counted as convictions for the purpose of deducing the percentage.

	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	No	*Per-centage.*	*No.*	*Per-centage.*	*No*	*Per-centage*
Magistrates ...	91,520	49·	93,483	50 7	93,670	50 5
Courts of Session,	1,769	63·	1,562	59 3	1,918	64
High Court ..	10	66·	8	66	1	50·

There has been a considerable increase in the number of persons convicted on summary trial in all Courts, except those of stipendiary Magistrates, being in—

	Special Magistrates.	*Stipendiary Magistrates.*	*District Magistrates.*	*Benches.*
1888		6,918	546	4,930
1889	705	6,141	895	4,534
1890	841	5,736	952	5,122

The number of cases and persons remaining under trial at the close of the year as compared with the two previous years was—

		Cases.	*Persons.*
Courts of Session ...	1888	172	309
	1889	161	244
	1890	210	386
Courts of Magistrates,	1888	1,241	2,343
	1889	1,390	2,769
	1890	1,533	3,019

showing a regular tendency to increase in the Courts of Magistrates. The largest numbers awaiting trial were in Courts of Session;—Lalitpur 49 and Bareilly 31: in Magistrates' Courts;—Benares 413, Gorakhpur 267, and Meerut 232.

The average duration of cases is the same as in the three previous years in the Courts of Magistrates, namely, five days. In the Courts of Session it has risen from 39 to 43 days. The Lalitpur dakaiti cases had to stand over until January 1891, when the Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. Bird, who was appointed to dispose of them, joined the district. This increased the duration in Courts of Session.

The following table shows the number of witnesses who attended the Courts, who were examined, who received their expenses, and the amount paid to them during three years:—

	Number of witnesses attended			*Number of witnesses examined*			*Number paid.*			*Amount paid.*		
	1888	1889	1890	1888	1889	1890	1888	1889	1890	1888. Rs	1889 Rs	1890. Rs.
Courts of Magistrates	397,441	387,358	401,427	357,298	347,712	361,064	84,053	87,311	91,864	31,506	35,210	36,683
Courts of Session	18,768	16,698	19,787	13,638	11,975	14,347	11,634	11,040	14,118	10,862	9,353	12,540
High Court	149	123	27	125	78	25	149	100	25	2,486	2,257	236

In the Magisterial Courts 358,466 witnesses, or, as last year, 89 per cent. of those who attended, were discharged on the first day, 33,360 on the second, 7,043 on the third, and 2,558 after the third day.

Sixty-four per cent., compared with 69 per cent. in the previous year, of witnesses who attended Courts of Session were discharged on the first day. On the first day 12,645, on the second day 3,967, on the third day 1,565, and after the third day 1,610 witnesses were discharged. The returns are not so favourable as those of 1889.

The proportion of witnesses who received expenses has increased both in Courts of Session and in Magisterial Courts, being—

	Courts of Session.	*Magisterial Courts.*
1889	69 per cent.	22 5
1890	71 „	22 8

The average amount paid to each witness was Rs. 9-0-7 against Rs. 22-8-0 in the High Court, annas 14-2 against annas 12-10 in Courts of Session, and annas 6-5, as last year, in Courts of Magistrates.

In Courts of Magistrates 89·9 per cent. of witnesses who attended and in Courts of Session 72·5 were examined.

The number of persons sentenced to death was 90 against 77 in the preceding year and 98 in 1888. There was a considerable increase (of 323) in sentences of transportation, which is mainly accounted for by the convictions in the Meerut, Lalitpur, and Agra dakaiti cases. There was an increase of 38 whipping sentences; of 1,168 in sentences of imprisonment; while, on the other hand, sentences of fine decreased by 1,120. The increase in sentences of imprisonment is mainly in sentences of 15 days or under, six months and under, and two years and under. The decrease in sentences of fine is almost wholly confined to those of Rs. 10 and under. The number of sentences of simple imprisonment was 1,754, or an increase of 4 over the figures for 1889. Stipendiary Magistrates of the 3rd class continue to award this form of imprisonment in preference to rigorous imprisonment.

Whippings were awarded chiefly for the following offences:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Theft...	2,846	3,055	3,120.
Receiving stolen property	489	469	472
House trespass and house-breaking	541	726	697
Total ...	3,876	4,250	4,289

and were inflicted in 17 against 16 per cent. of the cases in which they might have been inflicted.

Details regarding fines are—

	Persons fined.	Amount.	Realized.	Percentage realized.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1888	56,724	2,64,264	2,27,622	86
1889	57,596	2,79,021	2,35,497	84
1890	56,476	2,74,636	2,24,117	81

Further details are—

	Amount.	Realized.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs	
Courts of Sessions	5,213	2,770	53
Magistrates' Courts...	2,69,423	2,21,347	82

Less attention was paid towards granting compensation under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. For the provinces the comparative returns are—

	By Courts of Session.	By Magistrates.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1888	465	12,808	13,273
1889	811	10,814	11,625
1890	582	10,625	11,208

The following table gives an abstract of the appellate business of the Courts for 1888-89-90 :—

	Cases preferred.			Disposed of			Pending.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Magistrates ...	3,367	2,834	3,302	3,265	2,763	3,185	102	71	117
Courts of Session,	6,650	7,320	7,656	6,438	7,005	7,260	212	315	396
High Court .	917	829	884	917	860	743	90	59	200

There has been a considerable increase of appellate work in the Courts of Session and in Magistrates' Courts, and appeals in the High Court approach very closely to those of 1888.

Of the 16,527 persons who appealed, the cases of 15,486 were disposed of with the following result :—

	Appeals			
	Disposed of	Summarily rejected.	Confirmed	Percentage rejected and confirmed.
Magistrates ..	5,358	358	3,207	66 5
Courts of Session	9,065	2,101	4,609	74·
High Court .	1,063	97	803	84 6
Total ..	15,486	2,559	8,619	72·

Of persons convicted in appealable cases, 22 per cent. appealed against 21 per cent in 1889.

The duration of appeals shows a decrease except in the High Court. The figures for all Courts are—

	Days.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
Magistrates' Courts	9	15	11
Courts of Session	15	19	17
High Court against ... Convictions . ..	28	30	55
High Court against ... Acquittals	63	37	59
Total ...	14	19	21

The following table exhibits the work under applications for revision for 1888-89-90 :—

	Preferred.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Magistrates ...	1,277	1,265	1,170	1,245	1,236	1,143	*32	29	27
Courts of Session,	1,749	1,693	1,646	1,656	1,590	1,542	83	103	104
High Court ...	780	669	654	780	695	567	58	32	119
Total ...	3,806	3,627	3,470	3,691	3,521	3,252	173	164	250

Of the 7,489 accused persons concerned, the cases of 7,057 were disposed of with the following results :—

	Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates ...	2,564	1,042	810	72
Courts of Session ...	3,351	1,858	861	81
High Court	1,019	218	418	62
Total ...	6,934	3,118	2,089	..

The Courts of Session show more, and Magistrates' Courts less, favourably than in the preceding year, when the percentages of confirmations were 79 and 73 respectively.

The average duration of such applications has decreased. It was—

	Days		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
Magistrates' Courts	8	15	12
Courts of Session	19	33	19
High Court	24	22	41
Average ...	16	25	20

The original business which came before the High Court in 1887-88-89 was —

	CASES		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1888	13	10	3
1889	12	12	...
1890	3	2	1

The number of cases in which sentence of death was passed by Sessions Judges and reference for confirmation under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure made to the High Court was as follows :—

	CASES		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1888	94	87	7
1889	86	79	7
1890	105	88	17

The sentence of death was confirmed by the High Court in 74 cases.

There was one Full Bench reference on the criminal side.

There were 138 trials by jury in the Courts of Session against 124 in 1889. In 118 of these the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury ; in five cases reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, was made to the High Court ; the verdict was upheld in two cases, and set aside in two cases ; the fifth case was pending at the close of the year.

In 981 trials out of 1,389 tried in Sessions Courts with the aid of assessors the Sessions Judge agreed with them, and in 202 cases he disagreed with them.

One hundred and one cases against European British subjects, involving 105 persons, were brought to trial, against 79 cases, involving 82 persons, in the preceding year ; 72 persons against 45 were convicted. All cases were disposed of during the year.

(b)—Oudh.

The figures for offences reported, returned as true, and brought to trial in Oudh, for 1890 as compared with those for 1889 are given below :—

Year.	Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Percentage of cases returned as true to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to cases returned as true.	Number of reports per 10,000 of population.
1889	48,565	33,379	33,921	68 72	101·62	42·57
1890	49,342	35,598	36,192	72·14	101·66	43·25

The increase in offences reported was thus about one per cent., the principal variations occurring in the following classes of cases :—

Increase.			Decrease.		
	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
Contempt of authority of public servants,	538	722	Hurt	11,998	11,190
Offences affecting public health ...	234	341	Criminal force and assault.	3,646	3,510
Theft	6,874	7,706	Offences relating to marriage ...	1,574	1,381
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and special and local laws ...	11,174	12,050	Defamation ...	523	365

The decrease in reports in those classes of offences in which it is notorious that false or frivolous charges are most frequently preferred cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. In Bahraich and Lucknow City there was a noticeable increase in the number of offences reported, while in Gonda, Fyzabad, and Partábgarh the diminution was marked. Of the 49,342 cases reported, 2,211 cases, or between 4 and 5 per cent., were struck off the police registers as false, while 11,533, or 23 per cent, were dismissed under the provisions of section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This percentage is the lowest reached since 1886, in which year the alterations in the rules for the compilation of the statistics were brought into force, the figures for each year being—

Year.	Offences reported.	Struck off under section 203.	Percentage struck off.
1886	47,080	11,390	24
1887	46,839	12,581	26
1888	47,508	13,118	27
1889	48,565	13,103	27
1890	49,342	11,533	23

Compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to 145 persons, or 56 less than in 1889, the figure being abnormally low. The amendment in the provisions of the law made by Act IV of 1891 should effect an improvement in this respect.

There was an increase of 2,194 in cases brought to trial, to which Lucknow City, Bara Banki, Bahraich, and Sultánpur contributed a large proportion. The numbers in Rae Bareli and Partábgarh show an almost unbroken increase since 1885. For the last three years the percentage of persons convicted to the total number of persons convicted and acquitted had been falling off ; but this year there was a marked rise. The figures are—

Year.	Tried out.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
1889	61,756	28,553	46
1890	65,140	32,735	50

Under all heads of offences under the Indian Penal Code except one (offences against public tranquillity), the percentages improved when compared with the figures for 1889 :—

Offences.	*Percentage of persons convicted.*	
	1890.	1889.
Against public tranquillity	58	59
By and against public servants	61	53
Against public justice	55	48
Connected with coin, &c	60	55
Ditto religion and health	76	71
Against the human body	56	48
Hurt and assault	19	19
Theft	74	72
Mischief	19	19
Criminal trespass	55	48
Against property (the remainder)	63	60
Miscellaneous	18	16

All districts showed an improvement in the percentage of persons convicted in Magistrates' Courts except Lucknow, Kheri, and Sultánpur. In Lucknow the falling off was accompanied by a decrease of cases brought to trial. The diminution in Sultánpur may perhaps be accounted for by the increase in the number of such cases. As is usually the case, the percentage of persons convicted for causing hurt and assault was low, *viz.*, 19. In Bara Banki, Partábgarh, Sitapur, and Kheri there was a signal failure in cases of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement. Sixty-eight persons in all were tried at Bahraich and Sultánpur for dakáiti and only eight convicted. The latter district was unfavourably noticed last year in this respect. It is satisfactory to see that the offence of receiving stolen property was brought home to 1,153 persons in 1890 as compared with 958 in 1889.

Two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven persons were called on to furnish security for keeping the peace as compared with 2,148 in 1889, the percentage who were finally bound over rising to 59 from 45·8. Hardoi, in which district last year the percentage of successful cases was only 29, now heads the list of districts with a proportion of 76 per cent. The bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were enforced against 487 persons, the number in 1889 having been 379.

The working of the different classes of Courts as shown by the number of persons whose cases were disposed of is compared with that of last year in the subjoined table :—

	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of.		*Percentage of persons convicted. (including committals)*		*Percentage of persons whose cases were disposed of by Magistrates to total number*		*Duration of cases.*	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890	1889	1890.
Unpaid Honorary Magistrates,	7,770	6,942	28	38	28	26	6 00	5 42
Benches of ditto .	9,492	9,898	65	62			2 81	4 0
Subordinate paid Magistrates,	14,553	13,775	35	40	61	59	6 29	5 40
Full power Native ditto ..	22,676	24,521	46	54			8 31	8 81
Ditto European ditto ...	5,105	7,717	56	44			6 30	7·64
Chief Magistrates .	1,423	1,487	79	79	11	15	5 80	6 89
Deputy Commissioners, under section 30.	671	823	75	72			9 70	11 48
Total Magistracy	61,690	65,163	46	50	...	...	6 50	6 96
Sessions Judges	734	530	65	73	..	..	55·46	50·14

The striking feature of the year's work was the great falling off in the percentage of convictions in the Courts of full powered European Magistrates, the percentage being especially low in this class of Court at Hardoi (32), Unao (31), Sitapur (26), and Rae Bareli (25). A larger share of the work was performed by

European Magistrates than in 1889, and the proportion of work performed by subordinate full power Magistrates of this class, the continued falling off in which was noticed last year, at last began to rise, having been 10 per cent. of the whole in 1890, as compared with 8 per cent. in 1889. There was no appreciable change in the duration of cases in Magistrates' Courts, while in Sessions Courts there was an improvement of five days. Six hundred and seventy-eight cases remained pending at the close of 1890 against 581 at the close of 1889; Hardoi, as was the case last year, showing the greatest number; there were, however, more cases for disposal in that district than in any other.

The figures for punishments in Magisterial Courts are compared with those for 1889 in the annexed statement:—

Court.	*Percentage for each class of Court to the total number of punishments inflicted by it of punishments consisting of—*							
	Rigorous imprisonment.		Simple imprisonment.		Fine.		Whipping.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	37	35	2	4	56	54	5	7
Benches of Honorary Magistrates	4	4	...	1	95	94	1	1
Stipendiary Magistrates ...	36	36	1	1	55	53	8	10
District Courts exercising powers under section 30 ...	73	76	1	1	18	12	8	11
Chief Magistrates of Districts	42	41	1	1	30	21	27	37
All Courts including Sessions Court	31	31	1	1	62	59	6	9

The proportions in the different Courts were such as might have been expected, and the tendency in the Courts of Stipendiary and District Magistrates seems to have been to resort more freely to the punishment of whipping. On the other hand, the percentage of whippings calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping was only 19·60 in 1890 as against 21·05 in 1889. Fines to the amount of Rs. 98,665 were imposed in the Courts of Magistrates during the year, of which only Rs. 69,531 or 70 per cent. were realized as compared with 76 per cent. in 1889. The Lucknow Magisterial Courts were almost entirely responsible for the falling off in the percentage, as the City Courts only realized 46 per cent. of the fines they imposed, while the District Courts realized 49 per cent. as against 94 per cent. in the preceding year. Excluding the figures for Lucknow, the realizations amounted in 1890 to 75 per cent. of the demand. Twenty-one per cent. of fines realized in Magistrates' Courts were paid as compensation, the figure last year having been 19. The district figures varied very greatly, from 133 per cent. in Hardoi, where more than the amount realized was paid in compensation, to 9 per cent. in Gonda. In Sessions Courts nothing was paid by way of compensation, though Rs. 1,390 were realized as fines against Rs. 1,605 in 1889, when Rs. 834 were so paid.

One hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four witnesses were examined in the Courts of Magistrates, to 56 per cent. of whom payments of diet money were made. The percentage whose expenses were thus paid varied considerably from district to district, 80 per cent receiving money in Kheri and Rae Bareli, and only 38 and 40 per cent. in Lucknow and Fyzabad respectively. About five per cent. of witnesses summoned were discharged after the first day, and here again there were considerable variations from district to district, 10 and 11 per cent. being detained after the first day in Lucknow City and Partábgarh, against one or two per cent. in Bara Banki and Bahraich.

The results of appellate and revisional work are compared below with those for last year :—

	Number of accused in whose cases appeal was made or revision applied for.		Those whose sentence was upheld.		Percentage upheld.		Duration in days.	
	1889	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Appeals.								
To Chief Magistrate ..	1,313	1,274	818	752	62	59	8 75	8 79
„ Sessions Courts ...	2,835	3,011	2,411	2,497	85	82	10 47	11 27
„ Judicial Commissioner ...	424	394	351	325	82	82	26 56	22 37
Total ...	4,572	4,679	3,580	3,574	78	76	11·60	11 75
Revision.								
By Chief Magistrate ...	1,089	1,015	781	838	71	82	10·06	10 39
„ Sessions Court ..	411	411	341	323	83	78	13 46	11·67
„ Judicial Commissioner ...	471	398	291	237	61	59	16 13	15 70
Total ...	1,971	1,824	1,413	1,398	71	76	12 96	12 80

The slight falling off in the percentage of sentences upheld on appeal is perhaps explained by the fact that whereas in 1889, 4,572 out of 28,553 persons convicted, or 16 per cent., appealed, in 1890 only 4,679 out of 32,735 or 14 per cent. appealed, so that appeals, in the cases where they were preferred, were better considered in 1890 than in 1889. The percentage of defendants in whose cases appeals or applications for revision, whether by defendant or complainant, were preferred was 19 as compared with 22. There were considerable variations in the percentage of appeals and applications filed on cases disposed of in the different districts, Lucknow and Kheri showing percentages of 24 and 21, as compared with 8 in Sultánpur and Bahraich. In Lucknow City, where the major portion of the cases decided were disposed of by the bench, the percentage of decisions questioned in higher Courts was only ·5. The appeals in Bahraich would seem to have been preferred with much discrimination, as only 17 per cent. of them failed. In Kheri, on the other hand, the decisions of the Courts would appear to have been faulty, for, though a large proportion were questioned in appeal or revision, only 24 per cent. of the appeals proved fruitless.

Of 32 cases tried by jury, in 31, or 97 per cent., the conviction was approved of by the Judges, who also agreed with the assessors in 82 per cent. of the 262 cases tried.

5.—Jails.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The following table compares the jail population of 1890 with that of 1889 :—

	Convicts.		*Under-trial.*		*Civil.*	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Remaining ...	21,328	22,956	1,492	1,594	92	97
Admitted ...	42,068	44,694	45,860	48,129	1,156	1,241
Total ...	63,396	67,650	47,352	49,723	1,248	1,338
Discharged ...	40,440	42,746	45,758	47,865	1,151	1,236
Remaining ...	22,956	24,904	1,594	1,858	97	102
Average daily population.	22,254	23,493	1,647·35	1,848·10	100·7	115·0

The increase in the number of convicts admitted continued, and the figure is now 44,694 against 32,969 in 1885, a rise of 35 per cent. There was a rise since the previous year of 2,626, or 6 per cent. That this was not confined to admissions for petty crime is shown by the following figures:—

Admissions.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Percentage.
Up to two years' sentence	39,517	41,583	2,066	5·3
From two to five years' sentence	1,605	1,904	299	18 6
Transportation for life	233	416	183	78
Ditto term	100	205	105	105
Capital	110	130	20	18 3

The great increase in the number of sentences of transportation was due mainly to convictions for dakáiti, which rose from 204 in 1889 to 374 in 1890. The gradual rise in the numbers of the jail population which has marked the last six years was attributed to the high price of food, and it is noticeable that prisoners from the agricultural classes during the year under report contributed nearly the whole of the increase, whereas in the five previous years their numbers had been on the decline. The subjoined table shows the prices of the three principal food grains and the total jail population (convicts, under-trial, and civil) for the last ten years:—

	1880	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Wheat .. (seers per rupee.)	14½	19½	19½	18½	19½	25½	20½	18½	13½	14½	16½
Juár ..	23	25½	28½	29½	29	34½	25	21½	17½	18	24
Bájra .	22	24	27½	28½	28	33½	23½	24½	16½	17	22
Mean of food grains taken from Sanitary Commissioner's report.	22	23	22	24	25	27	25½	18½	19	20½	27½
Total daily average jail population.	29,175·49	28,068 54	25,602 76	23,362 28	21,529·10	19,778·15	20,254·61	19,712 60	22,202·49	21,002 05	25,456·10

The high number of the daily average jail population in 1880 and 1881 was probably due to the years of famine and scarcity in 1877 and 1878. With the return of high prices in 1888, the numbers in the jails rose correspondingly, though the increase will in part have been due to the admission of prisoners from Burma.

Out of 44,694 convicts admitted, 5,123 were recognised as habituals, against 4,533 out of 42,068 in 1889. Of these all but 279, or 5 per cent., were identified by the Courts.

Three thousand and seven convicts were released under the operation of the good conduct rules, a number only slightly in excess of that for the previous year.

The number of juvenile prisoners confined in jails was 421 against 397 last year; 59 had been previously convicted.

There were still considerable divergencies in the periods of detention in lock-ups of under-trial prisoners at different places, as shown by a comparison of the daily average population with the total number of persons detained. In the following districts the daily number detained varied in an inverse ratio to the total number under trial, whereas it might have been expected that in those districts where the

total number of persons under trial was greatest, the length of detention in the lock-up, as indicated by the average daily population, would also be greatest:—

	Total number of under-trial prisoners.	*Average daily population of under-trial prisoners.*
Meerut	... 1,487	84·50
Benares	... 1,439	73·00
Bareilly	... 1,530	65·75
Agra	... 1,557	47·75
Mirzapur , ...	.. 1,773	29·75

The Meerut figure is perhaps partly explained by the presence in that lock-up of members of Jhanda's gang of dakáits whose cases were pending for a considerable time. At Budaun and Sháhjahánpur, with about the same total number of prisoners, the average daily number rose from 43 and 42·25 to 76·75 and 63 respectively.

There was a daily average of 115 civil prisoners against 100 last year, when it was noticed that the accommodation (554) was a good deal in excess of their requirements.

The accommodation in jails was on the whole sufficient, there having been room for 32,182 convicts, while the daily average number of prisoners confined was 25,456. In eight jails, however, the average daily number confined was in excess of the accommodation; and in two of these, namely, Partábgarh and Hamírpur, the sick rate was in excess of the rate for the whole Province It is remarkable that the others, when judged by the same test, appear to have been exceptionally healthy.

There was a very marked and serious increase in the number of escapes: 27 as against 12 last year. This was, in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Prisons, due in great part to the wholesale disuse of fetters.

The number of escapes in the last five years has been in—

1886 16	1888 11
1887 16	1889 12
1890 27	

The number of jail offences was 8,018, an increase of 4·5 per cent. over the number of the preceding year, which at first sight seems fairly attributable to the increase of population. The rise was confined to the offence of smoking and being in possession of prohibited articles.

Offences.	1889.	1890.	*Increase.*
1 Smoking, &c	... 1,076	1,416	+340
2. Connected with work	... 2,857	2,839	
3 Other offences	... 3,716	3,713	
4. Offences punished judicially ..	.. 24	50	
Total	... 7,673	8,018	+345

The rise in population, having been 6 per cent, would account for only one-sixth of the 340 by which such cases increased, and the fact that the increase was almost entirely confined to the Agra Jails, which accounted for 180 and the Benares Jail which accounted for 60, seems to indicate that the true explanation is to be found in some relaxation of vigilance on the part of the staff of those jails. At the Agra Central Prison the number of offences relating to work was abnormally high, being nearly double the average of other central jails. Among the smaller jails those at Aligarh and Fatehgarh were conspicuous for the number of offences relating to work.

There was a slight rise in the number of punishments, almost entirely under the head of reduced diet, but the increase did not keep pace with the increase of the population, and the incidence per hundred prisoners was rather lower. As usual, there were wide divergencies from the average at individual jails, and the percentages of punishments to prisoners were more than double the provincial average

at Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur. At the first three of these the number of whippings appeared to have been unduly high.

The use of fetters for safe custody decreased, as was anticipated in the review last year, owing to the issue of the orders adopting the Madras rules, by which fetters are only used, as a rule, on prisoners sentenced to transportation, for three months after their arrival in jail. The figures are—

	Cases where fetters were imposed.
1888	12,380
1889	11,062
1890	8,469

The use of fetters nevertheless increased in the following jails :—

	Fetters imposed.	
	1889.	1890.
Fatehgarh Central Prison	653	724
Lucknow ditto	648	1,219
Allahabad District Jail	72	113
Rae Bareli ditto	102	209
Budaun ditto	206	315

Convict warders (1,102 in number) seem to have been better conducted than the ordinary ones; they have perhaps more inducement to be. Only 31·38 per cent. were punished as against 47·15 of the ordinary staff.

The total expenditure was as follows :—

	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.
On convicts	9,41,110	10,03,036
On under-trials	19,711	21,549
	9,60,821	10,24,585

The cost per head (Rs. 41-5-8) was almost stationary, and continued to be less than it had been in 1888, when it was Rs. 43-4-7. The total expenditure increased by 6·6 per cent. against an increase of 5·5 per cent. in the daily average number. Since 1887 the total expenditure on jails has increased by about 20 per cent., the rise in the jail population during the same period having been nearly 30 per cent. :—

	Expenditure.
	Rs.
1887	8,55,432
1888	9,35,535
1889	9,60,821
1890	10,24,585

A slight increase in the average cost of rations from Rs. 17-7-3 to Rs. 18-9-1 per head, which was attributed to higher prices, and the abolition of the reduced diet scale previously in force in the rains, accounted for nearly the whole of the excess. In the items of establishment and police guard there was, notwithstanding the increase of the population, a positive reduction of cost.

The following figures, showing for the last two years the degree of completeness with which the orders relating to the storage of grain have been carried out, are taken from statements furnished separately by the Inspector-General of Prisons :—

	Quantity stored and in hand at beginning of year.	Quantity consumed.	Proportion of grain stored to grain consumed.	Cost of quantity stored and in hand at beginning of year.	Cost of quantity consumed.	Proportion of cost of grain stored to cost of grain consumed.
	Mds.	Mds.		Rs.	Rs.	
1889 ...	123,319	177,181	69	2,48,556	3,92,353	63
1890 ...	120,473	196,682	61	2,51,080	4,19,305	59

The total saving calculated on these figures was in 1890 Rs. 14,456. The results show a falling off from last year. The jails where the arrangements were defective were the following :—

Jails in which storage of grain was especially defective.

Jail.	Percentage of grain stored to grain consumed	Percentage of cost of grain stored to cost of grain consumed.
Bareilly Central Prison	19	19
Fatehgarh ditto	38	35
Lucknow District Jail	30	27
Sitapur ditto	38	38
Gházipur ditto	38	37
Moradabad ditto	38	39
Partábgarh ditto	24	24
Budaun ditto	37	38
Bulandshahr ditto	35	37
Lalitpur* ditto	38	38
Jaunpur ditto	35	27
Provinces	61	59

Establishment cost Rs. 3,56,100 against Rs. 3,59,540, and the average cost per head, owing to the increase in population, fell from Rs. 15-5-11 to Rs. 14-6-0. *Police Guard* cost Rs. 75,757 against Rs. 77,864 in the previous year, and the cost per head fell from Rs. 3-5-3 to Rs. 3-0-11. *Hospital charges* rose to Rs. 27,825 from Rs. 21,243. The cost per head of the average daily number sick was Rs. 32-13-8 as against Rs. 30-5-4 in 1889. *Clothing* cost Rs. 61,793 against Rs. 56,313, and the cost per head rose to Rs. 2-7-11 from Rs. 2-6-6. *Contingencies* amounted to Rs 43,080 as against Rs. 37,483 in 1889 This is a rise of nearly 15 per cent, which is considerably greater than the rise in population. The cost per head was Re. 1-11-9 against Re. 1-9-8 in 1889. In the following jails it was high :—

	Rate per head.	Rate per head of the class of jail.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Allahabad Central Prison	2 4 3	1 6 8
Azamgarh District Jail	2 1 6	1 4 9
Hardoi ditto	2 1 10	
Cawnpore ditto	2 4 6	
Bánda ditto	3 0 10	
Etah ditto	2 6 11	1 14 0
Mirzapur ditto	3 3 11	
Kheri ditto	2 15 10	
Bulandshahr ditto	5 10 7	
Lalitpur ditto	5 6 5	4 3 1
Etáwah ditto	6 8 0	

In lock-ups the expenditure on all accounts fell from Rs. 60-14-8 per head to Rs. 57-8-0. In last year's report the heavy cost of police at the Lucknow Lock-up was noticed, but there is no substantial improvement this year in that respect, the total charge for police being Rs. 2,998 against Rs. 3,053 last year.

The cash earnings of prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,10,098 as compared with Rs. 1,63,692 in the previous year, and the averages per head of total population and of manufacturing population were Rs. 4-12-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 against Rs. 7-7-0 and Rs. 19-8-0. The percentage (on total strength) of prisoners employed on manufactures was 37·98 as against 38·31. Except in the last particular the figures are vitiated for purposes of comparison by the omission in 1890 of the value of prison labour employed on works costing over Rs. 500. This, however, only accounted for Rs. 20,644 out of the falling off of Rs. 53,594. The remainder was attributed to increased sickness, and especially the influenza epidemic; but a sum of Rs. 25,000 which was credited in 1889 to the Bareilly Central Prison for work done in 1888, leaves a real deficiency of Rs. 7,890 only.

*An abnormal increase to strength owing to dakáities rendered an accurate forecast impossible.

The jails that did worst in the matter of the profitable employment of prisoners are the following :—

	Earnings per head of total population.		Earnings per head of manufacturing population.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Bareilly Central Prison	1	1	5	15
Allahabad ditto	1	9	5	3
Bareilly District Jail	1	4	8	11
Moradabad ditto	1	11	6	0
Aligarh ditto	1	12	5	0
Average of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4	12	12	8

The Bareilly Central Prison and the Moradabad District Jail were conspicuous also in their failure to study economy in the storage of grain.

The best are—

Allahabad District Jail	...	...	...	...	11	15	26	4
Bara Banki	ditto	...	...	...	...	8	7	33	12
Shahjahánpur	ditto	...	...	...	...	9	5	37	15
Muttra	ditto	...	...	...	...	11	1	33	9
Jhánsi	ditto	...	...	...	...	9	5	27	7
Dehra Dún	ditto	...	...	...	...	28	3	59	8

The result of the jail manufactures was that the total cost to Government of jails was reduced from Rs. 10,24,585 to Rs. 9,14,486, and the net cost per head from Rs. 41-5-0 to Rs. 36-11-0.

The average daily number of admissions to hospital, and the total deaths, with the rates per mille for both, on the average daily population for 1889 and 1890, are compared in the following table :—

	Sick		*Deaths*	
	Daily average.	Per mille	Total.	Per mille.
1889	786·09	31 47	673	28 03
1890	984 24	36 24	854	33·54

Both rates were higher in 1890 than they have been in any year since 1879, when they were 40·1 and 41·8.

The jails in which the death rate was exceptionally high are the following. The sick rates are added as forming a better test of healthiness than the death rates, which are often calculated from numbers too small to be of any scientific value :—

	Sick rate.		*Death rate.*	
	1889.	1890.	1889	1890.
Bánda District Jail	114 04	87·67	56 87	48·88
Orai ditto	65 06	75 33	53 21	80·14
Mirzapur ditto	41·04	62 10	45·65	64·78
Etah ditto	51 68	61 39	41 45	39 89
Muzaffarnagar ditto	68 48	60·91	42 91	45·37
Lalitpur ditto	51 73	60 01	14 96	96 08
Gorakhpur ditto	56 88	58 40	86 11	86·75
Fatehgarh ditto	30 92	57 49	49 31	48 19
Hamirpur ditto	46 19	55 44	46 97	83 37
Muttra ditto	49 71	54·84	46 23	69 06
Bareilly ditto	34 81	50 94	30 14	41 74
Moradabad ditto	50 64	47 60	22 48	36 39
Fyzabad ditto	37·70	47·56	46·07	62 37
Meerut ditto	50 49	41 93	60 74	37 14
Allahabad ditto	44 55	40·54	102·26	34 75
Cawnpore ditto	26·34	37 08	41 61	50 31
Benares ditto	28 34	35·32	29·65	43 96
Basti ditto	27·25	34 50	17 37	46 40
Agra ditto	64 86	28 47	29 66	35·39
Lucknow Central Prison	15·33	25 43	11 71	50 99
Dehra Dún District Jail	9·97	14 31	...	56 50
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31·47	36 24	28·03	33·54

Judged by the combined test, Gorakhpur continued to be the most unhealthy jail in the Provinces. Final instructions for the construction of a new jail on some healthy site away from the town were issued after the close of the year. A comprehensive project for the reconstruction of the Mirzapur Jail has recently received the sanction of Government. At Bánda, though both rates were still high, they were lower than in the year before, and it may be hoped that the improvements in the water-supply, and the experiments that are being made in the matter of the flooring, may lead to a further reduction. The high rates which continued to be shown for Muttra, Hamírpur, Orai, Muzaffarnagar, and Lalitpur were explained by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

The principal cause of the general increase of mortality was cholera, but the increase in dysentery, diarrhœa, and respiratory diseases was also considerable, and proved that the year was exceptionally unhealthy. The fact that the fourth class jails, where only short term prisoners are incarcerated, have far greater numbers both of admissions to hospitals and of deaths, confirms the supposition that the high rate of mortality in jails is largely due to the unhealthy condition of the criminals on admission.

Reformatory.—Sixty-two boys remained in the Reformatory at the end of the previous year, 64 were admitted, and fourteen discharged, leaving 112 at the end of the year. The daily average population was 85·30. The accommodation was increased by quarters for twelve boys, and large additions have subsequently been completed or are in hand, which will raise the number of boys who can be accommodated from 112 to 232. The conduct of the inmates was generally good; but some insubordination was caused by a head warder, who suggested that lawlessness would lead to transfer to a jail, and so to liberty at the end of the periods of substantive imprisonment passed in each case. This was successfully dealt with. There was one death, that of a boy who was admitted in an advanced stage of consumption; and the average daily number of boys in hospital was only 2·49. Carpet and cloth weaving were added to the industries already taught, which were gardening, shoe making, cane work and durrie weaving. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,605, or Rs. 65-11-4 per head of daily strength. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner visited the institution during the year.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The decrease in litigation, which has been going on since 1887, still continued. There were fewer institutions and fewer disposals than in any of the three previous years, while the pending file was somewhat higher than in 1889. The continued increase in the pending file year by year was attributed to a growing disposition to contest claims and to the fact that with a bar increasing both in numerical strength and ability, cases are more ably argued and thoroughly tried than in the past.

The following table shows the course of judicial business for the last four years:—

	Suits.			
	Instituted.	*Total for disposal, including remands, reviews, and revivals*	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1887	100,374	109,920	101,698	8,222
1888	97,067	107,102	97,443	9,659
1889	95,226	106,831	96,061	10,770
1890	93,684	106,447	95,553	10,894

Suits which are classified under the head of "Title, &c.," amounted to 14,797 or 15·7 per cent. of the whole number instituted, against 15,625 or 16·3 per cent. in

the previous year. This decrease is due to the alteration in classification, which was explained in the report for 1889.

To remedy the increasing block of civil business of all kinds shown by the increase in the pending file and in the duration of cases, the recommendation of the High Court, that Small Cause Court powers should be granted to those members of the subordinate judicial staff who have shown themselves to be persons of proved integrity and ripe experience, was accepted by Government.

Special and local causes apart, the reasons assigned for the decrease in litigation were the inferior autumn harvests and the operation of Act VII of 1889 (the Succession Certificate Act), the effect of which was fully explained in the report for 1889.

The values of the subject-matter in dispute were—

	Rs.
In 1888	2,47,55,647
„ 1889	2,76,81,497
„ 1890	2,77,15,803

or an increase of Rs. 34,306. The average value per suit was, as in 1889, Rs. 296.

The percentage of suits contested to suits disposed of was slightly higher than in 1891, but the same as in 1888, *viz.*—

1888	28·9
1889	28·5
1890	28 9

The proportion of suits decided in favour of plaintiffs was the same as in the previous year, namely, 58·5 per cent. The percentage decreed *exparte* stood at 28·6 against 27 5 in the previous year.

There was a further rise in the average duration of contested suits. It has risen steadily from 59 days in 1887 to 84 days in 1890. The rise was most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, having been from 152 days in 1889 to 176 in 1890. The duration in the courts of District Judges, on the other hand, fell from 176 to 149 days. In uncontested suits there was an abnormal rise in the average duration in the latter Courts from 68 to 437 days. It was almost wholly due to the returns for the Court of the District Judge of Benares.

A steady rise in the number of miscellaneous cases has again to be noticed. The figures for the last four years are as follows:—

In 1887	23,855
„ 1888	26,780
„ 1889	30,888
„ 1890	33,859

Fewer contested cases of this class by 389 were disposed of and 327 more were left pending than in 1889. There was a rise in the average duration in both contested and uncontested cases from 44 to 49 days and from 31 to 47 days respectively.

The following figures exhibit the state of the appellate files of Courts subordinate to the High Court for the last three years:—

	Cases.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
In 1888	... 15,031	9,928	5,103
„ 1889	... 15,445	9,888	5,557
„ 1890	... 15,648	9,115	6,533

District Judges disposed of 3,965 appeals, against 4,824 in 1889, or 189 rent appeals, 274 Subordinate Judges' appeals, and 396 Munsifs' appeals fewer than in that year. The average number of appeals decided by Subordinate Judges hearing appeals was about the same as last year, when it was 280. The total number of appeals decided by them was 4,603 against 4,625 in 1889. A larger number of suits was, however, disposed of during 1890 than in 1889, the figures being 9,223 and 8,297, of which 3,414 and 3,214 respectively were contested.

The average duration of appeals was as follows:—

	Days.
1887	93
1888	117
1889	167
1890	172

The figures for the different Courts are—

	Days.			
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Subordinate Judges	68	84	130	150
District Judges	126	163	204	201
Jhánsi Division	54	32	49	20

The duration was slightly higher than in 1889.

Results of appeals were distinctly more favourable to the lower Courts than in the previous three years:—

	Upheld.	*Modified.*	*Reversed.*	*Remanded.*
1887	60	14	19	7
1888	60·2	14 8	17	8
1889	60·1	14 4	18 5	7
1890	62 2	14 2	17 3	6

The figures for miscellaneous appeals for the last three years are—

	Appeals.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1888	1,354	961	393
1889	1,793	1,397	396
1890	1,751	1,191	560

The duration improved in all Courts, the figures for the last three years being—

	Days		
	1888.	1889	1890.
District Judges	44.	89	71
Subordinate Judges	114	103	102
Jhánsi Division	80	29	22
	103	99	95

The figures for execution of decrees are given below:—

	Decrees.		
	For disposal	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1888	111,291	95,374	15,917
1889	111,644	95,759	15,885
1890	105,516	89,180	16,336

The cause most commonly assigned for the decrease in the number of applications is the High Court's ruling in "Sarju Parshad *versus* Sita Ram," the effect of which was explained last year.

Though the realizations in consequence of the decrease in the number of applications fell short of those for 1889, the percentage of applications—fructuous, wholly in or in part—again rose. The figures for the last four years are—

	Per cent.
In 1887	32
„ 1888	34·2
„ 1889	35·7
„ 1890	39·2

The number of judgment-debtors arrested fell from 1,741 to 1,346, while the number imprisoned rose from 321 to 410. Sales of movable property fell by 519, and of immovable property by 549.

The number of witnesses summoned in original suits was—

	Number of witnesses.
1888	246,083
1889	243,432
1890	257,886

The number of parties and witnesses examined by the Courts during the same years was—

	Number.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
Parties	21,032	20,789	22,935
Witnesses	116,592	116,133	117,585

More attention was paid to the examination of parties, though there is much room for improvement, as the non-examination of parties leads to unnecessary and vaguely worded issues. Witnesses were in many cases unnecessarily summoned.

The amount of diet money paid to witnesses was as follows :—

	Rs	Average per witness.
1888	1,23,551	8 annas.
1889	1,27,395	8 „ 3 pies.
1890	1,32,076	8 „ 2 „

The following table shows the average amount of work of each sort done by the different Courts excluding Courts of Small Causes :—

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Original suits.	Execution of decrees	Judicial.	Appeals. Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
3	20	192	209	49	63	266	61

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Suits. Withdrawn.	*Ex-parte.*	Contested	Total.	Miscellaneous cases. Execution of decrees.	Judicial.	Appeals. Regular.	Miscellaneous.
66	54	116	236	342	190	270	13

MUNSIFS.

Suits. Withdrawn	*Ex parte*	Contested.	Total.	Miscellaneous. Execution of decrees.	Judicial.
394	290	319	1,003	1,009	300

Six Subordinate Judges and 11 Munsifs in the exercise of small Cause Court powers also disposed of the following work :—

	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits	827	491
Execution of decrees	350	319
Miscellaneous Judicial	37	21

During the whole or part of the year there were the following additional officers in the districts noted below :—

Aligarh.—An additional Subordinate Judge.

Allahabad.—An additional Munsif (deputed from Mirzapur).

Ghazipur.—An additional Judge and an additional Subordinate Judge.

Gorakhpur.—An additional Subordinate Judge.

The following figures show the state of the work which came before the High Court during 1889 and 1890, respectively :—

	Pending.		Instituted.		Total.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890	1889.	1890.
1. Original suits	4	5	5	1	9	6	4	4	5	2
2. Miscellaneous cases (judicial),	85	90	309	273	394	363	304	237	90	126
3. First appeals in suits ...	340	349	237	257	577	606	228	152	349	454
4. Second appeals in suits ...	2,621	2,086	1,475	1,302	4,096	3,388	2,010	1,368	2,086	2,020
5. Appeals under section 10 L. P.,	28	18	31	48	59	66	41	28	18	38
6. First appeals from orders ...	68	66	148	90	216	191	150	90	66	101

Appeals under section 10 of the Letters Patent again rose, and there was a slight increase in first appeals, but under nearly every other head there has been a decrease in institutions.

The average duration of cases from date of institution to date of decision calculated in days for 1888—90, was as follows:—

		1888.	1889.	1890
Head 2	Contested	126	159	152
	Uncontested	44	71	116
„ 3	„	457	422	575
„ 4	„ . ..	318	861	445
„ 6	„ . . .	89	135	159

There was a longer duration under every head but one, and it was most marked in first and second appeals

The following statement shows the figures regarding applications presented to the Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Privy Council during the year 1890:—

Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total for disposal	*Disposed of during the year.*				Pending at close of the year
			Admitted	Rejected	Dismissed for default, withdrawn, compromised, or struck off for non-payment of security	Total	
18	11	29	13	4	7	18	11

During 1890 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided on appeal five cases from the High Court, in three of which the judgments were confirmed, and in two reversed.

The following table shows the total income of the Civil Courts of these provinces for the past three years.—

Year	Rs
1888	24,55,912
1889	24,91,772
1890	25,51,022

The figures of receipts from court fees for subordinate Courts for three years are—

Year.	Rs.
1888	15,96,325
1889	16,29,663
1890	17,01,905

Expenditure.—There was an increase under most heads of expenditure, except those for "Amín establishment" and "Judicial Record Fund." The net increase under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,04,308. No district showed a deficit.

The expenditure in the High Court showed an increase of Rs. 7,997, and approximated closely to that incurred in 1888. There was a deficit, however, in the High Court alone of Rs. 2,20,262 against Rs. 2,05,820 in 1889.

The net result for the provinces, after deduction of the total expenditure from the total income, gives for the years 1888—90 a gain to Government as follows:—

Year.	Rs. a. p.
1888	8,72,361 15 11
1889	9,22,906 11 9
1890	9,66,746 13 5

(b)—Oudh.

The statistics as to the institution of suits during 1890 are compared in the following table with those for 1889:—

	Suits for money or movable property.				Suits relating to title, &c.				Total number of suits.	
	On contract		Others.		Immovable property.		Others.			
	1889.	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890.
Unpaid tribunals	1,614	1,518	1,449	1,174	43	32	45	20	3,151	2,744
Paid subordinate tribunals ..	17,501	17,074	8,831	7,911	6,302	5,183	2,222	1,993	34,856	32,161
Small Cause Courts	14,737	14,637	10,138	10,423	..		..	...	24,875	25,058
District Courts	14	25	15	3	72	85	40	27	141	140
Total ...	33,866	33,252	20,433	19,511	6,417	5,300	2,307	2,040	63,023	60,103
Percentage to total .	53	55	32	32	10	8	5	5	...	...

There was a decrease of 2,920, or over 4 per cent., in the number of cases instituted, which is the lowest recorded since 1886, when the total was 55,568. The falling off occurred in all districts except Bahraich. It was confined entirely to litigation in the ordinary Courts, Small Cause Court suits rising in number by 183, in accordance with the tendency, which has been uninterrupted since 1886, of suitors to make a greater use of this class of tribunal. In 1886 the percentage of suits instituted in Small Cause Courts to the total number instituted was 32, while by 1890 it had risen to 41. A marked feature of the year's returns is the falling off in the number of suits relating to immovable property, from 6,417 to 5,300, the lowest number since 1884. In the Courts of Honorary Munsifs only 2,744 suits were preferred, a number which has been exceeded in every year since 1879. In the Fyzabad district 4,632 suits were filed as compared with 5,400 in 1889, a falling off of 14 per cent. Turning to the statistics of the values of suits instituted, it appears that an unusual number of suits were filed in which the value at stake was large, so that the total value at stake rose from Rs. 85,00,984 to Rs. 1,14,74,438, the highest since 1883, and the value per suit from Rs. 134 to Rs. 190. The figures are as follows:—

	Number of suits in value below Rs. 50.	Total number of suits.	Percentage below Rs 50 in value.	Value per suit.	Total value.
				Rs	Rs.
1889	47,314	62,978	75	134	85,00,984
1890	44,737	60,103	74	190	1,14,74,438

The following table shows the number of original suits for disposal, the number pending, and the duration of those disposed of for the various classes of Courts:—

	Number of Suits				Duration of Suits.			
	For disposal.		Pending.		Contested.		Uncontested	
	1889.	1890	1889.	1890.	1889	1890.	1889.	1890
Unpaid tribunals	3,652	3,149	321	254	85	45	54	49
Paid subordinate tribunals	34,140	31,146	3,701	3,044	77	67	38	35
Small Cause Courts...	27,497	27,567	2,249	2,930	38	41	37	36
District Courts	8,099	7,914	2,244	2,224	129	139	74	79
Chief Courts of districts	236	277	133	170	361	357	124	140
Total ...	73,624	70,053	8,648	8,622	71	73	38	41

It is satisfactory to observe the diminution in the duration of contested suits in the Courts of Honorary Munsifs and Munsifs. Besides the ordinary suits treated of above, the Courts disposed of 9,226 miscellaneous suits out of 10,388, as compared with 8,896 out of 9,700 in 1889. This class of work has been increasing in quantity since 1887, while ordinary suits have diminished

In the subjoined statement is shown the manner in which the various classes of Courts disposed of the suits before them :—

	Suits disposed of—								*Percentage to total number of suits decided of suits determined—*							
	Without trial		Without contest		By arbitration		With contest		Without trial.		Without contest		With contest		By arbitration.	
	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889.	1890.	1889	1890.
Unpaid tribunals . .	859	755	1,736	1,181	30	26	706	633	26	27	52	51	21	21	1	1
Paid sub-divisional tribunals.	6,161	5,615	11,767	11,460	152	91	12,359	10,936	22	22	38	40	40	38	...	...
Small Cause Courts	4,886	4,673	13,459	12,523	29	33	6,874	7,408	20	20	53	50	27	30	..	...
District Courts	1,199	1,077	1,660	1,803	47	55	2,949	2,755	21	20	28	31	50	48	1	1
Chief Courts of districts	18	15	12	14	.	1	73	77	16	14	11	13	70	72	...	1
Total	13,123	12,135	28,634	27,281	258	206	22,961	21,809	21	21	44	44	35	35	...	...

Disposals were less in number than in 1889, following the decrease in institutions.

The appellate work of the Oudh Courts compared with that for 1889 as follows —

	Determined without hearing.		Upheld		Modified or reversed		Pending.		Total	
	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890.
First Appellate Courts ...	80	67	1,109	752	610	424	193	248	1,992	1,491
Chief Courts of districts ..	195	202	1,190	942	718	599	728	897	2,831	2,640
Total ..	275	269	2,299	1,694	1,328	1,023	921	1,145	4,823	4,131
Percentages to total minus pending of appeals—										
In First Appellate Courts ..	5	6	61	60	34	34	...	...	..	...
„ Chief Courts of districts ...	10	12	56	54	34	34	..	...	...	..
Total ..	7	10	59	56	34	34	...	...	...	...

The number of appeals for disposal declined by about 14 per cent. In both classes of Courts the percentage of appeals which resulted in a modification of the original sentence was the same, what slight variation there was being in the number determined without hearing and upheld.

The duration of appeals was 70 days in the Courts of Sub-Judges as compared with 64 in 1889; but in those of Judges it decreased from 139 to 126 days. Three hundred and five miscellaneous appeals were disposed of against 483 in 1889, and

the pending file increased from 57 to 92. In Sub-Judges' Courts the duration of such appeals fell from 55 to 47 days, but in Judges' Courts it rose from 65 to 81.

Execution of decrees.—The following figures give the results of the year's work in the various classes of Courts :—

	Satisfied wholly or partly.		*Infructuous.*		*Pending.*		*Total.*		*Percentage to applications disposed of which were infructuous.*	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Unpaid tribunals ...	573	546	415	374	127	111	1,115	1,031	42	40
Paid sub-divisional tribunals.	9,974	9,479	8,108	8,598	3,105	3,053	21,187	21,130	44	47
Small Cause Courts ...	6,314	6,049	5,989	7,450	1,031	1,494	13,334	14,987	48	55
District Courts ...	3,036	2,903	2,253	2,528	1,487	1,561	6 776	6,992	42	46
Chief Courts of districts ...	186	142	130	141	132	161	398	444	49	50
Total ...	20,033	19,113	16,895	19,091	5,882	6,380	42,810	44,584	45	49

It is evident that increased difficulty is experienced in executing decrees, which extends to all classes of Courts except the unpaid Courts; within the last five years the percentage of infructuous applications has risen from 41 to 49. It may, however, be inferred from the increase in the number of applications which has occurred within the same period that the people have not lost confidence in the efficiency of the Courts. The figures are given below :—

	Numbers of original suits disposed of.	*Numbers of applications for execution.*	*Percentage of applications.*
1887	61,123	35,978	58
1888	64,774	39,973	61
1889	64,976	42,810	65
1890	61,431	44,584	72

Of the total amount realized, only Rs. 1,16,099, or 8 per cent., was realized without issue of process.

The number of witnesses examined declined from 57,456 to 53,684 in ordinary Courts and rose from 3,120 to 3,686 in Small Cause Courts.

In the subjoined table the figures for rent suits instituted are compared with those for 1889 :—

	1889.	1890.
Unpaid tribunals	575	95
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	32,032	32,073
District Courts	7	8
Total ...	32,614	32,176
Total value, Rs.	10,98,113	11,76,903
Value per suit, Rs.	33	36

The steady increase in work, which has been going on since 1887, received a check, and there was a marked falling off in the unpaid Courts. The value of suits had been constant during the three previous years. In 1889 no district showed a decrease in institutions; in 1890 there was a considerable decrease in five districts, ranging from 24 per cent. in Kheri to 14 in Fyzabad. On the other hand, the districts of Bahraich and Sultánpur showed substantial increases of 39 and 11 per cent. The increase in Bahraich was explained by temporary friction between the tenants and lessees of the Rája of Nanpara, which subsided on the Rája's intervention. In Sultánpur the same explanation was given as in 1889, *viz.*, the increased facilities given to suitors to bring their suits in the Tahsíldárs' Courts. A good harvest was assigned as the cause of the decrease of litigation in Kheri.

The figures showing the regular and miscellaneous suits for disposal, and pending, in the different classes of Courts are given below :—

	Regular Suits.				Miscellaneous Suits.			
	For disposal.		*Pending.*		*For disposal.*		*Pending.*	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Unpaid tribunals ...	617	106	48	4	21	2	2	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals,	14,672	15,028	282	174	7,981	8,577	618	346
Other subordinate Courts ...	20,551	21,588	3,202	2,589	3,492	4,597	114	78
District Courts	10	10	1	...	1,266	2,027	19	14
Total ...	35,850	36,732	3,533	2,767	12,760	15,203	753	438

It is satisfactory to observe that in both classes of suits the pending file showed a substantial diminution notwithstanding the increase of work for disposal which has been constant since 1887 when the new Rent Act came into force. The increase in miscellaneous cases has been very marked, the numbers rising from 5,702 in 1887 to 15,203 in the past year. It has been most marked in the Courts of Tahsíldárs and Deputy Commissioners, being from 2,306 to 8,577 in the former and from 187 to 2,027 in the latter. The increase seems to be due to a growing tendency to use eviction and distraint as a means of realizing rent.

Details of the disposal of rent suits are given below :—

	Regular.		*Miscellaneous.*	
	1889	1890.	1889.	1890.
Without trial	4,194	4,024	848	849
Without contest	14,038	14,834	6,887	8,177
By arbitration	19	20	...	...
Contested	14,066	15,087	4,272	5,739
Total	32,317	33,965	12,007	14,765
Duration in days.				
Contested	31	32	24	22
Uncontested	21	21	13	17
Percentage to total of suits decided —				
Without trial	14	13	..	...
Without contest	43	43	...	...
By arbitration	...	..	...	...
Contested	43	44	...	...

Except that the amount of work increased, there is little variation on the figures of 1889. There was, however, a considerable increase in the duration of regular contested suits in the Courts of Tahsíldárs from 17 (which, however, was unusually low) to 27 days ; in District Courts the duration of the same class of suits decreased from 111 to 62, and this figure, as was noticed last year, discloses curious variations, due, no doubt, to the small number of cases decided in such Courts, having been in the last four years 200, 26, 111, and 62.

The following table compares the figures for rent appellate work in the two classes of Courts with those for 1889 :—

	Regular.										*Miscellaneous.*									
	Disposed of without trial.		Confirmed.		Not upheld.		Pending.		Total.		Disposed of without trial.		Confirmed.		Not upheld.		Pending.		Total.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889	1890	1889.	1890	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889	1890	1889.	1890.
Collectors' Courts.	51	53	658	630	374	299	65	45	1,148	1,027	6	7	53	52	32	56	6	9	97	124
Commissioners' Courts.	136	107	911	965	625	617	456	590	2,128	2,279	7	5	28	59	23	18	14	27	72	109
Total ...	187	160	1,569	1,595	999	916	521	635	3,276	3,306	13	12	81	111	55	74	20	36	169	233

The proportion of appeals in which the finding of the lower Court was not upheld was slightly lower than in 1889, being 30 per cent. as compared with 34 In the Courts of both Collectors and Commissioners there was a considerable decrease in the time taken in deciding an appeal, which was 51 days as compared with 83 in 1889 in the former, and 82 as against 95 in the latter Court. There was a marked increase in the cases pending in the Courts of Commissioners.

The figures for the execution of rent decrees are as follows :—

	Applications for execution.						Total.		Percentage of infructuous applications to total disposed of.	
	Infructuous.		Satisfied wholly or in part.		Pending.					
	1889.	1890.	1889	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Unpaid tribunals ...	50	11	120	23	14	5	184	39	29	32
Subordinate paid tribunals.	1,825	2,280	4,394	5,050	353	351	6,572	7,701	29	31
District Courts ...	2,632	3,333	5,286	5,621	937	989	8,855	9,973	33	37
Chief Courts ...	5	8	10	8	...	1	15	17	33	50
Total ..	4,512	5,632	9,810	10,702	1,304	1,346	15,626	17,730	31	34

The work for disposal increased by over 2,000 cases, and it is therefore satisfactory to find an increase in the pending file of only 42 cases. All Courts shared in the increase in the proportion of applications which proved infructuous.

Eighteen thousand four hundred and seventy-one witnesses were examined, of whom 290 were dismissed after the first day.

As compared with 1889 the income and expenditure of the Civil Courts stands as follows :—

	Income.	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	6,84,125	4,72,119	2,12,006
1890	6,72,311	5,29,633	1,42,678

A great falling off in stamp revenue occurred in the Fyzabad Judgeship to which the decrease in income appears to be due. The increase in expenditure was accounted for by the appointment of the Additional Judicial Commissioner and of

an additional Judge at Fyzabad. The number of processes per server varied from 302 at Sitapur to 599 in Bahraich.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

		Civil.				*Rent.*	
		From original decrees.		From appellate decrees.		From appellate decrees.	
		1889	1890	1889	1890.	1889.	1890.
Decided	Uncontested (including *ex parte*) ..	8	3	45	29	81	91
	Contested	48	92	180	523	144	457
Pending		100	93	547	393	279	154
Pending over three months		81	84	456	313	180	84
Duration in days		423	423	374	425	211	179

The above are the figures for ordinary appeals. The appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner has effected an appreciable reduction in the file of pending cases. There were 572 miscellaneous appeals and applications, of which all but 89 were disposed of, the corresponding figures in 1889 having been 508 and 211. Thirty-five per cent. of ordinary civil appeals ended in a reversal or modification of the finding of the lower Court or a remand; while in 1889 the proportion was 31.

(c)—Kumaun.

The number of regular suits instituted during the year was 4,773, being 413, or 8 per cent. less than the number instituted during the previous year. In no year since 1875 has the number of institutions been so small. Explanation for the decrease was found in the scarcity which prevailed in Kumaun and Garhwál; and the probability that the explanation is correct is shown by the facts that in the Tarái, where there was no such scarcity the institutions of regular suits increased by 86, and that in Garhwál, where the scarcity was most marked, the percentage of falling off was 18, while in Kumaun it was only 8.

Four thousand seven hundred and forty-one regular cases were disposed of in 1890 as against 5,126 in 1889, the decrease of 7 per cent. being accounted for by the decrease in the number of suits instituted. This decrease in the number of suits disposed of was, as was the case last year, accompanied by an increase in the number of suits pending, from 447 to 479. For this the Courts of the Tarái were responsible; there the number of suits pending increased by 97, while in Kumaun there was a decrease of 78 and in Garhwál a trifling increase of 13 only. The increase (102) in the pending file of the Assistant Superintendent of the Tarái was explained by the fact that most of the suits left undecided were filed just before the Christmas vacation. As was noticed in last year's report, the percentage of cases decided on their merits, *i.e.*, with contest, to the total number decided with and without contest and by arbitration, was much higher in Garhwál than in Kumaun or the Tarái. It appears, however, from the following figures that these percentages, which are 28 for Kumaun, 57 for Garhwál, and 32 for the Tarái, did not, in fact, indicate so great a difference in the character of the litigation in those districts as they seemed to, and the difference which does exist seemed adequately accounted for by the explanation that in Garhwál business transactions are less frequently protected by written agreements, and consequently when they come into Court afford more ground for contention.

The figures are—

	Percentages to total number of cases disposed of.		
	Kumaun.	Garhwál.	Taráí.
Of cases decided without trial	26	33	21
Ditto decided *ex parte*	28	15	8
Ditto decreed on confession or compromised ...	23	13	42
Total ...	77	61	71
Of cases referred to arbitration and decided after contest ...	23	39	29
Total ...	100	100	100

The number of miscellaneous cases for disposal (567) was practically the same as in 1889 (549), and 44 remained pending as against 42 in 1889.

There were 2,698 decrees for execution in 1890, as compared with 2,947 in 1889, of which 441 remained pending against 585 in the previous year. The amount realized in the 990 decrees satisfied wholly or partly was Rs. 63,184 against Rs. 89,908 in the previous year, or about Rs. 64 per decree against Rs. 77. The percentages of totally infructuous decrees in 1890 as compared with 1889 were—

	Kumaun.	*Garhwál.*	*Taráí.*	*Total.*
1889	44·1	48·2	28·5	43·1
1890	47 9	54·6	38·7	47 8

Thus not only were fewer decrees executed, but in the decrees which were wholly or partially executed less success was obtained.

In 17·3 per cent. of the appeals before District Courts the sentence was reversed or modified, and in only about 6 per cent. of appealable cases were appeals filed. The corresponding percentages for 1889 were 22 and 9 respectively: so that the decisions of the Courts appear to have been more sound during the year under report, unless the scarcity accounts for the decline in the number of appeals. The total number of appeals filed was 339 against 410 in 1889, there being a decrease of 68 appeals in the Court of the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Garhwál, and 44 were undecided as against 36 last year. The increase in pending appeals occurred in District Courts, where 19 appeals were left pending as against four last year.

The duration of cases showed a slight decrease in Kumaun and a considerable further increase in the Courts of Garhwál and the Taráí, but satisfactory explanations of the increase were forthcoming from all the Courts except one, where it was abnormal.

The total value of suits, original and appeals, finally disposed of was, excluding miscellaneous suits, Rs. 3,90,501 during 1890 against Rs. 4,34,876 during the previous year. The cost of litigation per suit was Rs. 7-4-8 against Rs. 7-8-2, and the value of each suit was about Rs. 77 as against Rs. 79. The surplus available on the working of the process serving establishment was Rs. 5,258 as compared with Rs. 5,824 in 1889. The loss to Government was Rs. 17,974 as compared with Rs. 14,950 in 1889. Out of the increased loss of Rs. 3,024, Rs. 2,989 was accounted for by a decrease in sums realized on account of stamps and penalties, and of the process serving establishment, and an increase in the cost of establishment calculated on the proportion debitable to Civil Justice.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Owing to the decision of Government to consider the whole question of infanticide in the light of statistics to be obtained in a census in the cold weather of 1888-89, the present notice is the first which has been submitted since 1887-88, it having been considered unnecessary to submit them in the interval. On 11th July 1890

the orders of Government were issued as to the villages to be retained or brought under the operation of the repressive rules. Their effect was to reduce the number of villages dealt with from 1,375 to 414, and this notice is occupied with the statistics of the latter number of villages only. The absence of reports since 1887-88 renders it necessary to compare the figures of the minor population as it stood on 31st March 1891 with those obtained at the census of 1888-89, which were considered by Government in issuing the above-mentioned orders. This is done in the following statement:—

Statement showing the minor population under 6 years of age subject to the infanticide rules in accordance with the orders issued on the statistics of the census of 1888-89, *and on* 31*st March* 1891.

District.	*Minor population under 6 years of age at the census of* 1888-89, *which was retained under the operation of the rules*			*Minor population under 6 years of age on* 31*st March* 1891.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Proportion of boys to 100 girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Proportion of boys to 100 girls.
Saháranpur ...	1,849	961	192	1,725	1,046	165
Muzaffarnagar ...	228	120	190	273	178	153
Meerut ...	311	165	188	286	184	155
Aligarh ...	220	116	190	194	131	148
Bijnor ...	416	204	203	371	211	175
Budaun ...	291	152	191	266	176	151
Bareilly ...	197	129	152	153	116	131
Agra ..	207	92	225	157	64	245
Mainpuri ...	1,434	675	212	1,214	701	173
Etah ..	80	24	333	78	37	210
Etáwah ..	328	146	224	267	152	175
Fatehgarh ..	316	140	225	219	151	145
Cawnpore ..	34	14	242	28	12	233
Hamírpur ..	13	4	325	4	7	57
Fatehpur ...	4	...	...	3	...	...
Jaunpur ..	109	59	184	97	53	183
Gházipur ...	75	43	174	54	39	138
Jalaun ...	282	105	268	163	119	137
Total ...	6,394	3,149	203	5,552	3,377	164

As was explained in the orders already alluded to, the population under six years of age is selected because "the provincial census returns of 1881 show that whereas up to the age of five the numbers of boys and girls throughout the Provinces for Hindus are almost exactly equal, between that age and 14 the girls exhibit a most marked falling off in all castes"; so that "for ages under six the numbers of boys and girls should be nearly equal": whereas considerable inequality between the ages of six and 12 might exist without exciting suspicion. In every district except Agra there was an improvement in the number of boys to 100 girls. On the other hand, with the exception of Hamírpur, where the numbers are too small to be reliable, the lowest number of boys to girls was 131: in other words, suspicion existed that infanticide was practised. In 13 of the 18 districts where the rules are still in force the corresponding number was above 140, so that in them the existence of infanticide may, according to the tests applied in the orders of 11th July 1890, be considered certain.

The question of infanticide in Oudh will be taken up when the results of the census of February 1891 are known.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Sixty-three original cases to which the State was a party, either as plaintiff or defendant, were decided during the year, out of 123 cases for disposal, and in only 12 of these was the result adverse. The value of the claims advanced or defended in the 63 suits was Rs. 39,930-12-1. Ninety-six per cent. of the value of claims advanced was decreed, and in 20 per cent. of the value of claims defended was the defence unsuccessful.

The success in first appellate Courts was not so great as in the preceding year, when no appeals were lost. Twelve appeals were disposed of, of which six were lost, in the case of one of which the original suit had been instituted by a Cantonment Committee without reference to the Legal Remembrancer. From a legal point of view these results appear unsatisfactory; but as the value of the claims in the appeals lost was trifling, the practical result of appellate litigation was that 95 per cent. of the value of claims advanced was recovered, and 85 per cent. successfully defended. The only appeal decided by the High Court, involving a sum of Rs. 38,083, ended in favour of the State.

Detailed figures as to the amount realized out of claims decreed in favour of the State which were under execution during the year both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are given below :—

	N.-W. Provinces.	*Oudh.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand	22,978 14 0	534 11 0
Realized	1,029 2 9	153 5 0
Per cent. realized	4 5 per cent.	29 per cent.

These results compare very unfavourably with those of the previous year, when the percentage of the demand realized in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 19 and 62 respectively. In the districts of Bánda, Jaunpur, Ballia, Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, and Partábgarh nothing at all was realized. However, of the net recoverable balance of Rs. 18,987 shown in the North-Western Provinces, explanations were given of the non-recovery of Rs. 11,147.

Litigation involving Municipal Boards was entirely confined to the North-Western Provinces, and even there it was inconsiderable. Only 15 original suits were decided, of which two were lost, and these were references under the Land Acquisition Act. Of the value involved in the 15 suits, amounting to Rs. 1,651-6-2, only Rs. 53 was unsuccessfully claimed. Five appeals were decided during the year, one of which proved unsuccessful. The value claimed in appellate Courts was Rs. 585, and this was not decreed; but claims to the extent of Rs. 2,954 were successfully resisted. A sum of Rs. 3,602-10-2 was shown as realizable, of which only Rs. 535-8-8, or 15 per cent., was realized; the closing balance (Rs. 3,067-1-6) was, however, smaller than the opening one (Rs. 3,274-1-8).

The charges incurred on account of litigation by Municipal Boards were Rs. 1,303-12-3, or 28 per cent. of the claims successfully asserted or defended. The similar percentage in the case of State litigation was only 7.

The details of original suits decided during the year to which the Court of Wards was a party are as follows :—

	Plaintiff.			*Defendant.*		
	For.	Against.	Total.	For.	Against.	Total.
North-Western Provinces	36	10	46	21	5	26
Oudh	92	19	111	28	17	45

Thus of 228 cases decided, the decision was adverse in 36, of which 14 were accounted for satisfactorily. In two the Legal Remembrancer was badly informed, two were not reported to him, in one he refused to sanction the defence of the suit, in three the reverse was only partial, five were appealed (in three cases successfully), and in one the Court of Wards was merely impleaded.

There were three cases in which the value at stake was over a lakh of rupees, two were compromised, and the other was pending at the end of the year. The following are the statistics as to the value of claims decided:—

Statistics of value of claims in suits decided.

	Plaintiff.			*Defendant.*		
	Total claims.	Decreed.	Percent decreed	Claims defended.	Claims lost.	Per cent. lost
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
North-Western Provinces...	1,24,437 15 7	23,445 10 8	18	4,35,262 7 0	7,180 11 1	1·6
Oudh	78,694 9 1	57,718 9 9	74	84,141 13 2	21,271 3 6	25
Total ...	2,03,132 8 8	81,164 4 5	39	5,19,404 4 2	28,451 14 7	5

The ill-success in the North-Western Provinces was only apparent. Out of two claims to the value of Rs. 1,00,762 preferred by the Mashuk Mahal Begam Estate only Rs. 762 was decreed. A compromise was effected in respect of the Rs. 1,00,000, which therefore did not appear as decreed. Of the amount lost in Oudh, Rs. 17,504-9-9 was due to the Muscpur Estate, which lost two suits relating to questions of alluvion and diluvion.

In first appellate Courts 40 appeals were decided, of which eight were lost, six of these being in Oudh, in which also the practical results of litigation as shown by the value of the claims was far from satisfactory, only 44 per cent. of claims urged being decreed, while 66 per cent. of claims defended were lost. In the North-Western Provinces 82 per cent. of the value of claims brought was decreed and no claims defended were lost. In the higher appellate Courts the Oudh estates were, however successful in claims to the value of Rs. 6,27,594-1-7.

In the North-Western Provinces only 8½ per cent. of sums decreed in favour of the Court of Wards, amounting to Rs. 1,24,245, was recovered; of the uncollected balance of Rs. 74,730, satisfactory explanation was given as to Rs. 7,003. No application for execution of decrees, aggregating Rs. 12,092, was made by the Magistrate of Moradabad. In Oudh 31 per cent. of the demand (Rs. 58,263) was collected, and a satisfactory explanation was forthcoming as to Rs. 5,604 of the uncollected balance, Rs. 36,463. The remissions of the demand were unusually large in the North-Western Provinces, and amounted to Rs. 38,953 as against Rs. 823 last year. Of this sum Rs. 29,958 was remitted in the Allahabad district. It had been shown as pending since 1877, and could not be written off till a final decision in the execution case relating to it had been arrived at. There were heavy outstanding balances in Allahabad and Ghâzipur.

The outstanding balance at the commencement of the year due in pauper suits was Rs. 27,577; to this Rs. 19,062 was added. Of the total demand of Rs. 46,639, 20 per cent. was recovered, and Rs. 15,793 remitted, a proportion larger again than that of last year, which was noticed as "above the average," leaving a balance of Rs. 21,561 at the end of the year.

9.—Registration.

The number of offices of all kinds open during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 347.

The following table shows the different classes of registration officers, and the number of each class :—

Class.	Number.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
Registrars, *ex officio*	26	26
,, *non-official*	4	4
Sub-Registrars, *ex officio*	137	121
,, *non-official*	101	101
,, ,, *special*	9	9
,, ,, *departmental*	50	66
Total ...	327	327

Under the head "Sub-Registrars, *ex officio*" the number was reduced by 16, with a corresponding increase under the head "Sub-Registrars, non-official, departmental," owing to the appointment of non-official departmental Sub-Registrars in place of Tahsíldárs in the North-Western Provinces.

A general review of the working of the department during the past 11 years is given in the following statement :—

Year.	Number of documents registered.									Total number of documents registered.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure (Appendix VI).	Surplus.
	Book No. I.			*Book No. III.*			*Book No. IV.*						
	Documents relating to immovable property.						Documents relating to movable property						
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Wills (optional).	Authorities to adopt (compulsory).	Total.	Instruments of gift (compulsory).	Other registration (optional).	Total.				
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of five years ending 1884-85,	94,872	45,713	140,585	944	24	968	...	42,992	42,992	184,546	3,43,173	1,91,240	1,51,932
Ditto 1889-90,	113,813	33,605	147,419	1,108	35	1,143	80	41,902	41,951	190,514	3,65,849	1,93,621	1,72,228
Actuals, 1889-90,	121,419	33,901	155,320	1,226	54	1,280	87	41,081	41,168	197,768	3,90,334	1,98,401	1,91,933
Ditto, 1890-91,	123,055	36,469	159,524	1,169	20	1,189	105	43,617	43,722	204,435	3,93,826	2,03,811	1,90,015

There was an increase of 6,667 documents of all classes during the year as compared with the previous year. Registrations of documents relating to immovable property increased by 4,204, of which 1,636 belong to the compulsory class and 2,568 to the optional class. Wills and authorities to adopt decreased by 91. There was an increase of 2,554 in documents relating to movable property, of which 18 belong to the compulsory class and 2,536 to the optional class. Total receipts increased by Rs. 3,493 and total expenditure by Rs. 5,410. The surplus amounted to Rs. 1,90,015.

The documents affecting immovable property are classified in the following statement :—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Compulsory	Optional.
Gifts	3,162	...	3,128	..
Sales or exchange	42,142	...	43,585	..
Mortgages	51,304	26,072	50,936	27,606
Leases	17,148	2,971	17,250	3,144
Others	7,663	4,858	8,156	5,719
Total ...	121,419	33,901	123,055	36,469

The only figures calling for remark are those under the head of optional registration in cases of mortgages, leases, and others. During the year 1889-90, however, there was a falling off under the heads "leases" and "others," so that the increases are not of such importance as they would appear to be at first sight. The following table shows the number of leases under each head which were registered during the past two years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Perpetual leases (compulsory)	1,936	1,940
Leases for terms of years (compulsory)	15,212	15,310
Ditto year or less (optional)	2,971	3,141

The documents affecting movable property are classified in the following statement :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Compulsory.		
Gifts of movable property (section 123, clause 2, Transfer of Property Act).	87	105
Optional.		
Sales, &c., of movable property	4,552	5,489
Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*) ..	18,676	16,263
Other documents registered (section 18, clause *f*)	17,853	21,865
Total registrations in Book IV affecting movable property ..	41,168	43,722

This statement brings out the most noticeable features of the year's administration, *viz*, an increase of 2,554 documents affecting movable property in the United Provinces. The North-Western Provinces show an increase of 2,656 documents, while Oudh shows a decrease of 102 documents. It is possible that the increase of optional registrations in the North-Western Provinces may to some extent have been due to the increase in the number of Departmental Sub-Registrars now employed in the place of Tahsíldárs, and the greater convenience thus afforded to the public.

The miscellaneous work of the department, other than ordinary registrations in Books Nos. I, III, and IV, is tabulated below :—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
Sealed wills (Book No. 5)	Deposited (section 42) ...	26	32
	Withdrawn (section 44) ...	4	7
	Opened (section 45)	7	16
	Removed into Court (section 46)...	2	7
Powers of attorney authenticated,	General	1,736	1,748
	Special	1,036	992
Registration on payment of fines for delay (sections 24 and 34) ...		65	67
Commissions issued (sections 33 and 38)		1,632	1,435
Visits to private residences and jails (sections 31, 33, and 38) ...		1,847	2,009
Translations filed (section 19)		201	176
Refusals to register (section 71)		519	500
Appeals (sections 72 and 73) ...	Registration ordered	76	68
	Ditto refused	34	35
Registration by order of Court (section 77)		28	9
Prosecutions (section 83)...		6	2
Applications for copies and searches		27,251	26,681
Copies of documents filed and despatched (sections 61 to 67 and 69)	Filed	10,843	10,401
	Despatched	4,845	4,494

Commissions issued for examination of executants decreased by 197; the number of visits paid to private residences, &c., by Sub-Registrars increased by 162. These variations were due to the increase in the number of non-official Sub-Registrars employed during the year; these Departmental Sub-Registrars attend personally instead of issuing commissions in cases under sections 33 and 38, Act III of 1877. There were two prosecutions under section 83 during the year under report, as compared with six of the preceding year, in one of which the accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 51. The other case has not yet been decided.

In addition to the above, three cases were also reported, but not tried under the Registration Act.

The total value of property affected by the documents registered during the year under report was returned as Rs. 8,16,85,154-0-8, as compared with Rs. 8,42,16,422-13-9, or a decrease of Rs 25,31,268-13-1. In the year 1888-89 the figures were Rs. 8,19,60,079. The following are the chief details :—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Number of documents registered	Aggregate value of property affected.	Average of each transaction.	Number of documents registered	Aggregate value of property affected.	Average of each transaction.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Sales of immovable property of Rs. 100 and upwards ...	26,678	2,25,10,336	843	27,233	2,13,97,613	785
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ...	15,464	8,74,422	56	16,352	9,11,125	55
II.—Mortgage of immovable property of Rs. 100 and upwards ...	51,304	3,20,13,186	623	50,936	2,97,16,713	583
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ...	26,072	17,44,812	66	27,606	17,27,812	62
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money ...	18,676	39,59,674	217	16,263	40,43,815	248

The receipts of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,93,826-10-9, as compared with Rs. 3,90,334-2-0 of the year 1889-90, or an increase of Rs. 3,492-8-9.

The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 2,03,811-4-7, against Rs. 1,98,401-2-6 of the year 1889-90, or an increase of Rs. 5,410-2-1. The increase occurred chiefly under the head "Percentage paid to Registering Officers," and was due to the increase in the number of non-official Sub-Registrars employed during the year under report.

The surplus thus amounted to Rs. 1,90,015, while in the previous year it was Rs. 1,91,933.

10.—Municipal.

No alterations were made during the year in the laws (Acts XV of 1873 and XV of 1883) which regulate the working of municipalities in these Provinces.

During the year the provisions of Act XV of 1883 were withdrawn from the towns of Aliganj, Newalganj *cum* Mahárájganj, Biswan, Bilgram, and Mallawan. The total number of municipalities at the close of 1890-91 was thus 103; of which 97 were administered under Act XV of 1883, while the following six were still under Act XV of 1873:—

Jhánsi.	Lalitpur.
Kálpi.	Naini Tal.
Kunch.	Orai.

The following eight are the oldest municipalities in these Provinces, with the dates of their establishment:—

Naini Tal	Established on 3rd October 1850
Mussooree	Ditto 8th November 1850.
Dehra	Ditto 3rd November 1857.
Bareilly	Ditto 24th June 1858.
Lucknow	Ditto 6th January 1862.
Bisalpur	Ditto February 1862.
Budaun	Ditto 16th July 1862.
Bilsi	Ditto ditto.

The number of municipalities in each Division, as will be seen from the following list, remained as in the previous year, except in the case of the Sitapur, Agra, and Lucknow Divisions. The divisional totals were as follows:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
Meerut Division	26	26
Agra ditto	14	15
Rohilkhand ditto	18	18
Allahabad ditto	5	5
Benares ditto	7	7
Jhánsi ditto	6	6
Kumaun ditto	3	3
Lucknow ditto	3	4
Sitapur ditto	9	12
Fyzabad ditto	9	9
Rae Bareli ditto	3	3
Total ...	103	108

Of the 103 municipalities, seven have a population according to the recent census of over 100,000, nine of between 50,000 and 100,000, and 58 of between 10,000 and 50,000. The total population was, according to the last census, 3,262,708. There has thus been an increase of 162,422, or 4·9 per cent., in the population of these municipalities as compared with the census of 1881. The number of registered electors in the various municipalities was 53,820. As the population of the municipalities in which the elective system was in force was 2,526,467, the percentage of registered electors to population was 2·13, as against 1·74 in the previous year.

The elective system has been introduced into all the municipalities of these Provinces except the following six :—

Jhánsi	Under Act XV of 1873.
Lalitpur	
Naini Tal	
Bela (Partábgarh)	Small towns under Act XV of 1883.
Bilsi	
Fatehpur Sikri	

Elections were held in 69 municipalities during the year. Of the persons entitled to vote in the various wards where polls took place, an average number of 31·2 per cent., all round, actually voted, as against 33·2 per cent. in the preceding year The municipalities where the keenest competition for seats on the Board occurred were—

Sandi,	where	92·1	per cent. of electors voted.
Bahraich,	„	83·6	ditto.
Etah,	„	82	ditto.
Hardwár Union,	„	80 4	ditto.
Dhampur,	„	77 2	ditto.
Sandila,	„	76 1	ditto

On the other hand, judging from the proportion of valid votes cast, the public interest in elections seem to have been very slight in—

Sikandra Rao, where	6·3	per cent. of electors voted.	
Nagina,	„	9	ditto.
Kandhla,	„	11 2	ditto
Kairana,	„	12 7	ditto.
Firozabad,	„	12	ditto.

Under provision (*b*) to section 18, Act XV of 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has appointed the District Officer to be Chairman *ex officio* in the following six municipalities :—

Allahabad.	Agra.
Lucknow.	Bareilly.
Benares.	Moradabad.

In all the other municipalities to which this Act applies the Mun icipal Boards elect their own Chairman, under the provisions of section 18. The following municipalities have non-official Chairmen :—

Fyzabad.	Nanpara.
Bilsi.	Bhinga.
Fatehpur.	Muhamdi.

The constitution of the Boards and Committees of the various municipalities, as they actually existed at the close of the year 1890-91, is shown (divisionally) below :—

Division.	*Ex officio.*	Nominated	Elected	Officials	Non-officials	Europeans.	Natives	Total number of members.
Meerut ...	18	38	257	64	249	42	271	313
Agra ...	10	36	182	40	188	18	210	228
Rohilkhand ...	2	42	229	29	244	10	263	273
Allahabad ...	1	18	86	19	86	13	92	105
Benares ...	2	17	98	16	101	6	111	117
Jhánsi ..	18	34	44	26	70	16	80	96
Kumaun ...	5	7	18	6	24	9	21	30
Lucknow ...	8	12	51	10	56	9	57	66
Sitapur ..	...	14	80	21	73	8	86	94
Fyzabad ...	1	17	122	27	113	8	132	140
Rae Bareli ...	1	19	33	12	41	4	49	53
Total ...	61	256	1,218	271	1,264	143	1,392	1,535

From the figures given in Appendix C it will be seen that the following Boards held the largest number of meetings during the year :—

	Total number of meetings.
Allahabad	59
Jalesar	40
Fyzabad	38
Cawnpore	37
Hapur	33
Kasganj	32
Ghaziabad	30
Sardhana	30

In the following municipalities the number of meetings held was comparatively small :—

	Total number of meetings.
Bulandshahr	9
Chunar	9
Orai	8
Almora	6
Kashipur	6

The average number of meetings held in each municipality was 19 3 as against 18·2 in the year 1889-90. Out of a total number of members averaging 14 9, the average attendance at each meeting that was held amounted to 8 4. Thus the average attendance throughout the United Provinces was 53 7 per cent. of the total number of members, as against 63 2 per cent. in the previous year. The best attended meetings were held at—

Kálpi, where there was an average attendance of	...	95 per cent. of the members.
Mussooree, ditto	... 94 1	ditto.

The lowest figures are shown in—

Almora, where there was an average attendance of only	.. 49	ditto.
Sandi, ditto	. 40 2	ditto
Orai, ditto	.. 23 8	ditto.

These latter figures are exceptional ; and upon the whole there is every reason to be satisfied with the general attendance.

The octroi schedules of the following municipalities were more or less revised during the year :—

Pilibhít.	Rae Bareli.	Agra.	Shahdara.
Jaunpur.	Etah	Khurja.	Benares.
Firozabad.	Aliganj.	Chandausi.	Kálpi.
Sitapur.	Jalesar	Gonda	Ghaziabad.
Bahraich.	Deoband.	Meerut.	Fyzabad.
Kasganj.	Farukhabad.	Jhánsi	Fatehpur Sikri.
Bareilly.	Hapur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Nanpara.

The most important revisions were those in (1) Agra, where provision had to be made for enhanced income to meet the cost of the new water works, and (2) in Chandausi, where the rates of taxation on tobacco, spices, ghí, cloth, and metals were increased with the object of (*a*) providing additional means wherewith to meet the necessary expenses connected with the working of the municipality, and (*b*) of stimulating applications for refunds.

Changes in, and additions to, the rules and bye-laws of the following municipalities were sanctioned :—

Sitapur.	Mainpuri.	Sandila.
Unao.	Etáwah	Benares.
Jhánsi.	Muzaffarnagar.	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).
Lucknow.	Mirzapur	Fyzabad.
Fyzabad.	Dehra Dún.	Anúpshahr.
Khurja.	Cawnpore.	Bhinga.

Many municipalities have provided themselves with carefully revised and consolidated bye-laws.

The undermentioned municipalities adopted a rule, making punishable the selling or wilful touching, when exposed for sale by others, of articles of food or drink, by persons afflicted with a contagious, infectious, or loathsome disease:—

Gházipur.	Kunch.
Orai.	Kálpi.
Bahraich.	Balrampur.
Atrauli.	Almora.
Nawábganj.	Nanpara.
Gonda.	Chunar.
Gorakhpur.	Fyzabad.

Under section 55, Act XV of 1883, rules were made by the Municipal Boards of Bánda, Jalesar, Gházipur, Bareilly, Pilibhít, and Mainpuri as to the registration of births and deaths. In Benares a set of rules was made for the assessment and collection of the drainage tax. A tax on vehicles and animals entering the Anúpshahr Municipality during the annual *Kathi* bathing festival was brought to notice, and, with modifications, legalized. A tax on weighmen of the ordinary nature was sanctioned for the Pihani, Farukhabad, and Mainpuri Municipalities. The tax on houses, which brought in very little income and caused unnecessary annoyance, ceased to be levied in Bijnor. In the Nawábganj (Bara Banki) and Fyzabad Municipalities rules were made for the control of hand-cars plying within the limits of the municipality and for regulating the rates of hire to be paid for the use of such carts.

Act XIV of 1879 (the Hackney Carriage Act) was extended to Unao. Rules for the assessment and collection of a tax on sugar refiners in lieu of octroi on sugar were sanctioned for the Bareilly and Pilibhít Municipalities.

Revised rules for the refund of octroi duty were sent up from the following municipalities, and, after careful consideration and revision, where necessary, were duly notified:—

Jhánsi.	Mainpuri.
Lucknow.	Etáwah.
Fyzabad	Mirzapur.
Khurja.	Muzaffarnagar.

The boundaries of Bela (Partábgarh), Hardoi, Balrámpur, and Gonda were revised during the year.

The income, expenditure, and the opening and closing balances of the municipalities in each Division during 1890-91 are shown in the following table:—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	1,20,689	5,17,142	6,37,831	5,48,094	89,737
Agra ...	1,31,689	8,17,479	9,52,168	9,06,368	45,800
Rohilkhand ...	49,742	4,29,706	4,79,448	4,25,473	53,975
Allahabad ...	46,940	13,80,956	14,27,896	13,21,282	1,06,614
Benares ...	83,516	8,93,471	9,76,987	8,05,519	1,71,468
Jhánsi ...	14,026	77,422	91,448	82,346	9,102
Kumaun ...	21,946	83,189	1,05,135	92,677	12,458
Lucknow ...	34,268	3,02,816	3,37,084	3,09,379	12,705
Sitapur ...	15,833	77,642	93,475	83,076	10,399
Fyzabad ...	50,051	1,57,029	2,07,080	1,78,110	28,970
Rae Bareli ...	9,189	40,107	49,296	38,602	10,694
Total ...	5,80,889	47,76,959	53,57,848	47,90,926	5,66,922

The following six municipalities had the largest balances at credit at the commencement of the year:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Agra ...	1,09,731	Lucknow ...	30,197
Benares ...	60,782	Fyzabad ...	25,186
Allahabad ...	41,201	Saháranpur ...	14,449

The following had the largest balances at the close of the year :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Benares	1,49,688	Agra	17,878
Allahabad	1,01,034	Hardwár Union	12,914
Lucknow	26,423	Saháranpur	11,503

The total income amounted to Rs. 47,76,959 against Rs. 42,07,429 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,69,530. Including the opening balance, the total assets were Rs. 53,57,848. The year's income was derived from the following sources :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Taxation	23,44,121	23,14,126
Realizations under special Acts	76,159	66,921
Proceeds of lands, &c.	22,732	18,114
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c) ..	57,293	1 51,277
Conservancy and road cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night soil, &c)	75,240	66,905
Municipal fines	23,223	23,333
Premium on loans	28	1,619
Payment for municipal services rendered to individuals .	4,045	15,148
Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds	56,198	74,022
Sundries (rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c)	3,60,725	4,11,552
Deposits	43,532	83,592
Advances	428	350
Total ..	30,63,721	32,26,959
Loans from Government	11,42,205	15,50,000
Do. raised in the open market	1,500	.
GRAND TOTAL ...	42,07,429	47,76,959

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force in 82 municipalities. The other systems of taxation were as follows : —

	Municipalities.
Conservancy tax in	2
Tax on professions and trades in	18
Compound and site tax in	10
Tax according to circumstances and property in	11
Tax on houses and lands in	12
Tax on vehicles in	11
Tax on animals and servants in	5
Hackney carriage tax in	29
Tolls, &c , in	4
Tax on quarries in	1
Tax on stalls in	1

The total gross income from octroi was Rs. 24,31,763, as compared with Rs. 24,89,036 of the preceding year. The total net income from the same source amounted to Rs. 20,08,955 against Rs. 20,01,947 in 1889-90, as under :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Class I	11,48,223	11,91,179
„ II	76,623	77,125
„ III	1,27,939	1,20,203
„ IV	1,18,446	1,08,071
„ V	1,28,586	1,33,647
„ VI	64,072	65,632
„ VII	2,67,571	2,51,558
„ VIII	70,487	61,540
Total ...	20,01,947	20,08,955

The only noticeable variations are the increase in class I, amounting to Rs. 42,956, and the decrease in class VIII, amounting to Rs. 16,013. The former is partly due to the enhanced octroi rates adopted by several municipalities with a

view to providing additional means wherewith to meet the cost of local improvements, but mainly to extensive storage in anticipation of a failure of the rains and rise in prices. The latter is generally attributed to fewer marriages being celebrated during the year, and to a temporary panic in the Delhi cloth market; while it is also observable that refunds were generally more liberally given.

The following figures show the amount of refunds given to the amount of gross imports in the more important articles :—

		(a) *Amount or value of gross imports.*	(b) *Amount or value on which refunds were given.*	(c) *Percentage of (b) on (a).*
		Mds	Mds	1890-91
Grain ..	1889-90 ...	21,170,060	3,868,793	18
	1890-91 ...	20,816,976	3,369,512	16 1
Refined sugar ..	1889-90 ...	806,756	332,505	41·2
	1890-91 ..	780,062	366,336	46·9
Unrefined sugar ..	1889-90 ..	1,921,000	503,116	26 1
	1890-91 ..	1,762,101	411,614	25
Ghí ...	1889-90 ..	312,782	52,610	16 8
	1890-91 ..	314,012	56,165	17 8
Oil ...	1889-90 ...	468,143	237,072	50 6
	1890-91 ..	330,314	118,467	35 8
Tobacco ...	1889-90 ..	387,471	92,221	23 8
	1890-91 ...	357,649	77,053	21·5
		Rs	Rs.	
Drugs, gums, spices, &c.	1889-90 ...	44,57,049	6,24,602	14
	1890-91 ..	45,36,327	7,85,287	17 3
Cloth ...	1889-90 ..	2,32,55,027	39,45,725	16 9
	1890-91 ..	2,13,74,356	39,37,390	18 4
Metals .	1889-90 ..	62,15,930	15,58,781	25
	1890-91 ...	52,56,213	12,08,133	22 9

Cloth, sugar, ghí, and spices show a higher proportion of refunds than in the previous year. The total sum paid in refunds of octroi tax amounted to Rs. 4,22,818, or 17·3 per cent of gross octroi as compared with Rs. 4,87,089, or 15 5 per cent. in 1889-90. The net average consumption per head of population of the undermentioned articles stood as follows :—

		Mds. s. c.
Grain ...	1889-90	... 6 7 12
	1890-91	.. 6 3 10
	Government standard ..	... 7 0 0
Sugar ..	1889-90	... 1 9 7
	1890-91	... 0 35 11
	Government standard	. 0 33 0
Ghí ..	1889-90	.. 0 3 13
	1890-91	.. 0 3 9
	Government standard	0 4 0
Oil ..	1889-90	.. 0 3 6
	1890-91	. 0 2 15
	Government standard ..	0 4 8
Tobacco ...	1889-90	.. 0 4 5
	1890-91	.. 0 3 14
	Government standard ...	. 0 4 0
		Rs. a p.
Drugs, gums, spices, &c.	1889-90	... 1 6 2
	1890-91	... 1 4 11
	Government standard	.. 1 4 0
Cloth ...	1889-90	... 7 7 1
	1890-91	... 6 1 5
	Government standard	... 6 0 0
Metals ...	1889-90	... 1 13 2
	1890-91	.. 1 6 7
	Government standard	.. 2 0 0

The bad season accounts largely for the decreased consumption. In the case of oil the increased use of kerosine is driving out of the market the country oils, which alone are taxed.

As to the income from other heads of taxation, the receipts from (6) tax on vehicles, (7) tax on animals and servants, and (9) hackney carriage tax, showed increases; while those from (1) conservancy tax, (2) tax on professions and trades, (3) tax on houses and lands, (4) tax according to circumstances and property, (5) compound or site tax, (8) tolls, (10) tax on quarries, and (11) tax on stalls, showed decreases. The details of the receipts as compared with those of the previous year are given below —

	1889-90	1890-91	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1. Conservancy tax	15,640	15,630	—10
2 Tax on professions and trades	1,20,676	1,02,506	—18,170
3 Tax on houses, buildings, and land	73,264	67,492	—5,772
4 Tax according to circumstances and property ..	37,050	33,598	—3,452
5 Compound or site tax	35,705	21,052	—14,653
6 Tax on vehicles	19,570	20,048	+ 478
7 Tax on animals and servants	4,245	9,056	+4,811
8. Tolls, &c.	26,713	26,195	— 518
9. Hackney carriage tax	8,918	9,314	+ 396
10 Tax on quarries	109	...	— 109
11. Tax on stalls	284	280	— 4
Total	3,42,174	3,05,171	—37,003

The total income from taxation was Rs. 23,14,126 against Rs. 23,44,121 of the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population within municipal limits was thus 11 annas and 4 pies, as compared with the 11 annas and 11 pies of 1889-90 It was highest in the municipality of Naini Tal, where it fell at the rate of Rs. 4-2-2 per head, and lowest in Bhinga, where it was 1 anna and 9 pies only.

Turning to receipts derived from sources other than taxation, the following are the figures for the year as compared with those of 1889-90 —

	1889-90	1890-91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Realizations under special Acts (other than Act XIV of 1879, Hackney Carriages).	76,159	66,921	—9,238
Proceeds of lands, &c.	22,732	18,114	—4,618
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.) ..	57,293	1,51,277	+93,984
Conservancy and road cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night soil, &c.)	75,240	66,905	—8,335
Municipal fines	23,223	23,333	+110
Premium on loans	28	1,619	+1,591
Payment for municipal services rendered to individuals ..	4,045	15,148	+11,103
Grant-in-aid from Provincial and Local Funds ...	56,198	74,022	+17,824
Sundries (rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.).	3,60,725	4,11,552	+50,827
Loans for special purposes	11,43,705	15,50,000	+4,06,295
Deposits	43,532	83,592	+40,060
Advances	428	350	—78
Total ...	18,63,308	24,62,833	+5,99,525

Loans to the extent of Rs. 15,50,000 were contracted during the year, in connection chiefly with the water supply schemes. The municipalities that borrowed for these purposes were Agra (Rs. 3,26,000), Benares (Rs. 4,00,000), and Allahabad (Rs. 8,24,000).

The grants made from Provincial and Local Funds to municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 57,605. Except in the case of the following municipalities, the grants were made towards the maintenance of certain intra-municipal roads :—

	Rs.	
In Nawábganj ...	...	2,500 were granted for general municipal purposes.
„ Dehra ...	...	1,500 ditto.
„ Sultánpur ...	...	660 were granted for the poor-house, the public garden, and the Lyall Park.
„ Sitapur ...	...	250 were granted for the nursery garden.

No changes were made in the forms of the municipal accounts. The new forms received with Government of India (Department of Finance and Commerce) Resolution No 2287, dated 1st June 1891, have been prescribed for the accounts of the municipalities for the financial year 1891-92.

The following statement shows the percentage of normal municipal revenue spent under the principal heads of expenditure during 1890-91 —

Division.	Normal income of the year	*Percentage of income spent on—*				
		Establishment	Public safety.	Public health (exclusive of outlay on water-supply and drainage projects)	Public instruction.	Public convenience, including contribution to the Local or Provincial Funds.
	Rs					
Meerut	5,17,142	13 6	18 6	30 6	3 9	32 1
Agra	4,91,479	13	20 1	28 1	3 2	22 8
Rohilkhand . ..	4,29,706	14 1	19 7	27 9	5 7	27 2
Allahabad	5,56,956	8 3	10 1	31 7	2 1	19 1
Benares ...	4,93,471	10 3	14 2	26 4	2 8	14 6
Jhánsi	77,422	17	21 4	29 3	8 5	27·1
Kumaun	83,189	7	13 3	38 4	1 4	31
Lucknow	3,02,816	13 8	23 2	34 2	6 5	16 2
Sitapur . ..	77,642	17 1	15 1	35 4	1 5	31 1
Fyzabad	1,57,029	16 2	16 6	30 5	2 6	40 5
Rae Bareli	40,107	19	11 6	30 3	2 7	30 2
Total ...	32,26,959	Average 12 4	16 9	30 3	3 7	23 8

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure, normal and abnormal.—

General establishment.

	Rs
Office establishment, &c.	1,07,745
Collection of taxes, &c.	2,94,247

Public safety.

Lighting	1,30,546
Police	4,15,574

Public health.

Erection of buildings (slaughter houses, latrines, &c)	61,781
Repairs to ditto	22,455
Maintenance of medical institutions	82,755
Vaccination	15,862
Water works, &c. { Capital outlay on new projects . ..	16,90,695
Water works, &c. { Establishment and repairs of wells, &c. ...	59,985
Road watering	49,171
Road cleaning	1,68,113
Conservancy	4,85,407
Drainage works	65,400
Public gardens	47,410

Public instruction.

Maintenance or assistance of schools	1,21,773

Public convenience.

		Rs.
Public works, roads, bonded ware houses, cattle pounds, &c.	Establishment...	35,073
	New works	2,11,738
	Repairs	3,71,620
Other charges (printing, rewards, &c)	... ...	13,170
Contribution paid to cantonments	... .	47,529
Ditto District Boards	.. ..	90,786

The chief differences in expenditure as compared with the figures of the preceding year are the following :—

Increase.	Rs	*Decrease.*	Rs
Water works	7,16,666	Building and other works .	1,21,572
Public works . .	95,288	Repairs to markets, &c .	20,621
Drainage works ..	33,298	Contribution to District Boards	18,580
Road cleaning establishment, &c.	29,903	Police	10,589
Lighting	22,685		

The increased expenditure under water works is chiefly due to the extensive works in course of construction at Agra, Allahabad, and Benares.

In Lucknow the lighting charges were much in excess of the previous year on account of the city being kept lit the whole night, instead of only up to midnight as formerly, and also to the purchase of new lamps to replace the old ones.

The municipalities in which the increase under road cleaning chiefly occurred were Bulandshahr, Kasganj, Moradabad, Amroha, Sambhal, Pilibhít, and Cawnpore.

The following list comprises the more important cases of original works undertaken and improvements effected during the year :—

Name of municipality	Nature of work.	Amount expended during the year of report.		
		Rs	a.	p.
Moradabad	Additions to the Municipal Town Hall ...	8,254	7	5
Lucknow	Drainage	7,319	0	0
	Artesian well	7,291	0	0
Hardwár Union	Widening road from Hurkipairi to Gau Ghát	6,352	8	0
Sambhal	Construction of Town Hall	6,866	0	5

The increased expenditure on drainage works calls for no remarks, as improvements in this respect have been made in nearly all the municipalities.

The decrease under buildings and other works occurred chiefly in Saháranpur, Agra, Lucknow, and Cawnpore No special reason is given for the decrease, but it appears that extensive building operations of the previous years account for the decrease of work in the year of report.

The expenditure on the experimental artesian well at Lucknow during 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 7,291. Up to the middle of May 1890, the boring was carried to a depth of 1,336 feet, when further progress was found impracticable and the operations were suspended. The question of a second experimental boring was then considered by the Board, but finding that the artesian well system of water supply would, with the necessity of such deep borings, be more expensive than that of a filtered water supply from the river Gumti, the idea of proceeding with the artesian well was abandoned by the Municipal Board, and the question of a water supply from the river Gumti was under consideration when the year closed.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the year in carrying out the water and drainage projects in certain of the chief towns in these Provinces.

An Act (I of 1891) to confer powers and impose duties upon municipalities in respect to the construction and maintenance of water works and the supply of water was passed on the 21st March 1891, by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Legislative Council, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th May 1891. The Act provides for the supply of water, if necessity arises, to places contiguous to any municipality undertaking a scheme for water works, and to any adjacent military cantonment, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. It lays down the procedure by which a Municipal Board may apply for sanction to undertake schemes of this nature; it empowers the Board to enter upon land, to open and break up soil, and lay down the necessary pipes; and it defines the method by which owners may connect their houses with the main pipes laid down by the Board. The Act also empowers a Board to enter into agreements for supplying water to private persons for other than domestic purposes; and defines the reciprocal rights of owners and occupiers in connection with water supplied to private houses. With the previous sanction of the Local Government a water rate not exceeding 7½ per cent. of the annual valuation of houses, buildings, and lands may be imposed. The Local Government is empowered to make rules consistent with the Act for the guidance of Municipal Boards. Finally the Act provides for the recovery of arrears, and prescribes penalties for interference with or damage done to works constructed by a Board, for the fouling of streams, and for breaches of rules made by the Local Government or by a Municipal Board.

In the case of *Agra*, the contract for the work was given to Messrs. Marillier and Edwardes on the 12th March 1889; the works were opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, on the 2nd of December 1890; and since the end of the year water of excellent quality has been regularly supplied to the town. The capital cost of the project may be put at Rs. 11,25,000. The estimated annual charge for maintaining the works is as under :—

	Rs.
Interest and sinking fund	70,000
Working charges for a supply of one million gallons	40,000
Total ..	1,10,000

If the demand extends to two million gallons, the annual charges will rise to Rs. 1,33,000.

The population supplied is about 100,000; and the cost of the water will be between 3 annas and 5 annas per thousand gallons according to the demand. Negotiations are in progress with the military authorities for including cantonments in the system.

The following is a brief abstract of the details of the work :—

The water is raised from the Jumna from a cut led to the inlet wells. To guard against possible difficulties during periods of very low supply in the river in the hot weather months, arrangements have been made by which the settling tanks can be filled by gravitation from the Agra Canal.

The water is lifted from the river by two low lift pumps, each capable of delivering 108,000 gallons per hour, or 2,592,000 gallons per day of 24 hours. The water from the pumps passes through three revolving cylinders 16½ feet long and 4½ feet diameter, and it takes up iron in solution at some expense of free oxygen in the water dealt with. To replace this oxygen, currents of air are forced through the water by revolving fans (known as Root's blowers), and with the same object the water is made to fall in a cascade into wide settling tanks and shallow filters.

The aggregate capacity of the three settling tanks is nearly 5,000,000 gallons; and after settlement the water flows on to three filter beds. The effect of the iron process is to cause the total destruction of all microbes and the more speedy deposit of organic matter as well as of solids in suspense in the water.

There are three filters, having an aggregate capacity of 60,000 square feet (about 1½ acres in extent); and from these filters the water flows into an underground vault, called the clear water reservoir, from which it is lifted by two

pumps and forced into the mains of the town. Each of these pumps can lift 23 cubic feet per stroke under a head of pressure of 130 feet, and they can run at a speed of from 1½ to 24 strokes per minute. The aggregate horsepower provided in the engine room is—

	H.P.
Low lift pumps	60
Pumps for distribution	306
Total ...	366

The pipes for distributing the water as now laid aggregate 11 miles in length, and consist of the chief mains and sub-mains with T pieces properly capped to admit of extending the minor branches as may be found necessary; their aggregate weight is 2 735 tons. There are besides nearly 200 tons of pipes about the filtering station. Proposals for 10 miles of minor branches are already under consideration, and will be carried out gradually from savings on the estimate and from contributions from revenue.

The estimate provides for 45 fire hydrants and flushing drains and watering roads and other purposes, and also for 141 stand posts—half with hose connections for public water fountains.

In the case of *Allahabad* the progress has been equally satisfactory. The estimate was submitted to the Municipal Board in February 1889; and tenders were invited by public advertisement in August 1889. The contract was given to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co., and work was commenced in October 1889, from which date it has been pushed with much vigour to completion. The works were opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March 1891, and since then a regular service of pure water has been maintained in the town.

The works are designed for a supply of 2,500,000 gallons of water per day: 20 gallons per head of population in the Civil Station and 15 gallons in the city, the mains and branches being designed large enough to provide for the expansion of the supply to 25 gallons per head of population through 25 miles of pipes.

The water is carried from the Jumna, at Karela, to the settling tanks in the Khushru Bágh, through a 20 inch cast iron main. It is there allowed to settle, to get rid of the grosser impurities in three settling tanks—each holding 2,800,000 gallons of water. From the settling tanks the water flows by gravitation to four filter beds, where it is filtered through sand and pebbles. From the filters it flows by gravitation to an underground storage reservoir, which is divided off into two compartments, each holding 1,250,000 gallons of water. From the reservoir it flows through a culvert to the pump well, from which it is lifted by the engines for distribution to the town.

The estimated capital cost of the works is Rs. 15,40,000; and the estimated annual cost of interest and working charges is Rs. 1,50,000. The water will cost 3·3 annas per thousand gallons delivered and distributed to the town.

The works designed for *Benares*, while of a similar character to those at Agra and Allahabad, are on a very much larger scale. The works are designed for a supply of 4,000,000 gallons per day to a population of 225,000: they consist of three settling tanks, each capable of holding a little over a day's supply, six filters with an aggregate area of 120,000 square feet, and a clear water underground storage reservoir with two compartments, each holding half a day's supply.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on the 15th January 1890.

Tenders were called in March 1890. The contract was eventually given to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co., and the project was commenced in July 1890,

since which time considerable progress has been made. The estimated cost of the Benares water works is Rs. 24,00,000 and the annual cost of interest and working charges Rs. 2,42,000.

The drainage works, which are also to be taken in hand, are estimated to cost about 16 lakhs of rupees. The Government has contributed 6 lakhs towards the project; and it is hoped that private liberality will not be wanting.

During the year a water supply was also given to the town of *Haldwáni*, which is under Act XX of 1856. The works are designed for a supply of seven gallons per head by gravitation to a population of 7,000, and consist of a spring and stream pipe, a collecting and a distributing reservoir. The former pipe still remains to be laid.

The project—which was executed by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co.—was commenced in December 1890, and was opened by Sir Auckland Colvin in June 1891. The estimated cost is Rs. 55,000; and this money was provided by the Government from the Bhábar funds.

During the year of report a project for the water supply and drainage of *Cawnpore* was prepared; but no final resolution had been arrived at by the Municipal Board when the year of report closed. Since then, however, progress has been made.

A project for the water supply and drainage of *Naini Tal* was also discussed, and both these projects will be in hand before the close of 1891-92. Reference has already been made to *Lucknow*, where the question of water supply had at the close of the year only reached the stage of preliminary correspondence.

The Municipal Board of *Mussooree* has also a project for water supply under discussion, and it is expected that the question will be disposed of during the current year.

The Local Government took advantage of Mr. Baldwin Latham's being out in India to consult him with reference to the drainage schemes of Benares, Cawnpore, and Naini Tal; and his advice on these questions was placed before the Municipal Boards concerned for their guidance.

The services of Mr. Hughes, the Supervising Engineer, in connection with the various projects above referred to, have proved of the greatest value both to the Government and to the Municipal Boards.

The chief sanitary improvements effected in municipalities are noted in the following abstract:—

At Meerut a sum of Rs. 26,665 was spent in connection with the public health, of which amount Rs. 20,273 were expended on the pay of the conservancy establishment.

At Agra the expenditure for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 4,83,052, including Rs. 4,22,093 spent on the water works project and Rs. 36,876 on the conservancy establishment.

At Moradabad the expenditure incurred for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 18,127. Of this sum Rs. 2,840 were spent on the maintenance of medical institutions and Rs. 11,183 on road cleaning, &c. The bulk of the remainder was expended on drainage works and payment of conservancy establishment.

At Bareilly a sum of Rs. 22,820 was spent in connection with the public health. Of this amount Rs. 13,580 were spent on conservancy establishment.

At Sháhjahánpur the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 19,433, the cost of the conservancy establishment having been Rs. 10,826, while Rs. 2,202 were

expended on the maintenance of medical institutions and Rs. 3,165 on drainage works.

At Cawnpore the sum spent for sanitary purposes was Rs. 80,212; the cost of the conservancy establishment was Rs. 25,388 and the expenditure on the road cleaning establishment was Rs. 20,229. Rupees 10,312 were spent on drainage works; while Rs. 4,559 were expended on the erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.

At Allahabad, out of a sum of Rs. 9,47,484 spent for sanitary purposes, Rs. 8,57,364 represent the outlay incurred on the construction of the water works project, and Rs. 51,636 the cost of the conservancy establishment.

At Mirzapur the expenditure connected with the public health amounted to Rs. 25,269. Of this sum Rs 19,194 were expended on the conservancy establishment and Rs. 1,868 on the maintenance of medical institutions.

At Benares the sum spent on matters connected with the public health was Rs. 5,21,192. Of this sum Rs. 4,53,736 represent the outlay incurred on the construction of the water works project, and Rs. 25,264 on the conservancy establishment.

At Gházipur Rs. 15,726 represented the total outlay for purposes connected with the public health. The cost of the conservancy establishment was Rs. 4,414.

At Gorakhpur the outlay on the maintenance of the conservancy establishment was Rs. 9,646, while the total expenditure on matters connected with the public health was Rs. 19,323.

At Lucknow the total expenditure for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 1,13,629. Of this amount Rs. 54,370 were expended on the maintenance of the conservancy establishment, Rs. 13,544 for road cleaning, Rs. 9,824 on the erection of slaughter houses, latrines, &c., and Rs. 8,928 on drainage works.

At Naini Tal a sum of Rs. 25,661 was spent on purposes connected with the public health. Of this amount Rs. 14,474 were expended on the maintenance of the conservancy establishment, Rs. 3,958 on the erection of slaughter houses, &c., and Rs. 2,954 on drainage works.

At Sitapur an expenditure of Rs. 8,876 was incurred for sanitary purposes. This includes Rs. 3,463 for road cleaning, Rs. 1,588 for conservancy establishment, and Rs. 1,203 for the maintenance of medical institutions.

At Koil (Aligarh) an expenditure of Rs. 15,619 was incurred for sanitary purposes. This includes Rs. 2,550 for road cleaning and Rs. 9,256 for conservancy establishment.

At Fyzabad the total expenditure for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 24,640. Of this sum Rs. 6,916 were expended on the maintenance of the conservancy establishment, Rs. 6,586 for road cleaning, Rs. 1,388 for road watering, and Rs. 1,344 for the maintenance of medical institutions.

The results of the vaccine operations carried on in municipalities during the year were in many cases extremely satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been glad to notice and acknowledge the services of several individual members in this work. Where neglect was shown it was remarked on, and Boards were reminded that the superintendence of vaccination was one of the most important duties entrusted to them. The number of vaccinators employed was 140 at a cost of Rs. 15,862; while the number of persons vaccinated reached a total of 95,374, against the 100,317 in 1889-90. During the year the attention of Municipal Boards was invited to the provisions of the Vaccination Act, and they were asked to consider whether the extension of the Act to the areas within their

jurisdiction was advisable. In response, the following Municipalities applied for the extension of the Act:—

Hardoi.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bareilly.
Benares.	Muhamdi.	Jaunpur.	Muttra.
Bookee.	Atraula.	Firozabad.	Brindaban.
Gonda.	Nawábganj (Gonda).	Pilibhit.	Kosi.
Lakhimpur.	Farukhabad.	Fatehpur Sikri.	Sandi.
Mussooree.	Nagina.	Agra.	Sandila.
Sitapur.	Bijnor.	Partábgrah.	Budaun.
Dehra Dún.	Chandpur.	Rae Bareli.	Sháhjahánpur.
Etah.	Najibabad.	Tanda.	Hardwár Union.
Marehra.	Dhampur.	Jhánsi.	Tilhar.
Soron.	Mainpuri.	Mirzapur.	Shahabad.
Káseanj.	Naini Tal.	Ujhani.	Koil (Áligarh).
Jalesar.	Orai.	Sahaswan.	Bánda.
Allahabad.	Balrámpur.	Chunar.	Pihani.
Kunch.	Fyzabad.	Bulandshahr.	

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

During the year 1890-91 338 towns were administered under Act XX of 1856, against the 331 of the preceding year. The Act was extended to the towns of Achnera in the Agra district, Aliganj in the Etah district, Srinagar in the Garhwál district, Nowalganj *cum* Mahárájganj in the Unao district, Fatehpur in the Bara Banki district, Biswan in the Sitapur district, Mallawan and Bilgram in the Hardoi district; and withdrawn from the town of Maraura in the Lalitpur district. The population of all the towns under the Act, according to the last census, was 1,713,181, and the number of houses assessed to taxation was 217,672. The gross realizations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,16,061-15-7; while the incidence of taxation was Re. 0-2-11 per head of population, and Re. 1-7-2 per assessed house. The total income, including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the preceding year, was Rs. 4,14,199-2-6; and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,56,056-6-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,142-11-8 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—District Boards, 1890-91.

No alteration was made during the year in the laws (Act XV of 1883 and III of 1878) which govern District Boards and Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The total number of District Boards in the combined Provinces was 44, and there were 5 District Committees—in all 49.

The Boards consisted of 1,564 members; of whom 1,284 were elected, while 240 were nominated by Government. There were 269 Government officials—and 54 Europeans—on the various Boards. The average number of members on each Board was 35·5. The office of Chairman continued to be held in every case by the Magistrate of the district.

The number of members on the five District Committees was 81, of whom 52 were appointed by Government on the nomination of the Magistrate, while 29 were members *ex officio*. Thirty-three were Government officials: 19 were Europeans, and 62 were natives of India.

The average number of meetings held by the District Boards was 10·93; the average attendance was 8·48. The average number of meetings held by the District Committees was 6·8, attended by 7·65 members.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the District Boards and Committees during the year 1890-91:—

Receipts.

	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c. ..		54,393
(2) Local rate assignment .		...20,11,734
(3) Interest —	Rs.	
(*a*) On Educational securities .	3,832	
(*b*) On Dispensary securities ..	...16,649	
		20,481
(4) Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act		... 1,45,173
(5) Education .		.. 1,79,560
(6) Medical		.. 1,17,401
(7) Scientific and other minor departments		.. 3,580
(8) Miscellaneous ...		.. 37,526
(9) Public Works ...		... 26,318
(10) Contribution —	Rs.	
(*a*) From Provincial to Local	..13,22,030	
(*b*) From other Boards ...	96,852	
		14,18,882
(11) Deposits and advances	..	300
Total		.. 40,15,348
Balance of previous year	...	63,369
GRAND TOTAL		...40,78,717

Expenditure.

	Rs.
(1) General establishments of Local Funds	52,542
(2) Cattle pound charges ...	16,341
(3) Education	12,29,942
(4) Medical	4,59,559
(5) Scientific and other minor departments	4,304
(6) Stationery and Printing ...	43
(7) Miscellaneous	95,266
(8) Famine relief	3,530
(9) Public Works	20,89,102
Total	... 39,50,628
Closing balance	... 1,28,089
GRAND TOTAL	... 40,78,717

The Administration Report for 1889-90, in the section dealing with District Boards, explained fully the principles governing the finances of Boards and the allocation of the allotments constituting their annual income.

The administration by District Boards during the year 1890-91 of matters under their control was on the whole satisfactory. These matters fall mainly under the general heads of Education, Medical, Vaccination, Public Works, and Arboriculture. The following is a brief summary of the year's work in each of these branches.

Education.—As a general rule considerable interest was taken in this Department; and the work done was on the whole commendable. The districts of Bijnor and Jalaun were noteworthy for the creditable results of the middle class examinations. The Cawnpore and Fatehpur districts were conspicuous for the interest taken by the members of the Boards in educational matters, while Muttra and Mirzapur were somewhat behindhand in this respect.

Medical.—The general control of dispensaries, subject to general supervision on the part of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and to the guidance of Civil Surgeons, was throughout in the hands of the District Boards. With the object of utilizing the services of members to the best advantage, they were encouraged to pay frequent visits to dispensaries, and to exert their influence in raising local subscriptions towards the dispensary funds. In the majority of districts a large increase was noticeable, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, in the number of patients who attended the dispensaries: a satisfactory indication of the growing popularity of these institutions. Increased attendance was particularly observable in regard to the dispensaries at Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar. The members of the Basti and Agra District Boards specially interested themselves in matters relating to the dispensaries; and in the latter district the construction of branch institutions was vigorously carried on. In the Jalaun district the dispensary funds were largely increased by voluntary subscriptions. In Ballia, on the other hand, the full amount of the local guarantee was not secured for

any of the three dispensaries in the district; but progress is looked for in this respect.

Vaccination.—This important subject continued to engage attention during the year. The vaccination staff outside of municipalities is under the control of District Boards; and as the success of the movement depends largely on the interest taken in it by the members, no opportunity was lost in urging on their notice the great importance of this branch of medical work. In the Farukhabad, Etáwah, Cawnpore, Ballia, Lucknow, Basti, Hardoi, and Sultánpur districts good progress was made. In the Sultánpur district the results that followed the Board's vigorous endeavours—supported and encouraged by the Chairman—to promote the movement showed an extraordinary increase over the number of operations performed in the previous year; and a report of the operations of the year was circulated to all District Boards for information and guidance. In the Allahabad and Kheri districts there was a falling off in the number of operations, and in Mirzapur and Benares the members were reported not to have evinced as much interest in vaccination as was to have been expected.

Public Works.—The work of District Boards during the year in this Department was chiefly confined to the improvement of district communications. On original works of this nature Rs. 6,57,021 were spent; while the cost of repairs to roads amounted to Rs. 10,72,553—total Rs. 17,29,574. The outlay on the construction of civil buildings was Rs. 1,52,057, and on their repair Rs. 1,04,877: the expenditure on buildings having thus aggregated Rs. 2,56,934. As far as can be seen, this branch of the work was fairly well attended to by the majority of Boards.

Arboriculture.—The field of operation of District Boards in regard to arboriculture is limited to the extension and conservation of roadside avenues. The work done in this respect was on the whole satisfactory.

General Remarks.—The inadequate attendance of members at District Board meetings was an unsatisfactory feature of the year. In many cases, however, this remissness of members, due often to the distance to be traversed, and to the seasons of the year, was counterbalanced by the active interest taken in public matters connected with the neighbourhood of their homes.

13.—Military.

Volunteer Movement.

During the year the Cawnpore Light Horse and the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, with the detachments at Fatehpur, Hamírpur, Orai, and Jhánsi, were separated from the 3rd Administrative Battalion, and formed into the 5th Administrative Battalion of Volunteers, North-Western Provinces. The employés of the Midland Railway Company at Jhánsi, who formed part of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, were struck off the strength of that Corps, and they, with the other employés on this railway line, were formed into a separate Battalion, and designated the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The strength of the active Volunteer forces compared with the previous year was—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cavalry	... 261	316
Infantry	... 2,303	3,050
Total	.. 2,564	3,366

These figures give an increase of 802 in both arms, or of about 31·27 per cent.

There has been a very small falling off in the percentage of extra efficients. In the previous year the figures stood at 76·62 and 65·00 in the Cavalry and Infantry respectively, and in the year under review 76·58 and 60·32.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of marksmen in both arms of the force. The figures were 113 and 550, compared with 80 and 352 last year in the Cavalry and Infantry respectively. The Mussooree Corps will have an opportunity of showing better results under this head now that land has been acquired for the formation of the longer ranges.

The financial conditions of the several Corps exhibit a credit balance, excepting the 4th Administrative Battalion, and the results generally are very satisfactory.

In statement B the details of the Reserve force are given. The total strength has increased from 617 to 877, and further acquisitions have been made since the close of the year. It is satisfactory to find that 93 per cent. of the force qualified for "Efficiency." In addition to the Allahabad and Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps, there are Reserve Companies attached to the Naini Tal, Rohilkhand, Mussooree, Agra, Cawnpore, Gházipur, and Dehra Dún Active Corps. The endeavours of local officers to induce all able-bodied European and Eurasian residents in these districts to join either the *Active* or *Reserve* force, are not being relaxed.

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of companies.				Enrolled strength. Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.				Average attendance.		Qualified for capitation. Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Privates.	Total	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	13	35	369	417	13	35	369	417	...	41 71	...	...	...	190	105	122	190	105	122
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Budaun, Kathgodam, Moradabad, Hardwár, Sahárunpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, and Shábjahánpur	...	3	...	8	.	...	...	...	15	11	160	186	15	11	160	186	...	10 85	...	...	...	107	28	51	107	28	51
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Unao, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Goshaingánj, Bahraich, Gonda, and Mankapur.	1	6	1	3	4	5	43	52	24	42	372	438	28	47	415	490	16 85	186 10	43	6	3	365	73	...	408	79	3
Oudh Light Horse ...																												
II.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps	Meerut and Dehra ...	..	6	..	6	.	..	...	...	19	45	329	393	19	45	329	393	...	171 53	..	...	...	192	191	10	192	191	10
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	*Nil*	..	2	1	3	..	..	...	...	8	36	197	241	8	36	197	241	...	28·00	...	...	..	175	53	13	175	53	13
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Meerut and Dehra ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...		1	2	28	31	1	2	28	31	...	30 60	...	...	...	...	30	1	...	30	1
III.—Administrative Battalion																												
Allahabad Light Horse ..	Partábgarh	1	3	1	5	5	9	61	75	21	52	386	459	26	61	447	534	24 10	24·59	66	4	5	331	121	7	397	125	12
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps	Bánda and Fatehpur ...																											
IV.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Lehra, Basti, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, and Chunar.	3	6	...	9	14	14	110	138	15	20	167	202	29	34	277	340	...	11 24	92	16	30	141	36	25	233	52	55
Gházipur Light Horse ...																												
Gorakhpur Light Horse ..																												
V.—Administrative Battalion																												
Cawnpore Light Horse .	Hamírpur and Orai ..	1	..	..	1	5	5	41	51					5	5	41	51	11 29	...	41	5	5	...	...	..	41	5	5
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps	Jhánsi and Saugor ..	...	3	1	4	..	...	.		15	27	250	292	15	27	250	292	...	18 29	...	...	...	199	14	79	199	14	79
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles,	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	...	3	10	44	57	3	10	44	57	...	34 15	...	...	...	53	.	4	53	...	4
Midland Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Bánda	.	4	..	4	..	.	...	..	17	33	284	334	17	33	284	334	...	9 13	...	...	...	87	40	207	87	40	207
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6	36	7	49	28	33	255	316	151	313	2,586	3,050	179	346	2,841	3,366	...	...	242	31	43	1,840	691	519	2,082	722	562

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS—(*concluded*).

Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualifications: Figure of merit. Cavalry.	Figure of merit. Infantry	Percentage of extra efficients. Cavalry.	Percentage of extra efficients. Infantry	Number of marksmen. Cavalry.	Number of marksmen. Infantry	Receipts. Balance of previous year	Receipts. Receipts of the year.	Receipts. Total.	Expenditure	Remarks.
								Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
I.—Administrative Battalion												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps,	*Nil*	...	155 52	.	47 96	.	82	145 5 8	7 394 12 11	7.540 2 7	6,710 8 8	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Budaun, Katgodam, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, and Sháhjahánpur	...	157 21	.	57 52		13	3,056 12 4	3,257 0 0	6,313 12 4	*3,746 6 11	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps ..	Sitapur, Rae Bareli Kheri, Bara Banki, Unao, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Goshainganj, Bahraich, Gonda, and Mankapur.	172 07	161 76	82 69	83 33	11	154	1,774 9 0	15,759 11 2	17,534 4 2	13,936 7 11	
Oudh Light Horse ..												
II.—Administrative Battalion												
Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps	Meerut and Dehra ...	...	Not stated	...	48 85	...	28	4,622 12 8	14,495 7 10	19 118 4 6	10,817 2 3	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps ..	*Nil*	...	169 34	...	37 85		20	(2,697 10 0	5,504 3 8	8 201 13 8	6,206 11 6	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Meerut and Dehra ...	...	Not tated	..	...	..	...	246 11 6	865 8 0	1,112 3 6	472 4 0	
**III.—Administrative Battalion.*												
Allahabad Light Horse ..	Partábgarh	196 95	176 38	88 00	72 11	39	115	4,960 6 10	14,663 5 9	19,623 12 7	17.306 15 9	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Bánda and Fatehpur ...											
IV.—Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Lehra, Basti, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, and Chunar.	159 41 / 69 5	...	45·54	69 30	43	39	...	11,025 6 8	11,025 6 8	12,474 5 5	
Gházipur Light Horse ..												
Gorakhpur Light Horse ..												
V.—Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Hamírpur and Orai ...	188 43	...	85 10	.	20	.	29 0 4	1,661 14 9	1,690 15 1	1 481 11 0	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Jhánsi and Sangor ..	...	179 20	..	68 15		44	330 0 7	5,745 6 10	6,075 7 5	6,071 2 1	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles ..	*Nil*	...	177 31	..	96 49	...	29	64 11 7	†4,450 7 9	†4,515 3 4	†3,048 3 10	
Midland Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Bánda	..	170 78	...	26 04	.	26	..	6,902 0 0	6,902 0 0	4,550 11 9	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	..	..	76·58	60 32	113	550	17,928 0 6	91,725 5 4	1,09,653 5 10	86,822 11 1	

* Includes expenditure incurred on the Reserve Companies.

† Include the figures for the Reserve Company.

STATEMENT B.—RESERVISTS.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies			Enrolled Strength.												Average attendance.	
					Cavalry				Infantry.				Total.					
		Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Kumaun Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	54	63	3	6	54	63	...	...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company,	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Kathgodam, Miranpur, Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhit.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	79	81	2	...	79	81	...	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	Bara Banki, Unao, Hardoi, Sitapur, Fyzabad, Gonda, and Bahraich.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	91	96	3	2	91	96	...	7·30
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Companies,	Mussooree, Meerut, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Roorkee.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	10	130	148	8	10	130	148	...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Companies ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	104	118	2	12	104	118	...	28·00
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	Fatehpur	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	20	161	190	9	20	161	190	...	...
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	1	...	45	46	1	...	49	50	...	...
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Hamírpur ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	7	72	83	4	7	72	83	...	...
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles, Reserve Company.	Nahan and Chakráta	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	44	48	...	4	44	48	...	1·00
	Total ...	13	...	13	...	...	4	4	32	61	780	873	32	61	784	877	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RESERVISTS—(*concluded*).

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualifications.				Receipts.			Expenditure.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of efficients.					
		Efficient.	Non-efficient.	Efficient.	Non-efficient.	Efficient.	Non-efficient.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.	
												Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.
Kumaun Volunteer Reserve Company.	Throughout Kumaun ..	...	...	63	...	63	...	...	...	...	100 00	.. *	* .	* ..	...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company.	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Kathgodam, Miranpur, Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhit.	...	...	60	21	60	21	...	...	...	74·07	...	340 0 0	340 0 0*	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps.	Bara Banki, Unao, Hardoi, Sitapur, Fyzabad, Gonda, and Bahraich.	...	...	65	31	96	...	...	12·78	...	100 00	263 12 0	843 0 0	1,106 12 0	577 7 0
Mussooree Volunteer Reserve Companies.	Mussooree, Meerut, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Roorkee.	...	...	136	12	136	12	...	...	...	91 89	...*	..	...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Companies	...	...	...	106	12	106	12	...	...	...	89 83	...	290 0 0	290 0 0	170 8 6
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps	Fatehpur	...	...	155	35	155	35	..	...	...	81 57	669 3 9	1,567 13 3	2,237 1 0	2,025 0 6
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company	...	2	2	35	11	37	13	...	...	50·00	78 26	...*	...	...	...
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company.	Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Hamírpur	...	...	62	21	62	21	...	12·58	...	74 69	...	513 4 0	513 4 0	350 4 0
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles, Reserve Company.	Nahan and Chakráta ...	...	...	44	4	44	4	..	.	...	...	66 11 7	745 4 5	812 0 0	653 2 10
	Total ...	2	2	726	147	728	149	...	...	50 00	93 07	999 11 4	4,299 5 8	5,299 1 0	3,776 6 10

* Included in account of active corps.

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Miscellaneous.

(1)—*Village Records—Establishment.*

No change was made during the year in the nominal strength of the kanúngo staff, but at its close important additions were sanctioned for the districts of the Benares Division. An additional Registrar Kanúngo has been given to the Sagri Tahsíl in the Azamgarh district and 15 Assistant Registrars to other tahsíls where the staff was proved to be unequal to the work. Three more supervisor kanúngos have also been allotted to the Gorakhpur district, where the remeasurement has greatly increased the recorded number of fields and entries in the village papers. The number of patwáris in the North-Western Provinces was reduced by 130 and in Oudh by 87. These reductions are accounted for by the absorption of unnecessarily small circles.

Revision of patwáris' pay.—This matter has been occupying the attention of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and of District Officers for some years past. In most districts it has been brought to a satisfactory settlement. In the Meerut Division the case of the patwáris' circles in the Dún, which are very large, has been taken up by the Superintendent. In Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar the Settlement Officers will re-arrange circles at the close of the settlement operations. For the Meerut district a final scale has been sanctioned and is being introduced. For Aligarh proposals are under consideration. In the Agra Division revised circle and pay arrangements have been sanctioned for all districts. The same is the case in the Jhánsi and in the Rohilkhand Divisions, save in Bijnor; in this district it has been decided to allow the present arrangements to remain until the present settlement expires. In the Allahabad Division the new circle arrangements have been introduced in the Cawnpore and Allahabad districts; in Jaunpur the schedules have been revised; the schedules for Fatehpur and Bánda are under consideration, and proposals for Hamírpur are awaited from the Collector. In the Benares Division the revised schedules have been sanctioned for every district. In Oudh the pay schedules of the Hardoi district have been completely revised; in other districts, excepting those in which settlement operations will commence within five years, circles are gradually revised as vacancies occur.

Patwáris' schools.—In the North-Western Provinces there was a patwári school in every district except Kumaun and Garhwál. They are generally under the supervision of Deputy Collectors, and two examinations are held during the year. Of the total number of patwáris employed in the province 13,267 have passed, 4,705 have been exempted either on account of their age or long service, and 3,540, or about 11 per cent. of the total number, have still to pass. The total attendance, including candidates during the year, was 3,937, of which 2,402 passed successfully. The total receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 18,747 and the total expenditure to Rs. 14,231, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,546.

In the Gorakhpur and Basti districts two special patwári schools have been established for some time past with the object of instructing the large body of patwáris in these districts and a staff of several masters has been entertained. The Gorakhpur school has nearly completed its task,—at the close of the year only 146 patwáris were left to pass;—the staff has accordingly been reduced, and the school will henceforth be retained as an ordinary patwári school. It has done excellent work and has been carefully supervised. The Basti school was started

in November 1889. It is working on the lines of the Gorakhpur school. Its attendance has been fair and its total receipts left an excess over expenditure of Rs. 1,624.

In Oudh there was a patwári school in every district except Lucknow, where the education of the patwáris has been completed and the number of candidates is very small. The schools of several districts have done well. The total attendance during the year was 1,186, of which 681 passed.

Kanúngo examination.—The divisional examinations were held by the Director and Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture at divisional head quarter stations during the rainy season. Every candidate was carefully examined in arithmetic, mensuration, Patwári and Kanúngo Rules, the Revenue and Rent Acts, and Hindi, and also required to show practical acquaintance with the plane table and the method of computing areas.

Residence of patwáris.—The settlement operations in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Jhánsi and the revision of patwáris' circles in the Agra and Benares Divisions caused some slight falling off in the number of patwáris residing within their circles in the Meerut, Agra, and Benares Divisions. This decrease was, however, made up by improvements in the Rohilkhand and Allahabad Divisions, so that the percentage of total number of patwáris residing in their circles in the North-Western Provinces was the same as in the preceding year. In Oudh the percentage of resident patwáris rose from 76 to 82·28; there was considerable improvement in this respect in the districts of Lucknow, Bara Banki, Unao, Sitapur, Kheri, Fyzabad, and Gonda.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—In the North-Western Provinces more than 95 per cent. of the total number of milán khasras and jinswárs were filed within one month of their date. Of jamabandis only 61 per cent. were filed within this time during the present year. The delay in the filing of the latter was due to the recent introduction of a new paper called the khatiauni. It has now become familiar to patwáris and will in future greatly facilitate the preparation and prompt submission of jamabandis. In Oudh all the milán khasras were filed within one month after date, and the crop statements were also filed in good time;—in only one tahsíl, of Sultánpur, was the filing of these statements late. Some delay also occurred in the filing of jamabandis in the districts of Fyzabad, Bahraich, and Kheri; in the rest they were filed in time.

Testing of patwáris' papers.—Greater attention seems to have been generally paid by supervising officers to testing, and the small number of incorrect entries in the khasra and jamabandi shows patwáris' work in a favourable light.

Inspection.—During the present year 25 districts in the North-Western Provinces and nine in Oudh were fully inspected by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, his assistant, or by the inspectors attached to his department, and the inspection notes forwarded to District Officers for information and necessary action.

Amendments to rules.—For North-Western Provinces a number of amendments in minor points have been sanctioned during the year in the Patwári and Kanúngo Rules, and a new edition is now before the Board for sanction. The introduction of a new form, the khatiauni, has involved the recasting of a considerable portion of the Patwaris' Rules. The Pargana Book Rules have also been revised with the object of making that register more useful than it is at present. The most important alteration made in the rules for Oudh was the substitution of a book khewat, to be permanently kept by the patwári, for the present annual khewat. Under the revised procedure the patwári will record all mutations in his permanent khewat and make no copies of the annual khewat for the tahsíl and the sadar.

Supply of forms.—The printing of patwaris' forms during the year was effected with a saving of Rs. 16,398 for the North-Western Provinces, and of Rs. 3,202 for Oudh. These savings have been going on for some years past and are due to economical printing arrangements and to careful estimates of the exact number of forms required by each patwári.

(2)—*Agricultural fairs.*

These annual gatherings, under the name of agricultural fairs, are now popular institutions in many districts of the Provinces. During the year under review shows were held in 16 districts and also in the Native State of Rámpur. The Agricultural Department contributed a collection of agricultural implements and produce. The Assistant Director attended nearly every show in the Provinces, and the Director was also present at some.

(3)—*Agricultural Journal.*

The circulation of the journal has increased considerably during the year, as 421 copies are now issued every month against 274 in the preceding year. Each number contains 3 or 4 pages of editorial matter and 8 to 12 pages of translations from English agricultural journals, experimental farm reports, and correspondence. The journal seems to be popular with the subscribers, and its usefulness may be expected to increase.

(4)—*Forecasts of special crops.*

Forecasts were issued during the year for wheat, oilseeds, cotton, and indigo. Bulletins concerning each crop were regularly received from members of the Agricultural Association and other correspondents.

(5)—*Cawnpore agricultural station.*

No change occurred during the year either in the area of the farm or in the nature and the number of experiments. In the kharíf, under the manure experiments, poudrette, sheep dung and bone dust, sheep dung and gypsum, and plain cow dung, have again proved to be the best general manures for maize. Woollen refuse is best of all, but it is special to a manufacturing centre like Cawnpore, where the waste of mills is procurable. Maize sown on ridges in the American fashion for the first time beat the country sown crop. Early sown maize irrigated up to the rains also gave good results. In cotton experiments woollen refuse proved an excellent fertilizer. Fresh cotton seed was procured from America and tried. Of the varieties thus procured, S. B. Mexey gave very good results. Garo Hill, Sea Island, and Egyptian seed also did well, and were comparatively free from the fungoid disease which attacked the country crop. The season proved very good for sugarcane, and the yield was large. Successful results were obtained by taking a second crop of cane from the roots of the year's crop, as the crop was very good.

The chief results of the rabi experiments are as follow:—Wheat following maize in rotation gave better results than wheat grown year after year without change. Cow dung with bone dust, saltpetre with bone dust, sheep dung and poudrette proved the best manures. Among green manures indigo proved more beneficial than hemp: and indigo preceding wheat as an ordinary crop is also proved to benefit the land. The plough experiments again demonstrated the utility of deep ploughing. The yields of a number of varieties of wheat, Indian, English, and acclimatized, were carefully tested. Muzaffarnagar wheat on the whole gave the best results. English wheats as usual did not do well. The result of experiments with four varieties of barley was in favour of the ordinary country seed.

(6)—*Demonstration farm.*

This farm continued under the management of Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Debi Singh, of Asaura. It was inspected by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture during the year. He found the management very creditable to the gentleman who voluntarily took upon himself the risk and trouble of carrying on this institution.

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(7)—*Enclosure of waste land.*

The experiments described in last year's report are still in progress on all the 10 plots—6 under the management of the Irrigation Department and 4 under the control of the Agricultural Department. Of the former the three plots at Perdilnagar, with an area of 24·3 acres, continue under trees. The kikars are reported to be very sickly and a number have died. Babul trees fail to come to anything. As soon as their top root touches the kankar stratum, which is about three feet below the surface of the ground, the bark commences to crack and the tree dies. The rest of the trees, consisting chiefly of shisham, siris, and jamun, are healthy. The total expenditure on the three plots amounted to Rs. 2,469, and the receipts to Rs. 45. In the other three plots, consisting of 92¾ acres, in which canal water is run over, the portion rendered arable by deposition of silt is leased out to cultivators. The total expenditure, excluding the value of water supplied, amounted to Rs. 1,890 and the total receipts to Rs. 1,241.

Of the four plots under the control of the Agricultural Department, the Juhi plot, measuring 102 acres, has now been under observation for eight years. It was originally a plot of bare úsar land, within two miles of Cawnpore, and was acquired at the cost of one rupee an acre. Including this the total cost up to date is Rs. 2,179. Fencing with posts and pillars and ditching cost nearly Rs. 1,000, and tree planting and watering, wages of the chaukidár, &c., made up the rest. The theory of the experiment was that by means of simple enclosure for five or six years the soil would be so improved that an annual revenue from sale of grass of Rs. 100 per annum from the 100 acres would be obtained. It was also hoped that babul and other hardy trees would eventually spring up, and that in time a fuel and fodder reserve would be formed at little cost. The results have been disappointing. Enclosure has unquestionably induced a vigorous growth of grass, and the grasses are slowly improving in quality. But the staple grass is still the common úsar grass, which dies down after the rains, and which, though largely eaten by the animals, is not nourishing. As to trees, the numerous sowings which have been made have for the most part ended in failure, and those plants which have struggled into existence are stunted and slow growing. The first receipts were obtained this year, as a portion of the area was let to a grazier at the end of the rains for Rs. 50.

The Amramau plot, consisting of 52 acres, which adjoins Juhi, was also taken up eight years ago. It was fenced in and originally treated in the same way as Juhi, but in 1885 the Assistant Director was allowed to try the experiment of manuring and deep ploughing. The total expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,558, and the receipts and value of live stock, grain, and implements amount to Rs. 6,575. Thirty-five acres have been reclaimed, of which 25 are let to tenants for Rs. 196 a year, and 10 acres are still under direct management. Against the difference of Rs. 1,983 shown in these accounts is to be set the value of the improved plot, of the wire fencing, and of the substantial farm buildings.

The Gursikhan úsar plot, near Aligarh, containing 960 acres, is for the most part managed like Juhi. The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 5,197, and the receipts Rs. 2,116. As at Juhi, there is now a vigorous growth of úsar grass, but hitherto it has been difficult to find a market for it.

The Cherat úsar, another plot near Aligarh, consisting of 242 acres, has been divided into two portions, one of which is kept under grass and the other is being brought under cultivation by manuring and deep ploughing. The total expenditure on the fuel and fodder reserve experiment has been Rs. 3,941; on the tillage reclamation experiment Rs. 4,543. The latter includes the purchase of cows and bullocks and the building of large farm buildings and cattle sheds. The receipts from rents, sale of milk, grain, and stock amounted to Rs. 876, and the present value of live stock and implements amounts to Rs. 1,927. About 20 acres have been successfully brought under the plough. The herd—which consists of cows and calves—is kept to secure manure, and will more than pay its way by sale of milk and butter and of young stock. The reclaimed fields can now be let for Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 the pakka bígha.

(8) —*Distribution of wheat seed.*

During the year 12,093½. of Muzaffarnagar wheat were distributed, against 39,767½. in the preceding year. The falling off is due to the strict observance of a rule recently made by which the purchaser is charged the full price of packing and carriage; prepayment is also required. A great deal of trouble is taken to clear and select seed, and the produce of the farm is steadily improving in quality.

(9)—*Ploughing fairs.*

It was mentioned in last year's report that the practice of sending out ploughmen to give instruction to cultivators in the use of improved ploughs was discontinued from motives of economy. Ploughs along with other implements were, however, exhibited at district shows, and ploughmen were frequently borrowed from the Cawnpore farm by native gentlemen to teach their servants the use of the departmental ploughs.

(10)—*Boring apparatus.*

The farm possesses seven sets of boring tools, which it places at the disposal of agricultural correspondents and along with trained workmen to supervise borings and to conduct well sinkings.

(11)—*Museum.*

Considerable additions were made during the year under report to the several sections of the Museum, and its popularity, as judged by the number of visitors passing the turnstile, continues. The experiment of reserving one day in the month for the admission to the Museum of *parda nashin* ladies has been continued with success, the attendance on those days having risen from 494 in 1889-90 to 645 in the year under report. The value of the articles of art ware sold from the art ware depôt, which in the previous year had fallen from Rs. 5,413 to Rs. 3,799, diminished further during the year under report to Rs. 1,434: the Committee has therefore decided to close the depôt from next year.

(12)—*Botanical Gardens, Saháranpur.*

The rains were exceptionally heavy and ill-distributed, and the gardens suffered, in common with agriculture throughout the provinces, from the excessive rainfall of July and the abnormal cessation of the rains in September. The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 16,323 against Rs. 18,729 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 20,144 against Rs. 20,404 in the previous year. If to the cash receipts be added Rs. 2,800, the cost of seeds and plants distributed to soldiers' gardens, the total receipts amount to Rs. 19,124; and if the value of seeds and plants gratuitously supplied to public gardens and societies and the saving on drugs grown and manufactured for the Medical Department be taken into account, then the gardens, despite an unfavourable year, were more than self-supporting.

Numerous fruit trees, vegetables, and useful plants of exotic origin are under observation and culture in the gardens, and additions are constantly being made. The beneficial effect of the gardens on horticulture in Upper India is capable of easy verification by any one who moves about the country and notes the progress which gardening and fruit growing are making among the native community.

(13)—*Lucknow Gardens.*

Seeds and plants to the value of Rs. 408 were distributed gratis. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,000 against Rs. 14,500 in the preceding year. The season was good and the mango crop exceptionally large. Planting out and re-stocking the garden with fruit trees progressed steadily throughout the year.

The distribution of fruit trees to the public increased during the year, and the demand for acclimatized vegetable and flower seeds was also good. The value of the leaves of the eucalyptus tree for cleaning engine-boilers has been further proved by numerous experiments during the year, and the gardens have been largely indented on for seed by the various railway authorities.

(14)—*Manufactures.*

Nil.

(15)—*Arboriculture.*

Avenues.—The total length of avenues at the close of 1889-90 was 4,899 miles, to which were added 258 miles during the year under review; making a total of 5,157 miles. The largest additions were made in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Jhánsi, Jaunpur, and Bara Banki.

The number of miles under avenues, and of the trees planted in each division during 1890-91 was as under:—

Divisions.	Length of avenues under operation during 1890-91.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1889-90.	Length of avenues planted during 1890-91.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1890-91.	Total number of trees planted during 1890-91.
Meerut	474		57		18,437
Agra	309		19		12,445
Rohilkhand	461		31		10,725
Allahabad	812		70		17,233
Benares	310	4,899	45	5,157	11,084
Gorakhpur	146		6		2,726
Kumaun	31		...		1,382
Lucknow	381		2		1,818
Fyzabad	335		28		6,497
Total ...	8,259	4,899	258	5,157	82,347

The details of columns 3 and 5 cannot be given owing to the recent re-organization of the divisional limits.

The number of miles planted in the previous years and under operation in 1890-91 was 3,001, showing an increase of 37 miles as compared with 1889-90. There is, however, a decrease of 58 miles in the number of miles planted with trees

in 1890-91 against 1889-90. The total number of miles under operation during the year under report was 3,259 against 3,281 in the preceding year; showing a decrease of 22 miles.

The operations in the districts named below were mainly confined to the maintenance of the avenues planted in the previous years:—Dehra Dún, Meerut, Muttra, Mainpuri, Etah, Mirzapur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Unao, Sitapur, Kheri, Fyzabad, Gonda, and Partábgarh.

The number of trees planted in 1890-91 was 82,347 against 87,072 in 1889-90, showing a decrease of 4,725.

A sum of Rs. 42,117 was spent in the year under review on the avenues planted in previous years, and Rs. 16,010 were expended on new avenues, making a total of Rs. 58,127 against Rs. 57,137 in the year 1889-90.

Zamíndárs and other private individuals planted trees, and maintained avenues, on public roads at their own expense in the following districts:—Saháranpur, Etáwah, Bijnor, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Ballia, Benares, Gorakhpur, Gonda, and Bahraich. And amongst them the managers of the Balrámpur and Kapurthala estates, in the districts of Gonda and Bahraich respectively, deserve prominent mention.

Groves.—The number of groves in 1890-91 was 84 against 75 in 1889-90, showing an increase of 9 groves. There is also an increase of 7 acres in the area under groves, the area having increased from 523 to 516 acres.

Rupees 2,412 were disbursed on groves during the year under report against Rs. 2,373 in the previous year.

Nurseries.—The number of nurseries maintained during 1890-91 was 195 against 197 in 1889-90.

The number of trees in the nurseries at the close of 1889-90 was 301,052, 129,780 were added, and 160,768 were taken out during the year, leaving a balance of 270,064 at the close of the year.

The sum of Rs. 9,591 was spent on nurseries during 1890-91 as compare with Rs. 10,295 in 1889-90, showing a decrease of Rs. 704.

Financial Résumé.—The receipts and charges for each division are shown in the following statement:—

Divisions.	*Receipts*			*Charges.*			
	Loppings and fellings.	Fruits grass, &c.	Total.	Avenues.	Groves and nurseries	Loppings and fellings.	Total.
Meerut ..	20,321	1,039	21,360	11,798	2,052	212	14,062
Agra ...	2,879	1,873	4,752	7,933	1,751	161	9,845
Rohilkhand ..	1,468	5,139	6,607	7,715	684	182	8,581
Allahabad ..	6,324	2,487	8,811	15,982	2,534	236	18,752
Benares ..	1,816	3,554	5,370	4,833	907	188	5,928
Gorakhpur ...	617	936	1,553	2,137	694	49	2,880
Kumaun ..	2	120	122	240	857	.	1,097
Lucknow ...	1,098	779	1,877	3,263	1,976	197	5,436
Fyzabad ..	1,570	1,541	3,111	4,226	548	23	4,797
Total ...	36,095	17,468	53,563	58,127	12,003	1,248	71,378

The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 53,563 against a budget estimate of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 46,834 the actuals of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,563 and Rs. 6,729 respectively. The receipts included—

	Rs
From Loppings and fellings	36,095
„ sale of Fruits and grass	17,468

The receipts exceeded the expenditure incurred in them in the following districts:—Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mainpuri, Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhít, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, and Fyzabad.

The charges during the year under report amounted to Rs. 71,378 against Rs. 71,313 in the preceding year. The details of the charges are as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Avenues	58,127
2 Groves	2,412
3. Nurseries	9,591
4 Loppings and fellings	1,248

The charges exceed the receipts of the year by Rs. 17,815.

(16)—*Tea*,

Nil,

FORESTS.

Area of reserved forests in square miles

Circles.	1st April 1890	31st March 1891.
Central . ..	1,585	1,598
Oudh	1,203	1,204
School .. .	802	800

Areas.—The area of the reserved forests in square miles at the beginning and the close of the year are compared in the margin.

In the Central Circle the area was increased by the reservation of the Lansdowne forests, 24 square miles, and of 11 miles of grass lands in the Jhánsi Division which, though under the control of the Forest Department, had not been formally reserved In the Garhwál Division four square miles were disafforested, being exchanged for an equal area of district forests which was under settlement. Recalculation of areas and an inter-divisional change of boundaries accounts for the other changes in this Circle. The extension of the control of the Department to some of the more valuable of the district forests in Kumaun was under the consideration of Government.

The changes in the area of the reserved forests in the Oudh Circle were unimportant; 524 acres were alienated for the Lucknow-Pilibhít and the Bengal and North-Western Railways. On the other hand, some valuable exchanges were effected with a view to the consolidation of the forests, the simplification of complicated boundaries, and the exclusion from the forests of cultivated land.

The area of the forests of the School Circle underwent little change during the year.

Besides the reserved forests there were in the Naini Tal and Lalitpur Divisions 94 square miles of protected forests, 26 square miles having been added during the year by the transfer of the Airadeo forests from the District authorities to the Forest Department. The area of the unclassed forests in the Bánda district remained unchanged.

In the School Circle there are also 14 square miles of unclassed State forests.

Boundaries.—In the Central Circle the boundaries were said to be in good order. The expenditure was heavy, and amounted to Rs. 4,414 against Rs. 2,250 spent on them in the previous year. The increase was due to the demarcation of the new reserve at Lansdowne, where 1,522 pillars were erected at a cost of [illegible]. The remaining Rs. 2,194 were mainly spent on repairs and improvements to existing demarcation.

In the Oudh Circle the boundaries were also reported to be in good order and the work of the year was practically limited to the repair of existing boundary lines, which was carried out at a cost of Rs. 932 against an expenditure of Rs. [illegible] in the previous year. In not a few instances the correctness of the forest boundaries was questioned during the year. The Conservator was instructed to have these disputes adjusted at a very early date, as any doubt on the question is certain to encourage the raising of fresh claims. The neutral strip along the Nepál boundary was cleared on the British side; but the Nepál Darbár again failed to clear their side of the strip, and the matter was again reported to the Government of India.

In the School Circle the demarcation of the forests was still very incomplete. In Jaunsár of a boundary of 448 miles only 90 miles were demarcated. The expenditure of the Circle amounted to Rs. 3,238. The Panjáb Government were addressed in December last on the subject of the disputes with the Rána of Taroche, and until a reply to that reference is received no final decision can be arrived at. The total expenditure on demarcation and the maintenance of the boundary lines in the three Circles amounted to Rs. 8,584 as against Rs. 6,106 in the previous year.

Surveys, working plans, &c.—The expenditure under this head in each Circle compared with that of the preceding year was as follows:—

Circles.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Central	4,954	1,453
Oudh	621	209
School	3,272	189
Total ...	8,847	1,851

The expenditure in the Central Circle on surveys and working plans was Rs. 1,453, which was mainly confined to the Naini Tal and Kumaun Divisions. In the former the new reserves had to be surveyed; in the latter there were miscellaneous surveys. These were departmental undertakings; the survey of the Lansdowne reserve, also in this Circle, was done by the Survey of India. In the Oudh and School Circles the Surveys during the forest year were insignificant The working plan for the Kohtri-Palain forests was the only plan sanctioned during the year in the Central Circle. An officer was specially deputed to collect data for the preparation of working plans in Kumaun, but ill-health prevented his completing the work allotted to him. Sufficient information was, however, collected to admit of the preparation of plans for the sál and khair areas of Kumaun. It was hoped that these would be completed during the present year. Much still remained to be done in the preparation of working plans in this important Circle, but the establishment of Forest Officers was below its normal strength. In the Oudh Circle the Gorakhpur plan had been completed and had been sent to the Inspector-General of Forests for opinion, but had not been received by Government The Kheri working plan, which had been for years under preparation, had again been returned to the Conservator for revision in the light of the remarks of the Inspector-General of Forests. The proposals of the plan had in the main been accepted by Government; it remained to throw these proposals into a form technically correct. In the School Circle no new plans were taken in hand, but a supplement to explain and define the operations of the Dehra Dún plan was under preparation.

Establishment.—In the Central Circle there were only two trained Rangers and seven trained Foresters. There was great difficulty in obtaining suitable men. The experience of paid probationers had been most unfortunate; they had either failed to qualify, or had resigned before completing the course or shortly after joining the Circle. In the Oudh Circle four Rangers and two Foresters were well reported on; but the subordinate establishment seemed inefficient, and not a few of the staff had been punished or criminally prosecuted for dishonesty. In the School Circle the Range Officers were generally satisfactory; but in the Dún the protective staff was said to be slack Throughout these Provinces complaint was made of the difficulty of obtaining properly qualified candidates, and of the impossibility of keeping the existing establishment, insufficient as it was, up to its sanctioned strength It was hoped that these difficulties would disappear when the proposals before the Government of India for improving the pay and prospects of the executive and protective staffs had been sanctioned. The number of private students who passed from the Forest School was insufficient to meet the demand, and the very unsatisfactory system of paid probationers had still to be relied upon.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The following table gives the principal details:—

Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Law.

Circle	Cases before the Court.	Prosecutions				*Cases compounded.*	
		Convictions.		*Acquittals.*		Number of persons.	Amount received in compensation.
		Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons		
							Rs.
Central	61	48	109	6	14	896	2,201
Oudh	95	85	137	10	23	246	915
School	18	15	26	3	3	257	..
Total ...	174	148	272	19	40	1,399	3,116
Total for 1889-90 ..	111	95	169	11	36	1,318	4,253

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases brought before the Courts, which was spread over all three Circles. In the Central Circle, where the number of cases before the Court rose from 32 to 61, the increase was entirely in the Bánda Division, where the number of cases was 39 as compared with 4 only in the previous year. The increase was large, and was probably due to an increased vigilance on the part of the executive staff, which was justified by the large number of convictions obtained. In the Oudh Circle the large number of offences was mainly due to illicit grazing in Bahraich and to offences connected with the drift operations in the Bahramghát Division. In Bahraich also 2,815 head of cattle were impounded against 1,201 of the previous year. In the School Circle the number of cases before the Courts was not large, but in Saháranpur three cases of incendiarism were successfully prosecuted, and in Jaunsár two men were convicted of destroying a boundary pillar.

No special cause could be definitely assigned for an increase in the number of forest offences during the year; but it appeared that the increase in the number of cases disposed of was evidence not of any increase in the number of offences against the forest law, but rather of increased watchfulness on the part of the subordinate staff.

Forest fires.—The following statement compares the fire conservancy operations of the year with those of 1890:—

Forest fires.

Circle.		Area attempted to be protected.	Area actually protected	Failures.	Percentage of failure.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre.
		Acres	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ...	1889-90 ...	514,197	482,779	31,418	6·11	18,797	7·01
	1890-91 ...	559,068	544,897	14,171	2 53	21,376	7 34
Oudh ...	1889-90 ...	495,341	466,513	28,828	5 82	13,082	5 07
	1890-91 ...	495,101	466,750	28,351	5 72	12,808	4·96
School ...	1889-90 ...	400,265	381,246	19,019	4 98	6,218	3·20
	1890-91 ...	403,250	402,875	375	·09	5,057	2·09
Total ..	1889-90 ...	1,409,803	1,330,538	79,265	5 63	38,097	5 19
	1890-91 ...	1,457,419	1,414,522	42,897	2 94	39,241	5·17

NOTE.—Revision of area calculations in Jhánsi has necessitated alterations in the figures for 1889-90 to admit of comparison with the figures for 1890-91.

In addition to the area given in the table above, protection was also attempted over 72,538 acres of open forests in the Oudh Circle. Of this latter, however, apparently 31,183 acres were burnt. The season generally was a favourable one for fire conservancy, owing to the wet winter and spring; and although the area over which protection was attempted increased by nearly 50,000 acres, the failures extended over only 42,897 acres as compared with 79,265 in the previous year. In the Central Circle the delay in the breaking of the rains necessitated the prolongation of operations for three weeks beyond the usual date with a slight rise in the cost per acre. Nevertheless for the Province the cost per acre was reduced to the low figure of 5·17 pies per acre. The cost per acre in the School Circle of the fire conservancy operations averaged only 2·09 pies per acre, omitting Rs. 360 given as a reward to establishments in the Saháranpur Division.

In the School Circle there were only eight fires extending over 375 acres, and the only fire of any magnitude was one burning over 343 acres in the Siwáliks. None of the fires were said to have been due to incendiarism. In the Central Circle two fires over 3,054 acres were attributed to incendiaries, and 11 fires, burning 5,856 acres, entered the forests by crossing exterior fire lines. Some of these, it would appear, might have been avoided had the fire lines been more efficiently cleared. In the Oudh Circle the operations were less successful, no less than 28,351 acres being burnt over, and a large number of fires were ascribed to malicious firing. The cost per acre in the Kheri Division, averaging 13 pies, was very high; but it was satisfactory that in the large forests of that division and in Bahraich there should have been no fires at all.

Grazing.—The following statement compares the receipts on account of grazing dues and sale of fodder grass in each Circle with those of the previous year:—

	Central.	*Oudh.*	*School*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	28,571	45,371	27,782	96,724
1890-91	35,611	50,305	18,679	1,04,595

In the Central Circle of the receipts of the year Rs. 5,000 were deferred dues of 1889-90.

In the School Circle there was a large outstanding balance, amounting to Rs 8,315, in the Saháranpur and Dehra Dún Divisions. In the latter division it was said to be due to the introduction of the new rules, and in the former to

delay in counting the cattle, as the Collector was of opinion that a fresh enumeration was unnecessary.

. The total number of cattle grazed was estimated at 186,957 in the Central Circle, 333,119 in the Oudh Circle, and 142,685 in the School Circle. The percentage of the area closed to grazing to the total area was 52·14 in the Central Circle, 45·18 in the Oudh Circle, and 29·06 in the School Circle. This allowed an acreage per head of cattle grazed of 2 in the Central Circle, 2·45 in the School Circle, and of 1 27 only in the Oudh Circle. In the Gonda and Gorakhpur Divisions of this Circle there appeared to be over-grazing, as there was only 0 95 and 0 63 acres of grazing land available per head of cattle. Excessive grazing was also reported from the Saháranpur forests. In the Ganges Division the percentage of closed forests had been reduced from 90·85 to 60·59.

Fencing.—In the Naini Tal Division of the Central Circle Rs. 1,983 were expended on erecting a single strand of barbed wire to protect from cattle trespass 2,568 acres closed to grazing. A similar experiment was tried in the Bhira forests, and though the wire successfully kept out village cattle, it was knocked about by wild animals.

Natural Reproduction.—In the Oudh Circle the year's results showed that natural reproduction by seed was everywhere good on areas exempted from fire and over-grazing, or that had been closed for even a few years: coppice, too, seemed generally very vigorous. In the burnt and grazed over portions, however, there was said to be no reproduction, and the condition was described as hopeless. Oak did fairly well in the Central Circle, but chír and sál seed was wanting; sál seeded well in the plains forests of the School Circle, and the deodár and kharshu oak in the Jaunsár hills. The severe cold and frosts of the winter in the School and Central Circles did a great deal of damage to the young growth, especially in the grass plains of the latter, and emphasized the lesson that the greatest caution must be taken in removing the overhead cover.

Artificial Reproduction.—The table on the margin compares the expenditure on artificial reproduction during the past two years. Of the charges in the Central Circle, Rs. 1,672 were expended on the Chaubattia gardens, of which the receipts again fell to Rs. 693 in consequence of the failure of the fruit crop. The sweet chestnut was sown in large quantities; it thrived well in the hills, and it was thought would repay cultivation. The nursery distributed a very large number of fruit and other trees to villagers in Kumaun. The deodár plantations on China were prospering and were extended. In the School Circle the expenditure was mainly confined as usual to the Jaunsár Division. The measurements of the growth of sál in the Central Circle showed that the growth of the year was considerably below the average, a consequence apparently of profuse seeding during the year.

	1889-90	1890-91.
	Rs	Rs.
Central Circle ..	2,520	2 719
Oudh Circle ..	3,746	2,803
School Circle ...	1,692	1,303
Total ...	7,958	6,825

The tannage obtained by Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co. from the bark of sál and asaina of the Oudh Circle was of inferior quality. Dhao leaves and bark had also been supplied to them for experiments in tanning.

Climber cutting.—The very necessary duty in Indian forests of clearing them from climbers was not neglected. The areas in which creepers were systematically cut during the past season were 29 square miles in the Central Circle, 20 square miles in the Oudh Circle, 16 in the School Circle. Colonel Campbell's suggestion, that creepers should be cut before instead of after fellings, appeared thoroughly practical, as it lessens the labour of felling and the risk of injury to surrounding trees. In the School Circle a good deal of useful work was done

in girdling and thinning, and the Conservator had satisfied himself that it was done in a generally judicious manner.

Communications and Buildings.—The following statement shows the outlay on communications and buildings during the year :—

Circles.	Roads and bridges	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure of the year.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
Central	29,673	14,095	1,144	44,912	17 99
Oudh	11,271	13,932	1,600	26,803	6·66
School	6,652	8,818	638	16,108	6 04
Total ..	47,596	36,845	3,382	87,823	9 56
Total, 1889-90 ..	56,153	39,390	2,548	98,091	10 1

The expenditure under this head had been reduced in all Circles. In the Central Circle the percentage of expenditure on the gross expenditure of the year had been reduced from 20 17 to 17·99. Twenty-five miles of new cart roads were made at a cost of Rs. 3,609, and 90 miles of new paths at a cost of Rs 3,911. Rupees 22,153 were spent on the repairs of 1,776 miles of existing roads. The cost of repairs must always be high in this Circle, owing to the hilly nature of the country. In the Oudh Circle 37 miles of new roads and paths were made at a cost of Rs. 1,007, bringing the total length of the roads and paths of the Circle to 1,359. The expenditure on roads included Rs. 3,766 on account of the bridge of boats at Srinagar over the Sarda, which brought in an income of Rs. 3,999, and a net profit of Rs 233. In the School Circle Rs. 1,277 were spent on new roads, and Rs. 5,374 on the repairs of existing roads. The communications in the Saháranpur and Dehra Dún Divisions were said to be still insufficient. There were now in this Circle 24 permanent inspection houses. In the Oudh Circle the expenditure was less than the allotment by Rs. 6,673. Sickness and want of supervising agency were assigned as the reasons for the works proposed not having been carried out.

Outturn and Working.—The following abstract shows the timber, fuel, and minor produce removed from the forests during the year, and the agency by which it was removed :—

Total outturn of the Forests.

	In cubic feet (000's omitted).							
	Class.				*By whom removed*			
	Total outturn.	Regeneration fellings.	Amelioration fellings	Unclassed fellings	Government agency	Purchasers	Free grantees	Rightholders.
Central Circle								
Timber ...	9,61,	4,89,	1,79,	2,93,	36,	7,15,	48,	1,62,
Firewood .	17,51,	3,52,	66,	13,33,	1,58,	14,72,	.	1 21,
Minor produce,	Rs. 2,02,389,	..	...	..	Rs 30,66,	Rs. 1,97,472	Rs 498	Rs 1,353
Oudh Circle.								
Timber ...	23,30,	1,71,	6,05,	15,54,	7,50,	4,85,	9,66,	1,29,
Firewood ...	2,82,	23,	14,36,	9,23,	14,52,	5,61,	3,17,	52,
Minor produce,	Rs 1,44,603	...	...	.	Rs 15,673	Rs 1,12,161	Rs. 13,052	R·. 3,717
School Circle.								
Timber ..	9,04,	6,67,	2,10,	27,	2,75,	5,74,	55,	
Firewood ..	23,14,	11,59,	3,16,	8,39,	2,53,	6,47,	14,14,	...
Minor produce,	Rs. 67,990	...	...	...	Rs. 38,62,	Rs. 55,952	Rs. 8,176	.
Gross Total.								
Timber ...	41,95,	13,27,	9,94,	18,74,	10,61,	17,74	10,69,	2,91,
Firewood ...	64,47,	15,34,	18,18,	30,95,	18,63,	26,80,	17,31,	1,73,
Minor produce,	Rs. 4,14,982	...	...	..	Rs. 22,601	Rs. 3,65,585	Rs 21,726	Rs 5,070

Timber to the amount of 4,195,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 6,447,000, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 4,14,982 were removed from the forests during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: Timber 4,291,000 cubic feet, fuel 6,411,000 cubic feet, and minor produce Rs. 3,86,971. There was, thus, some decrease in the output of timber, and some increase in the sale of fuel and minor produce. These figures included rough estimates of the produce taken away by free grantees and right-holders Omitting these uncertain figures, the produce removed by Government agency and by purchasers during the last two years is compared in the following table.—

		Government agency			Total	*Purchasers.*			Total.
		Central Circle	Oudh Circle	School Circle		Central Circle	Oudh Circle	School Circle	
		Cubic feet (000's omitted).							
Timber ..	1889-90 ..	16,	5,28,	2,91,	8,35,	7,82,	6,31,	4,45,	18,58,
	1890-91 ..	36,	7,50,	2,75,	10,61,	7,15,	4,85,	5,74,	17,74,
Firewood ..	1889-90	1,74,	10,53,	5,61,	17,88,	13,10,	4,60,	5,34,	23,04,
	1890-91	1,58,	14,52,	2,53,	18,63,	14,72,	5,61,	6,47,	26,80,

Compared with the figures of the previous year there was an increase both in the timber and fuel exported by Government agency or by purchasers Owing to the extension of the improvement fellings, there was a large increase in the export of green timber from the Central Circle The amount of timber exported by purchasers was, however, less than the exceptional amount sold in the previous year, the excess being taken by right-holders and free grantees, for which a large grant of building timber to the Lansdowne Cantonment was in part responsible In this Circle the exploitation of bamboo areas received careful consideration. The demand was increasing, notwithstanding a slight increase in the price, and with a view to securing a permanent and regular supply in the future a system of a two years' rotation was introduced in the Garhwál Division, which has already produced a marked improvement in the appearance and reproductive vigour of the bamboo growth, and which had now been extended to the Ganges Division. In the Lalitpur Division the old system, under which the bamboos were removed by departmental agency and sold locally, was worked at a loss. It was abandoned and a new system introduced, which the Conservator expected would not only offer more advantageous terms to direct purchases, but also provide for the supply of more distant markets In the School Circle there was on the whole a considerable increase in the cubic outturn of timber, but no explanation was given of the marked change in the proportion removed by private purchasers as compared with Government agency. In the Saháranpur Division of the School Circle there was a serious falling off in the bamboo sales, not because of any decrease in the demand, but owing to the deterioration of the stock. It was evident that the bamboo clumps needed to be more systematically worked. In the Oudh Circle the produce was, as usual, mainly removed by departmental agency: the increase of the year being due, in a large measure, to the demand for timber by the Rájputána and Bengal and North-Western Railways. There was also a large increase in the demand for fuel, and the general result was the largest output of produce that had ever been attained even in this very active circle. The completion of the Bareilly-Sitapur Railway, and the probabilities of an extension northwards of the Sháhjahánpur steam tramway, promised to give fresh markets and an important accession of trade to the forests of this Circle. The drift operations in Bahramghát were successful, and yielded Rs. 11,694 against Rs. 4,992 in the previous year. The demand for "baib" grass for the manufacture of paper was steadily increasing, and in the Jaunsár Division it was anticipated that the resin-tapping industry would become one of great importance.

The value of the timber and fuel in stock in the departmental depôts at the beginning and the end of the year is shown in the following table:—

Depôt stocks of timber and firewood.

Circle.		At beginning.		At end.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Central ...	Timber ...	C ft. 5,924	395	C ft 1,809	552
	Firewood ...	Mds. 2,262	1,264	Mds. 3,428	3,945
Oudh ..	Timber ..	C ft 850,032	4,55,581	C. ft 1,096,483	7.65,824
	Firewood ...	Mds. 143,095	27,066	Mds. 364,649	22,102
School ..	Timber ...	C. ft. 150,704	1,00,279	C ft 231,098	1,56,950
	Firewood .	Mds 187,038	16,438	Mds 15,942	2,914

In the Central Circle the quantity of timber in the depôts fell further from 5,924 cubic feet to 1,809 cubic feet; but a very much higher value was placed on it, of which no explanation was given. There was a large stock of bamboos on hand, three times that of last year, which was singular in view of the assurance that the demand was increasing; and the Conservator will doubtless lose no time in reducing the stock. In the Oudh Circle the increase in the stock in hand chiefly consisted of logs and sleepers from the Kheri and Gonda forests.

The following statement shows the produce of the forests and its estimated value:—

('000's omitted from cubic feet and rupees)

		Central Circle.		Oudh Circle		School Circle	
		C ft	Rs.	C ft.	Rs	C ft	Rs.
Timber ...	1889-90 .	9,69,	3,77,	21,73,	4,12,	8,19,	3,46,
	1890-91	9,61,	3,59,	23,30,	4,77,	9,04,	3,85,
Firewood ..	1889-90	17,19,	55,	18,95,	68,	27,98,	1,08,
	1890-91 .	17,51,	59,	23,82,	78,	23,14,	98,
Grazing and minor produce.	1889-90	..	1,75,	.	1,43,	..	69,
	1890-91	...	2,02,	.	1,44,	...	68,

The financial results of the year's operations are shown in the appended tables:—

Receipts, Expenditure, and Surplus.

Circles.	Receipts.					Expenditure					Surplus				
	1886-87	1887 88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1886-87.	1887-88	1888-89.	1889-90	1890-91	1886-87	1887 88	1888 89	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Central .	5,78,023	4,90,450	5,32,833	5,92,943	5,80,384	2,77,117	2,37,543	2,54,400	2,59,920	2,40,568	3,00,906	2,22,907	2,78,433	3,33,023	3,30,816
Oudh .	6,58,674	4,29,870	5,39,654	6,88,550	7,08,967	3,75,120	3,14,430	3,16,879	4,32,127	3,02,716	2,84,554	1,15,431	2,22,775	2,56,429	4,06,251
School .	3,86,889	3,57,064	3,90,315	4,32,000	3,43,528	2,67,343	2,77,592	2,67,470	2,71,401	2,66,613	60,516	79,472	1,22,845	1,61,556	81,915
Total	15,73,586	12,47,384	14,62,802	17,14,159	16,37,879	9,19,580	8,29,574	8,38,749	9,03,151	8,18,897	6,53,976	4,17,810	6,24,053	7,61,008	7,18,982

Receipts and Expenditure under the headings of Departmental Timber Operations, Other Revenue, and Formation, &c., of Forests.

Circles.		Departmental timber operations			Other Revenue.			Formation, protection, and improvements.	Net surplus.
		Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Receipts	Charges	Surplus.		
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Central ...	1889-90	45,621	32,565	13,056	5,47,322	1,08,940	4,38,382	1,18,415	3,33,023
	1890-91	42,581	31,320	11,264	5,37,800	1,05,085	4,32,715	1,13,163	3,30,816
Oudh ..	1889-90	4,22,765	2,65,756	1,57,009	2,65,791	76,735	1,89,056	89,636	2,56,429
	1890-91 .	4,32 805	2,34,255	1,98,550	2,76,162	96,412	1,79,750	72,049	3,06,251
School ...	1889-90 .	2,52,330	1,18,327	1,01,003	1,80,330	33,968	1,46,362	88,809	1,61,556
	1890-91 .	1,82,671	1,54,284	28,387	1,65,857	40,920	1,24,937	71,409	81,915
Total ...	1889-90 ..	7,20,716	4,46,648	2,71,068	9,93,143	2,19,613	7,73,800	2,96,860	7,51,008
	1890-91	6,58,060	4,19,859	2,38,201	9,79,819	2,42,117	7,37,402	2,56,621	7,18 982

Details of Receipts under the principal budget heads.

Circles.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency		Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers		Confiscated drift and waif wood		Forests not managed by Government		Miscellaneous.		Total in 1890-91.
	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91.	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Central ...	45,621	42,581	5,34,053	5,32,607	1,293	1,564	..	15	11,976	3,614	5,80,384
Oudh ...	4,16,903	4,32,805	2,40,851	2,37,103	20,193	26 892	..	1,855	10,609	10,312	7,08,967
School ..	2,44,676	1,77,763	1,56,089	1,47,395	7,654	7,011	18,747	12,240	5,494	4,090	3,48,529
Total ...	7,07,200	6,53,152	9,30,993	9,17 105	29,140	35,497	18,747	14 110	28,079	18,016	16,37,880

Expenditure on Conservancy and Works.

Circles.		Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers	Confiscated drift and waif wood	Rent on leased forests.	Live stock, stores, tools and plant	Communications and buildings.	Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Central..	1889-90	23,312	25,121	.	503	9,582	52,425	33,767	1,497	1,46,207
	1890-91 .	21,238	27,087		539	13,692	41,911	33,494	1,755	1,42,656
Oudh ...	1889-90	2,41,219	12,040	7,096	.	5,479	27,093	30,465	2,012	3,25,464
	1890-91..	2,11,116	10,105	7,887	...	8,872	26,804	23,979	2,881	2,91,644
School ...	1889-90	1,15,538	2,122	4,275	11,150	2,969	18,574	19,116	*8,738	1,82,482
	1890-91 ..	1,01,550	1,446	3,003	11,150	5,749	16,108	16,397	†17,360	1,72,763
Total ..	1889-90...	3,80,099	39,283	11,371	11,653	18,013	98,092	83,348	12,277	6,54,153
	1890-91...	3,33,904	38,638	10,890	11,689	28,313	87,823	73,810	21,996	6,07,063

* Includes Rs. 3,340, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

† Includes Rs. 1,384, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

Expenditure on Establishments.

Circles.	Salaries.		Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90	1890-91
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	95,175	87,890	13,189	13,100	5,349	5,922	1,13,713	1,06,912
Oudh	87,743	91,160	13,594	14,136	5 327	5,779	1,06,664	1,11,075
School	75,728	81,854	7,895	7,426	4,999	4,570	88,622	93,850
Total ...	2,58,646	2,60,904	34,678	34,662	15,675	16,271	3,08,999	3,11,837

The financial results of the year were very satisfactory, and the surplus of Rs. 7,18,982, though less by Rs. 32,026 than the surplus of 1889-90, was far in excess of that of any previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 16,37,879 against an expenditure of Rs. 9,18,897, as compared with Rs. 17,14,159 and Rs. 9,63,151 in the previous year. The receipts decreased slightly in the Central Circle and considerably in the School Circle, but were the highest on record in the Oudh Circle.

In the Central Circle the receipts were Rs. 12,000 less than those of the previous year, mainly in consequence of Rs. 7,700 having been credited to the previous year's receipts for an elephant license. Sickness and bad weather were also said to have interfered with the short export season. There was, however, a decrease in expenditure mainly under the head "Communications and buildings" and lower paid officers were in administrative and controlling charge. The net surplus was only Rs. 2,000 less than that of the preceding year, the highest on record. The highest gross revenue was still yielded by the Kumaun Division, but the highest net revenue was given by Garhwál, in which the comparatively inexpensive system of improvement fellings had been rapidly developed.

In the Oudh Circle the surplus was the highest on record, coupled with a decrease in expenditure as compared with the previous year; the increase in the receipts was due, as mentioned above, to the larger demand of the railways running near these forests both for fuel and sleepers. The Conservator reported that he had contracted with three railway companies for very large deliveries; and there was every prospect, since railway lines had been taken to the immediate neighbourhood of all the best forests of the Circle, of a great development of the fuel export. The supplies to the railway were alone considerable.

In the School Circle there was a very heavy falling off in the receipts: mainly owing to the Rájputána Railway having been allowed to take over 30,000 sleepers less than usual, and to outstandings on account of grazing in the Saháranpur Division. The expenditure was normal and called for no remarks. The main commercial business of the Circle was in Jáunsár, which, as usual, gave three-fourths of the total surplus.

Mines and Quarries.

The demand, collections, and balance for the revenue year 1889-90 of mill rents, mines, and quarries are given below:—

Districts.	Arrears of previous year.	Mill rents.	Mines.	Quarries.	Total.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kumaun ...	186 2 1	10,676 15 0	176 5 4	...	11,039*6 5	10,909 2 4	130* 4 1
Garhwál ...	....	2,860 12 0	...	...	2,860 12 0	2,860 12 0	...
Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	63,084 6 0	63,084 6 0	63,084 6 0	.
Total ...	186 2 1	13,537 11 0	176 5 4	63,084 6 0	76,984 8 5	76,854 4 4	130 4 1

*Rs. 119-4-1 recoverable.
Rs. 11-0-0 irrecoverable.

TRADE.

Traffic other than rail-borne.

The following traffic was registered during the year:—

1. Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.
2. Traffic in connection with the Dún Railway projects.
3. Traffic by rail with the ports, native states, and other British provinces.

The total traffic with Tibet and Nepál during the year amounted to 27,38,090 maunds, valued at Rs. 99,86,579, against 23,22,056 maunds, valued at Rs 96,04,761 in 1889-90. The following table shows the imports and exports of the two countries separately during the year under report and the preceding year:—

Direction of traffic.	1890-91.		1889-90.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
Imports—	Mds.	Rs	Mds	Rs.
From Tibet	50,162	4,79,135	67,186	6,89,072
From Nepál	24,14,028	59,22,255	19,42,248	50,14,196
Total	24,64,190	64,01,390	20,09,434	57,03,268
Exports—				
To Tibet	39,953	1,90,244	54,774	2,76,863
To Nepál	2,33,947	33,94,945	2,57,848	36,24,630
Total	2,73,900	35,85,189	3,12,622	39,01,493

The imports from Nepál show an increase of 4,71,780 maunds in weight and Rs. 9,08,059 in value. It is principally due to an improvement in the timber trade, which in the preceding year had dwindled down to 3,11,678 maunds. In the case of Tibet both the import and export show a decrease in the year under report. The decrease is principally due to less import of borax and salt from Tibet. The import of borax in the present year is the smallest on record since 1877-78. The decrease appears to be due to the unusually large import in 1888-89 which overstocked the market. The decrease in the export to Tibet occurred principally under grain which the Bhotias receive in exchange for their salt.

For registration of traffic in connection with the Dún Railway projects five posts were started in February 1890, and were kept up for the complete period of 12 months:—

one at Dara Kit, on the Saháranpur-Chakráta road;

two on the road *viâ* Mohand, namely at Asarori, between Saháranpur and Dehra, and at Jakhan between Dehra and Rajpur;

one at Kharkheri, immediately above Hardwár, on the road leading to Dehra *viâ* the Eastern Dún; and

one at Sahaspur on the road going from Dehra to Rámpur Mandi.

An examination of the figures collected shows that the bulk of the traffic between the district of the Dún and the plains proceeds *viâ* the Mohand Pass. The traffic by the eastern Dún route as ascertained at Kharkheri is comparatively insignificant, and a considerable portion of it leaves the Dehra road a short distance above Hardwár for Deoprag and Badri Nath in Garhwál. This is particularly the case with the passenger traffic, more than three-fourths of which takes the pilgrim route to Garhwál.

The imports to the Dún consist principally of cotton goods, metals, oils, and tobacco from Saháranpur, grain and salt from Saháranpur and the adjoining districts of the Paṅjáb, and sugar from Saháranpur and Bijnor. The exports from

the Dún are chiefly made up of malt liquors from the Mussoorie breweries, tea, timber, and lime :—

Imports to the Dún. *Exports from the Dún.*

Chakráta road.

	Mds.		Mds.
Total imports	1,43,028	Total exports	1,24,619
Import of cotton goods ...	1,485	Export of tea	2,396
Ditto grain	83,243	Ditto timber... ...	27,892
Ditto metals	2,731	Ditto lime	27,126
Ditto oils	1,743		
Ditto salt	12,938		
Ditto sugar	9,025		
Ditto tobacco	727		

Mohand road.

	Mds.		Mds.
Total imports	6,57,177	Total exports	7,02,057
Import of cotton goods ...	4,295	Export of tea	9,601
Ditto grain	4,50,226	Ditto timber	3,63,907
Ditto metals	15,947	Ditto lime . . .	2,14,467
Ditto oils	15,447	Ditto liquors	62,468
Ditto salt	26,213		
Ditto sugar	40,152		
Ditto tobacco	5,773		

Hardwár road.

	Mds.		Mds.
Total imports	36,953	Total exports	1,18,023
Import of cotton goods . .	1,420	Export of tea	4
Ditto grain	7,106	Ditto timber	23,768
Ditto metals	319	Ditto lime	44,282
Ditto oils	359	Ditto liquors	70
Ditto salt	2,087		
Ditto sugar	12,539		
Ditto tobacco	975		

The traffic of the Saháranpur-Dehra road *viâ* the Mohand Pass was registered in 1881-82 also. The traffic as registered this year shows considerable increase over the traffic registered in 1881-82. The increase is chiefly accounted for by larger imports of grain, due possibly to the scarcity prevailing in 1890 in the hills and to larger exports of timber and lime from the Dún :—

	1881-82.	1890-91.	*Increase in* 1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total traffic *viâ* Mohand	8,36,997	13,59,234	5,22,237
Imports of grain to the Dún	2,57,642	4,50,226	1,92,584
Exports of timber from the Dún	1,37,974	3,63,907	2,25,933
Ditto lime ditto	1,20,932	2,14,467	93,535

Rail-borne Traffic.

Registration was continued on the system described in previous reports. Returns were received every quarter from railway offices two months after the close of the quarter to which they pertained and were published by the Department for the use of merchants and others interested in them. There was no change in the number of blocks. The stations noted on the margin were opened during the year in these provinces; the first two were included in the Meerut and the rest in the Allahabad block.

Raisi.
Masit
Dhaura
Dungwali.
Attara.
Chittra Kôte.

The following table shows the traffic which these provinces transacted with the neighbouring provinces, ports, and native states during the year under report and the preceding year :—

	Exports.				Imports.			
	1889-90		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
British Provinces excluding chief seaport towns.	Mds	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Madras ..	9,150	1,58,076	16,035	3,08,028	991	19,716	1,107	26,361
Bombay ..	824,556	41,85,494	762,044	48,38,585	361,463	23,86,463	392,991	32,31,528
Sindh .	145,827	7,31,969	214,092	11 30,421	858	9,754	821	9,020
Bengal ..	2,411,885	1,16,27,239	2,421,672	1,28,86,646	7,444,628	1,18,69,682	8,079,193	1,45,51,784
Panjáb .	5,305,589	2,35,34,894	5,116,151	2,54,32,432	2,141,223	1,61,60,686	6,579,786	2,69,17,136
Central Provinces.	472,304	35,42,534	721,389	45,88,586	337,203	22,91,057	559,112	27,98,462
Berar .	160,051	10,56,329	143,297	12,61,977	57,193	10,52,538	84,994	5,97,440
Total ..	9,332,372	4,48 36,534	9,394,680	5 04,49,677	10,343,559	3,37,89,896	15,648,004	4,81,31,731
Native States.								
Rájputána and Central India	3,461,345	1,64,31,058	3,523,568	1,78,95,984	3,705,683	1,37,71,138	5,413,385	1,72,77,223
Nizam's Territory.	4,464	79,862	5,064	1,13,498	244	1,540	354	4,024
Mysore ..	4,238	70,601	5,717	1,13,237	112	659	39	560
Total ..	3,473,047	1,65,81,521	3,534,349	1,81,22,719	3 706,039	1,37,73,337	5,413,778	1,72,81,807
Chief seaport towns.								
Madras ...	60,400	10,55,895	37,540	7,04,865	892	26 006	833	20,532
Bombay ..	3,628,480	2,87,35,174	1,735,157	1,55,35,079	450,168	1,11,13,431	683,088	1,24.32,055
Karáchi ...	13,617	1,00 888	14,870	79,270	46,757	2,80,611	128,943	6,22,589
Calcutta ...	7.200 193	7,36,96,752	5,627,637	6,40,17,898	2,429,664	5,41,54,865	2,922,324	5,37,82,561
Total ..	10,902,890	10,35,88,709	7,415,204	8,13,37,112	2,927,481	6,55,74,913	3,735,188	6,68,57,737
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,708,309	16,50,06,761	20,344,233	14,99,09,508	16,977,079	11,31,38,146	24,796,970	13,22,71,275

It will be seen that while the exports in the year under report fell off by 34 lakhs of maunds the imports increased by considerably more than double that amount. The decrease in exports occurred principally in the export of cotton, wheat, linseed, and rapeseed to the ports, of rice to the Panjáb and Rájputána, and of gram and other grains, besides wheat and rice, to Bengal and the Bombay Presidency; while increase in imports is almost wholly explained by larger import of grain from Bengal, Panjáb, Rájputána, and the Central Provinces and the exclusion of railway plant from returns of the preceding year. The exports of sugar to the Panjáb, Rájputána, Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency were considerably in excess of the amount exported in the preceding year.

	Weight. Mds.	*Value.* Rs.
Total decrease in the export of 1890-91 compared with the export of 1889-90	3,364,076	1,50,97,256
Decrease in the export of cotton to Calcutta and Bombay	550,200	1,09,39,160
Decrease in the export of wheat	1,191,464	29,58,395
Ditto linseed and rapeseed ...	1,102,714	54,76,400
Ditto rice to the Panjáb and Rájputána	630,368	21,48,199
Decrease in the export of gram and other grain, besides wheat and rice to Bengal and Bombay Presidency including ports	1,354,526	24,73,457
Minus increase in the export of sugar	700,772	51,71,781
Ditto weight of railway plant and rolling stock registered in 1890-91, but not registered in 1889-90 ...	910,398	29,95,207
Total increase in the import of 1890-91 compared with the import of 1889-90	7,819,891	1,91,33,129
Increase in the import of grain from Bengal ...	716,784	17,09,431
Ditto ditto Panjáb ...	4,322,429	87,64,780
Ditto ditto Rájputána and Central Provinces	1,484,470	31,79,367
Weight of railway plant and rolling stock registered in 1890-91 and not registered in 1889-90 ...	1.132,755	54,42,140

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—Buildings and Roads Branch.

The total expenditure during the year under all branches of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, was Rs. 54,83,856 against Rs. 45,41,885 in 1889-90 and Rs. 51,55,548 in 1888-89. The cost of establishment was Rs. 10,41,625, exclusive of the Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops Establishment, which amounted to Rs. 1,58,697. The percentage of Establishment to outlay was 24·71 against 27·70 in 1889-90; the percentage of Tools and Plant on the gross outlay of Rs. 54,83,856 was 0·84 and on the expenditure on works and repairs 1·08.

The system of Public Works agency continued to work satisfactorily, and the various orders issued from time to time in regard to that system are now fully understood both by Departmental Officers and local authorities. The upper subordinate establishment has been found to be too small for the needs of the province, and enquiries are being made with the view of ascertaining what increase is absolutely essential for the proper performance of the work.

The question of re-organizing the territorial limits of administration in the United Provinces was considered in the Revenue Department, resulting in the following changes which were ordered to have effect from the 1st April 1891 :—

(1) The amalgamation of the Jhánsi with the Allahabad Division.

(2) The transfer of the Jaunpur district from the Allahabad to the Benares Division.

(3) The separation of the Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh districts from the Benares Division, and their formation into a new division with head quarters at Gorakhpur.

In consequence of these changes it became necessary to modify the Circles of Superintendence in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Accordingly the three Circles of Superintendence have been re-arranged as follows :—

1*st Circle* —Consisting of the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand Divisions, with headquarters at Agra.

2*nd Circle* —Comprising the Kumaun, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, with headquarters at Lucknow.

3*rd Circle*.—Consisting of the Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur Divisions, with headquarters at Allahabad.

Report.—The total expenditure incurred during the year under all Branches of the Public Works Department [Buildings and Roads] amounted to Rs. 54,83,856 against Rs. 45,41,885 in 1889-90. The expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,79,222
Provincial	30,44,266
Local	21,13,381
Contribution	1,46,987
Total ...	54,83,856

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are divided off thus :—

	Rs
Original Works	20,67,222
Repairs	21,48,047
Establishment	10,41,625

viz., Original Works—

			Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works		6,046	
	Civil Works		59,186	
		Total	...	65,232
Provincial	Civil Buildings		7,05,315	
	Communications		2,23,078	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements		25,548	
		Total	...	9,53,941
Local	Civil Buildings		1,79,192	
	Communications		7,32,677	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements		1,325	
		Total	...	9,13,194
		Contributions	...	1,34,855
		Total, Original Works	...	20,67,222

Repairs—

			Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works		5,322	
	Civil Works...		73,410	
		Total	...	78,732
Provincial	Civil Buildings		3,03,690	
	Communications		9,54,645	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements		7,706	
		Total	...	12,66,041
Local	Civil Buildings		50,128	
	Communications		7,24,611	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements		16,245	
		Total	...	7,90,984
		Contributions	...	12,290
		Total, Repairs	...	21,48,047

Establishment—

	Rs.
Imperial	33,095
Provincial	6,14,462
Local	3,94,200
Contribution	—132
Total, Establishment	10,41,625
or including Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops	1,58,697
Total, Establishment	12,00,322

The total of Rs. 10,41,625 under Establishment is Rs. 29,436 less than the amount [Rs. 10,71,061] expended during 1889-90; in addition Tools and Plant cost Rs. 45,895.

The percentage of establishment to outlay was for all heads 24·71 against 27·70 in 1889-90.

Revenue Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1890-91 as compared with the revised estimate for that year and the actuals for 1889-90 was as follows :—

	Service.	1890-91. Revised estimate.	1890-91. Actuals.	1889-90. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.	Military	800	1,362	787
	Civil Works	...	...	1,673
	Total	800	1,362	2,460
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	12,000	15,284	18,823
	Sales of produce	29,000	13,569	12,096
	Do houses, land, &c.		20,841	5,652
	Do. old materials		2,869	4,660
	Do. Tools and Plant		1,079	780
	Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering (Civil College).	...	...	...
	Ferry receipts	...	4,670	...
	Unclaimed deposits	...	877	709
	Fine, refunds, and miscellaneous	2,000	2,922	3,595
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	75,000	95,472	60,123
	Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts	28,000	30,605	21,765
	Total	1,46,000	1,87,188	1,28,203
Incorporated Local Funds.	Rent of buildings	1,000	1,143	1,599
	Sales of do.	7,000	1,703	90
	Do. Tools and Plant		1,079	780
	Do. produce		5,121	4,095
	Do. old materials		533	583
	Value of material received from old buildings	...	36	32
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	400	122	470
	Unclaimed deposits	...	75	344
	Total	9,000	9,812	7,993

The actuals for the year were more than the revised estimate by Rs. 42,562 and Rs. 59,706 in excess of the actuals of 1889-90.

The budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows :—

		Rs	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	14,200	
	Civil Works	1,74,000	1,88,200
Provincial		29,24,000	
Local		22,44,000	51,68,000
	GRAND TOTAL		53,56,200

The actual expenditure distributed by funds was—

		Rs	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	14,128	
	Civil Works	1,65,094	1,79,222
Provincial		30,44,266	
Local		21,13,381	51,57,647
Contributions			1,46,987
	GRAND TOTAL		54,83,856

Distributed by service and main head of accounts, the expenditure was as in the following table :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense accounts.	Profit and loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.								
Military works ...	6,046	5,322	2,590	...	170	...	...	14,128
Civil works	59,186	73,410	30,505	...	1,993	..	...	1,65,094
Total ..	65,232	78,732	33,095	...	2,163	..	...	1,79,222
Provincial.								
Civil buildings ...	7,05,815	3,03,690	6,14,462	1,58,697	28,755	22,308	62	30,44,266
Communications ..	2,23,078	9,54,615						
Miscellaneous public improvements.	25,548	7,706						
Total ...	9,53,941	12,66,041	6,14,462	1,58,697	28,755	22,308	62	30,44,266
Local (unincorporated).								
Civil buildings ...	1,79,192	50,128	3,94,200	...	15,003	...	..	21,13,381
Communication ..	7,42,677	7,24,611						
Miscellaneous public improvements.	1,325	16,245						
Total ...	9,13,191	7,90,984	3,94,200	..	15,003	...	.	21,13,381
Contributions ...	1,34,855	12,290	—132	...	—26	...	..	1,46,987
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,67,222	21,48,047	10,41,625	1,58,697	45,895	22 308	62	54,83,856

The final grants and actual expenditure are compared below :—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	*Outlay compared with grants*		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial ... { Military	14,200	14,128	...	72	—·51
Imperial ... { Civil	1,74,000	1 65,094	.	8,906	—5 12
Provincial	29,24,000	30,44,266	1,20,266		+4 11
Local	22,44,000	21,13,381	.	1,30,619	—5 82
Total ..	53,56,200	53,36,869	1,20,266	1,39,597	—0 36
			—19,331		

and the lapses under the different main heads were as follows :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess or short outlay.	Profit and loss	Increase or decrease in suspense balances	Net short outlay.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Imperial. { Military .	+646	—678	—10	—30	—72	...	..	—72
Imperial. { Civil ...	—5,114	—2,090	—1,595	—107	—8,906	.	...	—8,906
Provincial ...	+13,941	12,959	+19,159	+2,755	+22,896	+62	+97,308	+1,20,266
Local ...	—1,30,506	—4,616	+2,500	+2,003	—1,30,619	...	...	—1,30,619
Total ...	—1,21,033	—20,343	+20,054	+4,621	—1,16,701	+62	+97,308	—19,331

It will thus be seen that the total expenditure under all branches amounted to Rs. 53,36,869, or inclusive of contributions to Rs. 54,83,856, against a budget grant

of Rs. 53,56,200, and that this expenditure was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	Military	14,128
	Civil Works	1,65,094
Provincial ...		30,44,266
Local ...		21,13,381
Contribution		53,36,869
		1,46,987
	Total	54,83,856

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are—

	Rs.
Original Works	20,67,222
Repairs	21,48,047
Establishment	10,41,625

Of the total sum expended on Establishment, one-fourth was spent on direction and control, and about three-fourths on construction proper; the details are as follows :—

	Rs.	Per cent.
Direction	1,93,866	18 61
Accounts	86,426	8 30
Construction	7,61,333	73 09
Total	10,41,625	100·00

The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay, and final budget grants :—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay, including establishment and tools and plant	Establishment charges	Outlay on works and repairs and suspense	*Percentage of establishment charges—* To grant, columns 2 and 4	To outlay, columns 3 and 4	To work only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial { Military Works ...	14,200	14,128	2,590	11,368	18·24	18·33	22 78
Imperial { Civil Works ...	1,74,000	1,65,094	30,505	1,32,596	17 53	18 47	23 00
Provincial Buildings and Roads	27,74,000	28,85,569	6,14,462	22,42,290	22·15	21 29	27 40
Thomason College establishment	1,50,000	1,58,697	1,58,697	...	..	...	...
Local incorporated ..	22,44,000	21,13,381	3,94,200	17,04,178	17 56	18 65	23 13
Contributions	2,07,557	1,46,987	—132	1,47,145	..	...	99 89
Total ..	55,63,757	54,83,856	12,00,322	42,37,577	21 57	21 88	28 34

Tools and Plant.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows : —

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	170	
	Civil Works	1,993	
			2,163
Provincial		28,755	
Local		15,003	
			43,758
Contribution . ..			— 26
Total ...			45,895

This is 0·84 per cent on the gross outlay of Rs 54,83,856, and 1·08 per cent. on the expenditure of Rs. 42,15,269 on Works and Repairs.

The usual financial statistics of production and distribution are appended to this report. They show clearly the expenditure incurred under the different heads—Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

The following is a brief account of the progress made on a few of the more important works during the year :—

Conservation of the mausoleum known as Etmad-ud-daula's tomb at Agra.—Special repairs were carried out to this mausoleum. The tomb was erected in the year 1628 by the Empress Nurjahan, the wife of Jahangir, in honor of her father, Ghias-ud-din, otherwise known by the *title* Etmad-ud-daula. The tomb is situated in a garden enclosure on the left bank of the Jumna river, it is not only remarkable for its own beauty of design, but also because it marks an epoch in the style to which it belongs.

Up to the erection of the gates of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, in the first 10 years of Jahangir's reign, A.D. 1605—15, we have infinite mosaics of coloured marble, but no specimen of inlay work; in Etmad-ud-daula's tomb we have both systems in perfection. At the time of its erection the mosaics forming the geometrical patterns used in the earlier buildings had not disappeared and the new art of inlaying called "Pietraduro" (in which flowers are introduced and treated with great realism), although the rage in Europe, had only then been introduced into India. It was probably owing to this being the first attempt that the work was not very successfully done. The great defects in the inlaying are that the thickness of the mosaic stones used hardly exceeds $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch; that the stones themselves are in most cases segments of small spheres or cones which have no hold on the walls in which they are inserted; and that the mosaic pieces merely adhere by means of lac to the slight surface indentations made to receive them. Owing to the above causes, more especially to the use of lac, which does not stand variation of temperature, thousands of the inlaid pieces had become detached from the walls to which they had been applied, and a large proportion of the pieces thus loosened had been carried away or lost. As custodian of this interesting archæological monument, the Government considered it right that the valuable mosaics and inlaid work should be properly restored. An estimate for the work was duly prepared, and it has been very thoroughly and satisfactorily executed. The restoration has been carefully carried out by replacing the missing stones with stones of similar colour, the original design being reproduced. The thickness of the small stones now used is in no case less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, while for the larger pieces it varies from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and instead of using segmental stones and attaching them with lac they are cut square, carefully fitted into their places, and set with good cement.

The following are the kinds of stones used in restoring the mosaics of coloured marble and fine inlay work with their European and Indian names, *viz.*—

Black marble	.	..		Sang Musa
Yellow ,,	.			,, Kattu
White ,,	..	..	...	,, Murendr.
Sawn chille	.	..	...	Ajuba.
Gemlo antico		.	...	Abri.
Cornelian	.	.	.	Akik
Jasper			...	Zabúrjad.
Agate			..	Sang Yesham.

The three last stones are only used in inlaying

The work was commenced in July 1890 and completed in March 1891, at a cost of Rs. 12,202. It was executed by local workmen under departmental supervision. The cost of the mosaics varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per square foot, and of the inlaid work from Rs. 15 to Rs 25 per square foot. These rates may be taken as fairly accurate: the rates tendered for by contract were three or four times these amounts.

Maternity Hospital, Agra, in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund.—The buildings connected with this hospital were completed in November 1890, and opened in the same month by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne. The foundation stone was laid by the Marchioness of Dufferin on the 21st December 1888, but the work was in abeyance for a year, during which the original designs were, with the approval of Lady Dufferin, entirely recast. As finally constructed, the Maternity Hospital consists of three distinct sets of quarters of four rooms each, for Europeans, Muhammadans, and Hindus respectively. The two latter sets of quarters are surrounded by enclosure walls, which ensure complete privacy to the inmates. Each of the four sets of apartments is provided with inner courtyard, cook-house, and latrine. The buildings are in the Gothic style of architecture, modified to suit the climate. The walls are of brick plastered internally and pointed externally. The roofs are of Allahabad tiles, the floors are of tessellated marble, and the inside walls are tastefully decorated with dadoes of silicated paint. Raised panelled ceilings are provided and the doors are of teak wood. Each room has both ventilation and flushing openings in the floor level. Closely adjoining the maternity wards is the matron's house with the usual out-offices. In addition to the above there are three blocks of servants' houses, which are placed at a convenient distance, but entirely apart from the main buildings. The ground adjoining the hospital buildings has been levelled, laid out in terraces, and turfed. The site, formerly a range of dry sandy ravines, is now one of the prettiest and greenest in Agra. The total cost of the Maternity Hospital, including the wards and subsidiary buildings, amounts to Rs. 42,654. The cost of the Muhammadan ward was about Rs. 12,000; it was mainly met by a contribution of Rs. 10,000 made by Hafiz Abdul Karim Khan, Khán Bahádur, C.I.E., Rais of Meerut. The Dufferin Fund contributed Rs. 28,500, the balance of the general expenditure being made up by a grant from provincial funds. The cost per foot of area for the finished wards was about Rs. 2-12-0. The buildings are all highly finished, both inside and out. A special feature of the work is the introduction of mosaic floors in place of the usual concrete terrace flooring or stone flagging. The mosaic floors are made as follows.

A bed of 4½ inches of good concrete, well rammed, is allowed to harden. Over this a layer of two inches of good cement is floated and allowed to stand for 48 hours. When it becomes sufficiently hard, the proposed design is traced on the surface. The design is then filled in with pieces of marble of the required colours in ½ inch cubes. These are then beaten with iron beaters until the marble pieces are flush with the surface of the cement. The floor is then rolled with small stone rollers. Under their action the marble cubes will, after a time, disappear in the cement, but the rolling should be continued for some time after this has happened. The floor is now allowed to stand till the cement has set firmly. Heavy stone rubbers of the shape of an ordinary road scraper are then pushed backwards and forwards over the cement surface. After a time the cement will be scraped off, leaving the marble pattern distinctly visible. The rubbing or scraping process should be continued for some time after the appearance of the mosaic pattern; the cement is thus forced into the crevices of the marble cubes and the mosaic becomes firmly fixed. Finally, the surface is polished with a mixture of linseed oil, wax, and turpentine. The cost of such a floor is Rs. 50 per 100 square feet. As a flooring for hospital wards or rooms of any similar description this kind of floor is probably not to be surpassed. The buildings were designed and carried out by Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Executive Engineer, and reflect considerable credit on him.

Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal.—The Ramsay Hospital commenced in October 1890 is being built in Naini Tal chiefly from subscriptions raised to commemorate the long connection of General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay with Kumaun.

It comprises briefly a block of six buildings, *viz.*—

The main building.—For the accommodation of 13 European or Eurasian patients, either male or female In this are also located the general dispensary, operating, aiting, wsitting, and dining rooms.

The native male hospital —With eight separate wards, and two general wards holding six beds each, and with a small dispensary and consulting room for in-patients.

The zanána hospital.—With four separate wards, and two general wards to accommodate four patients in each. This building is complete in itself with a dispensary, operating, examination, and waiting rooms, and is intended for native women, Hindu and Muhammadan.

Quarters for a lady doctor and for nurses.—In a double-storeyed building.

Quarters for an apothecary.

Quarters for a native Hospital Assistant —The necessary out-offices, cook-houses, and latrines, as also a dead-house and an out house, are provided.

The total plinth area of the buildings is about 39,000 square feet, and most are double-storeyed. The site is an admirable one, being on the hillside at the east or lower end of the lake, and facing south-west. it is well drained and airy, and comprises about 24 acres of land.

The buildings will meet a long felt want for hospital accommodation at the most accessible hill station of the United Provinces. The design is by Mr Holme, Executive Engineer, and will be an ornament to the station; the work of erection is also being carried out by him at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,59,000.

The worked was pushed on as vigorously as the inclemency of the winter season would allow; skilled labour for stone masonry, plaster, and wood carving, not being procurable on the spot, had to be imported from Najibabad in the Bijnor district, and from Amritsar in the Panjáb. The expenditure incurred chiefly in masonry and wood carving for the year under review was Rs. 56,900. It is expected that the hospital will be open to the public by April 1892.

The new cart road from the Brewery to Naini Tal.—The Kalo Khan spur at the entrance to Naini Tal had for years slipped, and yearly closed the old cart road to all traffic for some three months during the rainy season.

In 1890 the climax was reached. It was then found no longer possible to cut further into the Kalo Khan spur to form a road, and serious settlement some four miles down the road made a new alignment a necessity. An excellent alignment had been found along the Manora range of hills, with only one turn back in the 9½ miles of its length; it enters Naini Tal above the Gurkha barracks on sound rocky ground, and passes down at an easy gradient through beautiful country, and is comparatively free from the rotten soil which wrecked the old cart road. It has been laid out to a gradient of 1 in 25, and the total length of 9½ miles brings it to a junction with the existing tonga road at a point about two miles below the Brewery.

The work was commenced early in November 1890, and was so vigorously pushed (some 3,000 men being employed daily) that by the 31st March 1891 the whole of the earthwork and rock cutting had been completed and the four iron girder bridges had been erected. It was expected that the road would be available for down traffic for carts in October 1891, and that it would be completed in all respects and metalled throughout its length before the rains of 1892.

The estimated cost is Rs. 1,64,000 for construction and Rs. 42,000 for metalling, and the expenditure to the 31st March 1891 was Rs. 1,04,750.

Cart road from Hawalbágh to Baijnath.—For many years the tea planters in the north of the Kumaun district have urged upon the Local Government the desirability of constructing a road, passable by carts, from Baijnath to some point on

the existing cart road from Ránikhet to Almora near Hawalbágh. In April 1890 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited that part of the country and, after personal consultation with those most interested in the project, ordered its immediate commencement. The road takes off from the Ránikhet and Almora cart road about three miles below Hawalbágh, and follows the right bank of the Kosi river almost up to its source at the head of the Someswar valley. It then rises over the Hatchina pass, at an altitude of about 5,000 feet, and, passing through the Kausani Tea Estate, descends to Baijnath on the Gomti river. The total length of road is 34 miles and the estimated cost Rs. 3,51,182. During the year under review Rs. 49,964 were expended, and it is expected that the road will be finished throughout by October 1892. The road will place the tea planters in direct and unbroken communication by cart with the railway. The produce from the two gardens alone of Kausani and Mullikatua is calculated at as much as 400,000 lb. per annum, and there is a large import of cotton goods. It further serves to open out the large and flourishing valleys of the Kosi and Lodh rivers. It is important to note that the whole of the expenditure incurred has been upon earthwork, which has been carried out entirely by local labour to the great advantage of the inhabitants of the vicinity, who at the time the work was commenced, were threatened with an impending famine. An extension of the road from Hawalbágh to Khairna is under consideration, in order to provide still more direct communication between this part of Kumaun and the railway.

Raising and metalling Nawábganj and Lakarmandighát road.—Nawábganj has hitherto been the mart on the north bank of the Gogra river through which all the produce of the districts of Gonda and Bahraich has passed in transit to and from Fyzabad and the country south of the river. The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have now fixed their crossing of the river at Lakarmandighát opposite to Ajudhia. Nawábganj, however, still remains the place of trade, and it has been found necessary to raise and metal the road between the two places, there being no mart at Lakarmandighát itself.

Bridge over the Bara Nadi in the Fatehpur district.—The construction of a lattice girder bridge of 80 feet span over the Bara Nadi in the Fatehpur district was in progress and was nearly completed. It is anticipated that when opened a good deal of the traffic which is at present carried by country boat will find its way to the East Indian Railway. The girders were manufactured at the Roorkee Workshops.

A list of other works in progress or completed is subjoined.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military.

Under this head the expenditure on original works was Rs. 6,046.

No important major work, deserving special notice, was carried out during the year.

Civil.

Opium.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 20,126.

The new Trash Godowns in the Opium Factory at Gházipur were finished at an outlay of Rs. 49,411 against an estimate for Rs. 50,000.

A set of quarters for two Assistants and one Engineer at the Opium Factory at Gházipur was commenced, and Rs. 7,704 expended out of an estimate for Rs. 12,420.

Materials, including iron work, were collected to the extent of Rs. 8,055 for constructing a detached verandah to No. 7 Cake Godown in the Opium Factory at Gházipur. The estimate for this work has been sanctioned for Rs. 19,713.

Rupees 2,008 were spent on collection of materials for the construction of an Opium Godown at Salempur in the Gorakhpur district.

Postal.—An expenditure of Rs. 10,016 was incurred under this head. The only work of any importance carried out during the year was the re-roofing of the Postmaster's quarters at Gorakhpur, which was completed for Rs. 3,552 against an estimate for Rs. 3,560.

Telegraph.—The only noticeable work under this head was the re-roofing of the Telegraph office at Agra, on which an expenditure of Rs. 3,200 was incurred in collecting materials.

Administration.—The hospital for horses in His Excellency the Viceroy's stables at Dehra was estimated to cost Rs 4,944, but the work was completed at an outlay of Rs. 4,700, of which Rs. 1,380 were spent during the year.

"Bellevue House" at Mussooree, which is occupied by the ex-Amir of Cabul, was re-roofed for Rs 10,609.

An expenditure of Rs 19,998, against an estimate for Rs. 19,637, was incurred on special repairs to the Forest School at Dehra, and the work completed.

A new lecture room and an upper storey room were added to the Forest School at Dehra at a total outlay of Rs. 12,879 against a sanctioned estimate for Rs. 13,701. The expenditure during the year was only Rs. 178.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Civil Buildings.

The total expenditure on original works, Civil Buildings, was Rs. 7,05,315: the following are the principal works carried out for the different Civil Departments.—

Administration.—The new tahsíli at Jhánsi was completed at a cost of Rs 14,324.

On the tahsíli building at Kitcha, in the Kumaun district, Rs. 7,967 were expended against an estimate for Rs 16,615.

The new quarters for menial establishment and outhouses of Government House at Naini Tal were in full progress, and Rs. 7,183 expended out of an estimate for Rs. 13,189.

The new distillery at Rae Bareli was completed at a cost of Rs. 27,213.

The combined tahsíli and thána at Unao was completed for Rs 16,108.

The record and library of the Secretariat Office [block No. I] at Allahabad were made fireproof at a cost of Rs. 13,078.

Materials to the extent of Rs. 3,401 were collected for the work of making certain additions and alterations to the tahsíli buildings at Soraon in the Allahabad district. The estimated cost is Rs. 13,058.

The new distillery at Phulpur was completed for Rs. 17,229.

A new residence for the Magistrate of Bánda was constructed at an outlay of Rs. 14,867, of which Rs. 451 were spent during the year.

Considerable progress was made on the work of dismantling and rebuilding the north wing of High Court [block No. II] at Allahabad, and Rs. 24,524 were expended against an estimate for Rs. 37,468.

Ecclesiastical.—The parsonage at Lucknow was finished at a cost of Rs 18,920, of which Rs. 1,799 were spent during the year.

Law and Justice.—Works to the extent of Rs. 9,276 were carried out on the construction of the pleaders' chambers in the Judge's Court at Meerut against the sum of Rs. 9,975 contributed by the pleaders.

An expenditure of Rs. 10,049 was incurred in collecting materials for the new Civil Court at Fyzabad.

Jails.—Out of the six works completed during the year the only two requiring notice were (i) converting the female prison into a reformatory for Sansiah children at Fatehgarh, and (ii) the construction of warders' quarters in the District Jail at Allahabad. The former was finished for Rs. 8,649, and the latter for Rs. 7,559.

An expenditure of Rs. 6,764 was incurred on re-roofing certain barracks in the District Jail at Lucknow. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 12,864.

On the construction of the Hawalát Barrack in the Jail at Hardoi a sum of Rs. 4,629 was spent against an estimate for Rs. 16,543.

Police.—The total expenditure on original works under this head was Rs. 80,065; but no important work costing more than Rs. 10,000 was carried out.

Educational.—Progress was made on the work of making certain additions and alterations to the Normal School at Lucknow. The expenditure was Rs. 6,000 against an estimate for Rs. 13,497.

The outhouses to the north wing of the La Martinière Boys' School at Lucknow were reconstructed from funds placed to the credit of the Public Works Department by the Trustees of the Institution. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,868.

Miscellaneous.—The only work requiring notice under this head was the rebuilding of the enclosure wall and store sheds, &c., in the Roorkee Workshops, which was completed at a cost of Rs. 35,886 against an estimate for Rs 36,680.

Communications.—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,23,078. The following were the chief works in hand:—

Rupees 7,524 were expended on the reconstruction of the bridge over the Hindan river at Ghaziabad in the Meerut district. The estimate amounts to Rs. 1,09,855.

The special repairs to the Ránibagh-Ránikhet cart road from Khairna to Ránikhet, and also to certain miles of Bareilly and Naini Tal cart road, were completed at a cost of Rs. 10,763 and Rs. 8,904 respectively.

An expenditure of Rs. 8,004 was incurred on the construction of a new dâk bungalow at Ránikhet against an estimate for Rs. 10,494.

The work on the girder bridge over the Kalsa ravine in the Tarái district was put in hand, and Rs. 10,584 expended against an estimate for Rs. 11,989.

The reconstruction of Bridge No. 1 in mile 12 of the Muttra, Kasganj, and Bareilly Trunk Road in the Budaun district was nearly finished, the total outlay being Rs. 8,000 against an estimate for Rs. 10,350.

With the exception of metalling, the road from Khanderao gate to the railway station in the Jhánsi district was completed and is open to traffic as an unmetalled road The metalling will be done in the ensuing rains. The expenditure was Rs 8,666 against an estimate for Rs. 11,428.

The extension of the Gorakhpur, Basti, and Fyzabad road, from Belwa to Katra and Lakarmandi railway stations in the Basti district, which was commenced last year, was in full progress, and Rs. 20,190 were spent out of an estimate for Rs. 60,120.

Government Workshops at Roorkee

The net profit during the year was Rs. 95,472 against Rs. 60,123 in 1889-90.

Ganges River and Tolls.

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April 1890	54,359
Collections in 1890-91	10,484
Total Receipts ...	64,843

Outlay on maintenance of Public Works and collection establishment :—

	Rs.
(*a*) In the Civil Department	2,734
(*b*) In the Public Works Department	12,135
Total ...	14,869

Unexpended balance on 31st March 1891, Rs. 49,974. Navigation was satisfactorily maintained throughout the season.

Ferry Funds.

	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Receipts in the Civil Department			* 6,38,792
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department		25,012	
(*a*) Works and Maintenance	93,824		
(*b*) Share of Public Works establishment	21,580		
(*c*) Ditto Tools and Plant	1,407		
		1,16,811	
Total, Expenditure			1,41,823
Surplus			4,96,969

Accommodation for Travellers.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (collected in the Civil Department)		41,141
Expenditure by the Civil Department	21,449	

Expenditure by the Public Works Department on—

	Rs.	
(*a*) Works and Maintenance	57,244	
(*b*) Share of Public Works establishment	13,166	
(*c*) Ditto Tools and Plant	859	
	71,269	
Total, Expenditure ..		92,718
The expenditure therefore exceeded the receipts by		51,577

The corresponding excess in 1889-90 was Rs. 35,722.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

Total expenditure on Civil Buildings amounted to Rs. 1,79,192.

The more important works undertaken were as follows :—

Medical.—An expenditure of Rs. 2,211 was incurred on the work of making certain additions and alterations to the Sadar Dispensary at Mainpuri. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 16,630.

On the construction of a new dispensary at Bahraich the expenditure was Rs. 16,282, of which Rs. 7,897 was spent during the year. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 25,656.

Communications.

The total expenditure was Rs. 7,32,677. The following were the principal works :—

The damaged portion of the Haidrami Bridge in the Aligarh district is being rebuilt at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,400, of which sum Rs. 17,579 have been expended.

The metalling on the first five miles of the Shamli and Khairna road in the Muzaffarnagar district was completed. The work on the other miles is in progress. The total outlay was Rs. 17,083 against an estimate for Rs. 31,994.

	Rs.
* In Civil Department	6,34,122
„ Public Works Department	4,670
Total ...	6,38,792

An expenditure of Rs. 15,524 was incurred on metalling six miles of the Muzaffarnagar and Shamli road, in the Muzaffarnagar district against an estimate for Rs. 38,350.

The iron girder bridge over the Sendhli nadi on the Nekur-Titron second class road in the Saháranpur district was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,361.

Powell's Bridge on the Church road in the Saháranpur district was reconstructed at an outlay of Rs. 57,607, of which Rs. 16,960 were spent during the year.

Conversion of the Royal and Mat road in the Mutra district.—Expenditure Rs. 4,041; estimate Rs. 16,829.

The Pahra, Rámpur, and Rudain road in the Etah district was raised and metalled at a cost of Rs. 12,639.

Raising and metalling Etah, Aonla, and Jalesar road in the Etah district.—Estimate Rs. 15,384; outlay, Rs. 3,926.

Constructing Senghar nadi bridge on the 9th mile of Etah and Mainpuri road in the Etáwah district.—Work to the extent of Rs. 15,562 was done, and both abutments were finished to flange level; the piers only remain. The estimate has been sanctioned for Rs. 20,205.

The iron girder bridge at Madanpur over the Káli nadi on the Fatehgarh and Bewar road in the Farukhabad district and its approach on the Fatehgarh side was finished at an outlay of Rs. 71,474 against an estimate for Rs. 74,248.

All work, except consolidation of last layer of metal, on the approach road to the above bridge on the Mainpuri side was finished and the road is open to traffic. The outlay was Rs. 7,990 against an estimate for Rs. 10,192.

The latticed girder bridge over the Sirsa nadi in the Mainpuri district was completed at an outlay of Rs. 11,338, of which Rs. 5,757 were expended during the year.

Certain improvements to the Joshimath and Niti 3rd class road in the Garhwál district were made at a cost of Rs. 14,654 against a sanctioned estimate for Rs. 13,454.

The Bari and Muhammadabad road in the Sitapur district was completed. The outlay was Rs. 30,606, of which Rs. 4,392 were expended during the year.

Considerable progress was made in metalling the Bari and Biswan road in the Sitapur district; out of the 27½ miles, metal was consolidated on 12½ miles and collected on one mile at an outlay of Rs. 22,060. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 33,145.

On the Bunnie and Mohanlalganj road in the Lucknow district 437,800 cubic feet of metal was collected, and notification for taking up the land published in the local Gazette. Estimate, Rs. 33,053; outlay Rs. 16,642.

The work of metalling the Rae Bareli and Sultánpur road in the Rae Bareli district was in full progress. During the year miles 14 to 19 received one coat of metal, and metal for a second coat was collected for mile 10. Three culverts and six irrigation drains were also completed. The total outlay was Rs. 21,182, of which Rs. 5,002 were spent during the year out of an estimate for Rs. 31,687.

Rupees 15,889 were spent on metalling 14 miles of the Unao and Rae Bareli road in the Unao district against an estimate for Rs. 25,063.

Hardoi and Kanauj road in the Hardoi district. The road was raised almost throughout the whole length, two culverts constructed and metal for the first coat collected at an outlay of Rs. 16,065 against an estimate for Rs. 39,951.

The Chandpur and Pihani road in the Hardoi district was improved at an outlay of Rs. 17,477, which was the estimated cost of the work.

The road from Sitapur to Menhdighát between Baghauli and Madhoganj in the Hardoi district, which is being metalled, was nearly raised throughout and metal

for the first coat collected. The expenditure was Rs. 10,192 out of an estimate for Rs. 19,215.

The brick work of both piers and abutment of the Korula Bridge on the Chandpur and Seohara road in the Bijnor district were completed at an outlay of Rs. 45,899, out of which Rs 8,710 were expended during the year. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 53,100.

Metal to the extent of Rs. 8,703 was collected on the Disouli and Asafpur railway feeder road in the Budaun district out of an estimate for Rs. 18,767.

A 2nd class railway feeder road from Chaika to Puranpur in the Pilibhít district was under construction. Estimate, Rs. 22,099; outlay, Rs. 17,619.

Metal to the extent of Rs. 12,329 was collected on 2nd class roads in the Sultánpur district.

The earthwork on the Basti and Menhdawal road in the Basti district was raised at an outlay of Rs. 16,407.

On the improvement to the Deoria and Padrauna road in the Gorakhpur district an expenditure of Rs 62,929 was incurred against an estimate for Rs. 65,015.

Constructing a new 2nd class road from Deoria railway station to Barhaj in the Gorakhpur district. Estimate, Rs. 18,370; outlay, Rs. 9,872.

Rupees 10,009 were expended against an estimate for Rs. 23,801 on metalling the Rani-ki-Sarai and Pawai road in the Azamgarh district.

The work of rebuilding the Basu nadi bridge with lattice girder in the Gházipur district was commenced. The rivetting of the main girders was finished, and arrangement made for lowering the girders in position. Out of an estimate for Rs. 10,455 a sum of Rs. 8,177 was spent.

Raising and bridging the Korantadih and Lathudih road from 4th to 2nd class in the Gházipur district. The earthwork in embankment and three culverts were finished. Outlay, Rs. 14,603; estimate, Rs. 23,758.

Out of the 14 miles of the Phipna-Rasra section of the Ballia-Rasra road in the Ballia district, for the metalling of which an estimate amounting to Rs. 25,178 has been sanctioned, 10 miles were completed and Rs. 14,841 spent.

The Hamírpur and Kálpi 2nd class road in the Hamírpur district was improved at an outlay of Rs. 8,847 against an estimate for Rs. 10,291.

Miles 11 to 19 of the Jaunpur and Lucknow road in the Jaunpur district were converted from 2nd to 1st class at a cost of Rs. 12,293.

Raising and metalling the Lucknow and Muhammadabad road in the Bara Banki district.—Outlay, Rs. 8,088; estimate, Rs. 10,037.

Works of public utility

There was an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 2,43,877 (or Rs. 48,691 more than the previous year's outlay) incurred during 1890-91 on works of public utility by private individuals at their own cost. Appendix H shows the nature and number of the works constructed in each division, of which the most important are detailed in the following table:—

District.	Names of individuals	Description of works.	Amount.
			Rs.
Allahabad ..	Manna Lal, Behari Lal, and Kunju Lal of Mirzapur.	Dharamsála	70,000
Unao	Babu Ram Sahai ...	Ditto	60,000
Allahabad ...	Kalyan Singh of Allahabad ...	Ditto	7,000
Meerut	Lala Ram Saran Das, banker and Rais of Meerut city.	One tank and one poor asylum,	6,050
Kumaun ...	Nawáb of Rámpur . ..	Saráí	6,005
Hardoi	Thákur Sarabjit Singh ...	Masonry bridge	5,000
Aligarh . ..	Matra Mal	Masonry wall and garden ..	2,000
Etah	Rája Shankar Singh ...	Watercourse to supply Rája's tank with canal water.	2,000
Sitapur	Rája Amir Husain Khan ..	Masonry well	2,000
Sultánpur ...	Babu Bishun Nath Singh ...	Earthen tank	2,000

(b)—Railways.

From the 1st January 1891 the control of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun and Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly Railways (now amalgamated into one system) was transferred from this Government to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India at Lucknow.

The completion and working of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly Railway was made over to the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway Company. Negotiations for this transfer were initiated as far back as June 1886, but owing to the numerous details which had to be settled it was only effected on the 1st January 1891. In anticipation, however, of the formal transfer, the construction of the section from Gola Gokarnath to Pilibhít (55 miles) was started by the Company with money advanced by this Government; and the line was sufficiently advanced to admit of its being formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 28th March 1891: thus establishing through communication between Lucknow, Bareilly, and Káthgodám by the metre gauge. Under the agreement the Company is to complete the section between Gola Gokarnath and Pilibhít and work the entire system from Lucknow *viâ* Pilibhít to Bareilly in conjunction with its own line, and divide the net receipts in proportion to the mileage run on the respective railways. The Company will further receive interest at 4 per cent. on the money it finds for the completion of the link between Gola Gokarnath and Pilibhít. This interest will be the first charge against the net earnings of the Government line. The next charge against these earnings will be a like percentage on the money invested by Government, and thereafter, should there happen to be any surplus profits, it will be shared by Government and the Company in proportion to the respective capitals sunk by each in the undertaking.

The construction of the following railway extensions and branches were also considered:—

Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Jaunpur Railway.—The original intention in regard to this connection was for the Bengal and North-Western Railway to make it on the metre gauge, but on further consideration of the matter the Supreme Government decided to construct it on the broad gauge as a portion of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway system. The survey was entrusted to the management of that Railway, the cost being met by the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; but the line itself will be constructed from Imperial funds. The railway is a very necessary one, its construction has been urged on the Government of India for the past two years by the Local Government, and it will not only serve to open up the important southern districts of Oudh, which are at present without railway communication and lead, at re-settlement, to increase in land revenues, but, being more direct than the existing line, it will become a part of the main system of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railway.—Negotiations were entered into between the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company and the Rámpur Darbár for the construction of this line (which the Local Government greatly desired to see constructed), on the metre gauge, and a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at with the concurrence of the Local Government; but the Government of India ruled that the line must be carried out on the broad gauge as an integral part of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Rámpur Council of Regency deferred to the decision of the Supreme Government, and ultimately agreed to find Rs. 47,00,000 for the construction of this railway on certain agreed conditions. The line, which is very necessary for political reasons, in view of the character of the Rámpur people, and the proximity of Rámpur to the large British stations of Bareilly and Moradabad, will form when completed a chord to the existing circuitous line between Bareilly and Moradabad, and will thus form a part of the trunk system of the Oudh and

Rohilkhand Railway, enabling that Railway to compete with the fast train service on the East Indian Railway when the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Jaunpur chord is completed.

(c)—Canals.

I.—Financial Results.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect capital outlay during and up to the end of the year under review is shown for each work and for each class of works in the following statement:—

TABLE A.

Class.	Works.	During the year 1890-91. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense account	Loss by exchange	Receipts on capital account	Total direct charges	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.											
Protective Works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal .	9,464	1,949	—25	1,580	..	..	12,968	1,014	13,982	41,78,150
Works of which the capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal	1,17,350	23,523	..	14,214	..	—358	1,54,729	7,818	1,62,547	2,85,56,144
	Lower Ganges Canal	2,26,155	30,790	3,415	—30,094	...	—41,111	1,89,155	14,631	2,03,786	3,32,99,809
	Agra Canal .	36,729	8,440	. .	—11,238	.	.	33,931	1,308	35,239	91,62,837
	Eastern Jumna Canal	48,771	8,143	676	—11,369		.	46,221	3,457	49,678	33,86,725
	Total ..	4,29,005	70,896	4,091	—38,487		—41,469	4,24,036	27,214	4,51,250	7,44,05,015
Minor Works.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 49)											
Works in operation.	Dún Canals	..	.	.	...	..	...	.	. .	..	6,36,634
	Rohilkhand Canals	13,663	3,142	.	—849		..	15,956	1,995	17,951	16,86,740
	Bijnor Canals ..	.	..	...	...	..	. .	...	75	75	87,126
	Bundelkhand Lakes.	.	.	..	...			..	.	..	82,398
	Total ...	13,663	3,142	..	—849	...	..	15,956	2,070	18,026	24,93,098
Surveys ..	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	193	43	...	.	..	..	236	6	242	1,74,891
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal	..	.	...	..	.	..	...	..	...	56,746
	Saidah Canal ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total .	193	43	...	...	...	...	236	6	242	2,81,209
	Total, Minor Works	13,856	3,185	..	—849	..	...	16,192	2,076	18,268	27,74,307
	Grand Total .	4,52,325	76,030	4,066	—37,756	...	—41,469	4,53,196	30,304	4,83,500	8,13,57,472

Of the total direct charges Rs. 7,32,16,254 have been provided from Imperial, and Rs. 28,21,850 from Provincial funds. By mistake an Imperial expenditure of Rs. 75,705 in 1877-78 was shown in the administrative accounts statements of previous years as a charge to Provincial funds: the error has now been rectified. The capital expenditure was Rs. 4,06,021 less than in the previous year. On the Lower Ganges Canal the decrease was Rs. 4,30,677, due to the completion of the new aqueduct over the Káli nadi at Nadrai during the previous year.

2. *Mileage of channels sanctioned and completed.*—The following table compares the mileage of channels completed at the end of the year with the mileage sanctioned :—

TABLE B.

Canals.	*Mileage sanctioned*		*Mileage completed on 31st March 1891.*				
	Canals	Distributaries.	Canals.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	Navigation escape and mill channels	Total.
Betwa Canal ...	182	379	168	341	14	15	538
Ganges ditto ...	463	3,000	437	2,523	972	81	4,013
Lower Ganges ditto ...	566	2,457	557	2,097	462	78	3,194
Agra ditto ...	109	600	109	565	39	35	748
Eastern Jumna ditto ...	130	641	129	643	327	16	1,115
Dún Canals ..	...	74	...	74	3	...	77
Rohilkhand ditto ...	20	344	20	344	3	2	369
Bijnor ditto ...	...	38	...	38	...	...	38
Jhánsi Lakes ..	...	42	...	42	...	...	42
Hamírpur ditto ...	...	39	...	39	...	...	39
Total ...	1,470	7,614	1,420	6,706	1,820	227	10,173

There is an increase of 156 miles in the mileage of all channels.

Sanctioned estimates compared with expenditure to end of the year.—In the following statement the expenditure to the end of the year is compared with the amount of sanctioned estimates for major works :—

TABLE C.

Canals.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure to end of 1890-91.	*Difference.*	
			More than estimate.	Less than estimate
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Betwa	44,83,776	41,78,150	...	3,05 626
Upper Ganges	3,11,49,652	2,85,56,144	...	25,93,508
Lower ditto	2,99,75,709	3,32,99,809	33,24,100	..
Agra	94,55,111	91,62,337	...	2,92,774
Eastern Jumna	36,75,923	33,86,725	...	2,89,198
Total ..	7,87,40,171	7,85,83,165	...	1,57,006

The excess over the sanctioned estimate of the Lower Ganges Canal is chiefly due to the construction of the new Nadrai aqueduct. With the exception of the Betwa, the construction estimates of the above canals were finally closed at the end of the year under review.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—Table D gives the revenue actually realized, and the charges against revenue during the last two years :—

TABLE D.

	1889-90.				1890-91.				Increase in 1890-91
	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	
Realizations—	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates and miscellaneous revenue.	75,760	45,04,222	1,58,682	47,38,664	74,478	53,34,729	1,70,429	55,79,636	8,40,972
Indirect revenue,	...	9,78,426	86,284	10,64,710	...	11,06,969	86,284	11,93,253	1,28 543
Total ..	75,760	54,82,648	2,44,966	58,03,374	74,478	64,41,698	2,56,713	67,72,889	9,69,515
Charges—									
Direct charges ...	1,07,116	23,51,983	1,53,556	26,12,655	1,05,268	24,57,876	1,64,774	27,27,918	1,15,263
Indirect ditto ...	9 116	1,48,188	11,923	1,69,227	9,589	1,70,180	11,644	1,91,413	22,186
Total ...	1,16,232	25,00,171	1,65,479	27,81,882	1,14,857	26,28,056	1,76,418	29,19,331	1,37,449
Net revenue ...	—40,472	29,82,477	79,487	30,21,492	—40,379	38,13,642	80,295	38,53,558	8,32,066
Interest charges,	1,57,557	27,47,668	...	29,05,225	1,58,344	27,72,545	..	29,30,889	25,664
Profit or loss ...	—1,98,029	2,34,809	79,487	1,16,267	—1,98,723	10,41,097	80,295	9,22,669	8,06,402

* Of this Rs. 45,212 is chargeable o Imperial Funds.

The net results for the two years are shown below :—

Class of works.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	—1,98,029	—1,98,723
Productive do.	2,34,809	10,41,097
Minor do.	79,487	80,295
Total profit ...	1,16,267	9,22,669

The Betwa Canal, the only "protective" work, was worked at a loss of Rs. 1,98,723. The profit from "productive" works increased by Rs. 8,06,288, and that from minor works by Rs. 808. From all classes of works there was a net profit of Rs. 9,22,669 after paying interest charges.

The large increase in net revenue is almost entirely from productive works, and is due to the long breaks in the rains during August, creating a strong demand on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for water for kharíf crops, and to the scanty rainfall in the preceding rabi.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to the end of the year.—Table E shows the total receipts (realizations), charges, and interest to the end of 1890-91 :—

TABLE E.

	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1890-91 ...	2,74,384	11,95,68,433	52,18,341	12,50,61,158
Ditto revenue charges ditto ...	5,11,656	5,11,01,417	37,64,882	5,53,77,955
Net revenue	—2,37,272	6,84,67,016	14,53,459	6,96,83,203
Interest charges to end of 1890-91	11,97,028	6,06,67,350	...	6,18,64,378
Net revenue, including interest charges .	—14,34,300	77,99,666	14,53,459	78,18,825

The charges on protective works, the Betwa Canal, have exceeded the receipts by nearly 14½ lakhs. The canal was opened in 1885-86, since when the rainfall has been considerably above the normal and the demand for canal water consequently slack.

The net revenue from productive works to the end of the year has exceeded the charges, including interest, by close on 78 lakhs.

Provincial contract.—Under the contract with the Government of India, the Provincial Government retains the net direct revenue from Productive works and Minor Irrigation Works, and pays interest to the Imperial Government as noted below :—

(i) On the old capital outlay from Imperial funds on Minor Works and Navigation (Rs. 23,35,555).

(ii) On the total Capital outlay from all sources on Irrigation Major Works, less outlay from 1st April 1887 on the new Nadrai aqu educt, chargeable to Capital account.

The results for the past four years are noted below :—

TABLE F.

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Revenue—				
Productive works, gross earnings	42,15,527	45,36,617	45,04,222	53,34,729
Minor ditto	1,44,946	1,59,958	1,58,682	1,70,429
Total ...	43,60,473	46,96,575	46,62,904	55,05,158
Expenditure, Provincial—				
Productive works, working expenses	20,05,729	22,07,047	23,06,771	24,57,876
Minor works, capital account	3,263	—61	—473	16,192
Ditto, working expenses	1,39,360	1,28,735	1,53,556	1,64,774
Ditto, neither capital nor revenue ...	40,862	23,220	34,044	72,757
Total ...	21,89,214	23,58,941	24,93,898	27,11,599
Net revenue	21,71,259	23,37,634	21,69,006	27,93,559
Interest charges payable to Government of India ...	27,25,887	27,42,154	27,61,353	27,79,928
Surplus or deficit ...	—5,54,628	—4,04,520	—5,92,347	+13,631
Anticipated deficit to be met by transfer from Land Revenue (Imperial).	6,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	...

The deficit during the four years that the contract has been in force has amounted to Rs. 15,37,864, while the anticipated deficit was Rs. 12,00,000. Hence, so far as canals are concerned, the contract has resulted in a loss to the Provinces of Rs. 3,37,864 up to the end of the year under review.

Net profit on capital outlay.—Table G gives for the last 11 years the net profits on the capital outlay calculated on realizations. There is an increased profit of 1 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

TABLE G.

Year	Capital outlay at end of each year.	*Profit from direct revenue.*		*Profit from total revenue, direct and indirect*	
		Amount.	Percentage on capital	Amount	Percentage on capital
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81	(*a*)*6,47,54,273	20,81,846	3 21	30,32,593	4 68
1881-82	*6,62,06,214	27,66,200	4·18	37,15,831	5 61
1882-83	*6,76,33,960	32,55,962	4·81	42,05,593	6 22
1883-84	*6,90,92,987	32,57,533	4 71	42,07,164	6 09
1884-85	*7,02,83,698	38,16,283	5·43	47,65,914	6·78
1885-86	†7,51,49,595	20,22,644	2 69	29,72,275	3·96
1886-87	†7,70,59,223	21,95,857	2 85	31,53,012	4 09
1887-88	†7,87,67,319	18,26,835	2 32	27,85,495	3 54
1888-89	†7,99,83,651	19,91,345	2 49	29,51,762	3 69
1889-90	†8,08,73,972	19,56,782	2 42	30,21,492	3·74
Average for ten years ending with					
1889-90	...	25,17,129	...	34,81,113	...
1890-91	†8,13,57,472	26,60,305	3·27	38,53,558	4·73

(*a*) The amount shown in previous reports, *viz.*, Rs. 6,45,61,717, was incorrect.

* Excluding Betwa Canal.

† Including ditto.

Net profit on the four Productive Works.—The following table compares for the past 11 years the net profits and percentages on the four canals classed as Productive, also calculated on realizations:—

TABLE II.

Year.	*Upper Ganges*		*Lower Ganges.*		*Agra.*		*Eastern Jumna.*		*Total productive works.*	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay
	Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81	13,59,878	4 99	8,00,017	3 33	33,208	0 39	7,45,683	26 71	29,38,786	4·73
1881-82 .	11,91,264	5 44	10,78,142	6 33	3,47,201	4·10	7,79,100	27 12	36,95,707	5·81
1882-83	19,04,100	6 88	11,14,350	4 30	2,98,535	3·50	8,45,532	29 07	41,62,517	6·40
1883-84	19,47,311	6 96	10,25,633	3 82	3,91,443	4 50	7,75,742	26 05	41,40,159	6 24
1884-85 ..	23,68,011	8 43	10,25,231	3 72	5,10,672	5·76	8,08,276	26 37	47,12,190	6 98
1885-86 .	14,67,781	5 22	6,88,180	2 42	1,87,448	2 11	6,35,706	20 48	29,79,115	4 35
1886-87	17,35,644	6 17	4,23,495	1 41	3,13,552	3 49	6,99,277	22 44	31,71,968	4 51
1887-88	14,68,752	5 20	3,57,769	1 14	2,21,018	2 44	7,16,981	22 86	27,64,520	3 84
1888-89 ...	15,91,785	5 62	4,20,474	1 30	2 10,152	2 31	6,62,475	20 53	28,84,886	3 95
1889-90 ..	15,17,935	5 35	5,79,892	1 75	2,91,009	3 19	5,93,641	17·79	29,82,477	4·03
Average for 10 years	16,85,219	...	7,51,318	...	2,80,424	...	7,26,241	...	34,43,232	.
1890-91 ...	20,37,858	7 14	6,65,425	2 00	3,65,183	3 99	7,45,176	22·00	38,13,642	5 13

The net profits on all Canals, with the exception of the Lower Ganges Canal, are above the average: and all show an improvement in this respect since 1885-86, inclusive, except that the net receipts on the Lower Ganges Canal are slightly below those for that year. There is an improvement also in the percentages all round since that year except on the Eastern Jumna Canal, which is somewhat lower than for the years 1886-87—and 1887-88.

Assessments and working expenses.—The revenue assessed and the working expenses are given for each canal in Table I:—

TABLE I.

Class of works	Canals.	*Gross revenue assessed*		*Charges*				*Net revenue*	
		Water rates, &c	Share of land revenue.	Works of improvement and maintenance	Establishment and tools and plant	Leave and pension allowances.	Total.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Protective	Betwa	1,03,835	...	35,583	69,685	9,589	1,14,857	—11,022	—11,022
Productive.	Ganges ..	24,87,113	6,64,458	5,08,318	5,34,689	71,389	11,11,396	13,72,729	20,37,191
	Lower Ganges .	17,53,142	2,09,586	4,46,518	4,40,924	60,067	9,47,509	8,05,641	9,15,219
	Agra ...	5,49,657	.	1,08,209	1,22,526	16,167	2,47,202	3,02,455	3,02,453
	Eastern Jumna ..	7,98,868	2,32,925	1,32,374	1,84,318	22,261	3,18,953	4,79,910	7,12,835
	Total ..	55,88,775	11,06,969	11,95,419	12,62,457	1,70,180	26,28,056	29,60,719	40,67,688
Minor...	Dún ...	56,733	24,986	35,591	14,849	2,009	52,449	4,284	29,264
	Rohilkhand ...	89,014	50,070	29,745	64,517	8,864	1,03,126	—14,112	35,958
	Bijnor ..	18,753	8,172	10,800	4,494	584	15,878	2,875	11,047
	Jhánsi Lakes ...	2,577	1,299	1,528	633	84	2,245	332	1,631
	Hamírpur Lakes ...	3,424	1,763	1,802	815	103	2,720	704	2,467
	Total ...	1,70,501	86,284	79,466	85,308	11,644	1,76,418	—5,917	80,367
	Total 1890-91 .	58,63,111	11,93,253	13,10,468	14,17,450	1,91,413	29,19 331	29,43,780	41,37,088
	Total 1889-90 ..	54,22,805	10,64,710	13,45,943	12,66,712	1,69,227	27,81,882	26,40,928	37,05,633
	Increase ...	4,40,306	1,28,543	..	1,50,738	22,186	1,37,449	3,02,857	4,31,400
	Decrease ..	..	..	35,475	...	.	...	...	..

Gross revenue assessed, direct and indirect.—Details of the gross revenue (assessments) for the past 11 years are given in Table K :—

TABLE K.

Year.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue	Total revenue.
	Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81 ...	40,53,095	2,01,262	1,14,544	57,369	31,649	36,387	44,94,306	9,50,747	54,45,053
1881-82 ...	46,55,907	2,66,340	1,10,763	58,723	29,512	38,197	51,59,442	9,49,631	61,09,073
1882-83 ...	48,98,114	3,14,572	1,55,258	69,257	27,655	44,696	55,09,552	9,49,131	64,59,183
1883-84 ...	54,05,911	5,86,003	1,47,199	73,632	33,742	54,618	63,01,105	9,49,631	72,50,736
1884-85 ...	40,03,058	4,05,681	1,56,708	64,630	24,992	52,177	47,07,246	9 49,631	56,56,877
1885-86 ..	43,21,185	4,42,866	1,58,165	85,950	26,181	49,038	50,83,385	9 49,631	60,33,016
1886-87 .	35,31,976	3,15,994	1,76,098	78,666	31,022	50,959	41,83,815	9,57,155	51,40,970
1887-88 ...	39,03,962	3,93,463	1,80,953	71,242	25,576	50,349	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205
1888-89	41,80,276	4,06,792	1,86,649	71,075	26,530	50,804	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543
1889-90 .	46,58,828	4,05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28,263	52,522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515
Average for 10 years ending with 1889-90.	43,61,231	3,73,742	1,58,573	70,000	28,512	47,975	50,40,933	9,63,984	60,04,917
1890-91 ..	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364

The assessments are 10½ lakhs greater than the average for the ten preceding years, and over 5½ lakhs more than in the previous year.

II.—AGRICULTURAL.

The year.—The early part of the kharíf season was normal The rains commenced very generally over the Provinces about the 20th June and continued till the middle of August; there was then a break for about a month, succeeded by moderate rain between the 17th and 25th September, which was sufficient to admit of rabi crops being sown without the aid of canal water.

In the upper districts of the Provinces the cold weather rains were plentiful and demand was generally slack, but elsewhere the rainfall was light and demand continuous from November to March.

Areas irrigated by canals.—The area irrigated from all canals, including the Tarái and Bhábar canals, was 2,118,225 acres.

The following statement shows the areas irrigated by the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department during the last 11 years :—

TABLE L.

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal	Agra Canal	Eastern Jumna Canal	Betwa Cana..	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes		Total.
									Jhánsi Lakes	Hamírpur Lakes.	
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1880-81 ...	664,927	583,471	141,405	235,862	..	13,308	87,629	4,849	372	873	1,732,696
1881-82 ..	772,391	631,216	152,603	254,886	...	13,453	84,466	5,031	558	1,345	1,915,949
1882-83 ..	856,035	606,025	155,887	254,513	...	14,968	79,507	5,116	637	1,187	1,974,175
1883-84 ...	1,011,990	653,820	245,300	277,358	..	14,276	86,251	6,509	715	1,455	2,297,674
1884-85 ...	683,939	534,833	128,002	166,407	..	12,553	85,198	4,547	412	1,414	1,617,305
1885-86 ...	741,636	462,302	176,721	215,356	12,356	12,306	79,927	5,588	996	1,488	1,709,676
1886-87 ..	574,440	359,003	122,096	203,429	8,608	12,472	78,554	4,184	309	721	1,363,815
1887-88 ..	601,904	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1,316	1,517,288
1888-89 ..	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	807,574	499,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
Average for 10 years ending with 1889-90.	734,309	532,053	154,926	221,290	* 20,398	14,309	85,956	6,254	663	1,314	1,761,273
1890-91 ...	821,652	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2,014,114

*Average for five years.

With the exception of the Agra Canal, all canals show an improvement as compared with the average for the 10 preceding years.

There has been a steady increase in the area since 1886-87, a year of heavy rainfall, and that of the year under review was the largest on record with the exception of that of 1883-84, a year of very scanty rainfall.

Compared with 1889-90 there is an increase of 134,711 acres, distributed as below.—

Canal.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1889-90.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1889-90.
	Acres.	
Upper Ganges	+ 14,078	+ 1 74
Lower „	+ 142,738	+ 28 55
Agra	— 26,136	— 14 66
Eastern Jumna	— 6,395	— 2 62
Betwa	+ 9,671	+ 39 83
Dún	— 2,246	— 11 63
Rohilkhand	+ 3,132	+ 3 29
Bijnor	— 512	— 5 74
Jhánsi Lakes	+ 199	+ 41 98
Hamírpur „	+ 192	+ 12 92
Total	+ 134,711	+ 7 17

The increase is almost entirely on the Lower Ganges Canal, and is attributable chiefly to the destruction of the kharíf crops by floods in July and August, thus rendering an exceptionally large area available for rabi crops, and to the light winter rainfall.

The decrease on the Agra Canal is due to the falling off in the cultivation of indigo and to the wet character of the rabi season.

The area irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun during the past five years is shown below:—

Year.	Tarái Canals.	Bhábar Canals	Total.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87	21,830	82,200	104,030
1887-88	24,410	84,099	108,509
1888-89	25,931	85,895	111,826
1889-90	25,856	88,824	114,680
Average for four years	24,507	85,254	109,761
1890-91	13,286	90,849	101,135

Kharíf and rabi areas.—Table M shows the kharíf and rabi areas irrigated by canals under the Irrigation Department during the last 11 years —

TABLE M.

Year	*Kharíf* April to September.	*Rabi* October to March.	Total area	*Percentage.* Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1880-81	700,587	1,032,109	1,732,696	40·43	59·57
1881-82	706,025	1,209,924	1,915,949	36 85	68 15
1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175	37 50	62 50
1883-84	825,747	1,471 927	2,297,674	35 94	64·06
1884-85	773,603	843,702	1,617,305	47 82	52·18
1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60·27
1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	25·64
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40 72	59·28
1889-90	649,787	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
Average for 10 years ending with 1889-90.	690,605	1,070,668	1,761,278	39·21	60·79
1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88

The kharíf area was 77,752 acres or 11·97 per cent. more than that irrigated in 1889-90, and the rabi area 56,959 acres or 4·63 per cent.

Crops irrigated.—Table N shows the areas of the different crops, kharíf and rabi, irrigated during the last 11 years :—

TABLE N.

Crops.	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85	1885-86.	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89	1889-90.	Average for the past 10 years.	1890-91.
Annual.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane .	135,493	165,019	198,322	155,147	153,652	175,944	168,452	197,532	224,245	158,484	173,229	198,577
Kharíf.												
Rice ...	198,224	107,963	104,046	111,512	92,687	100,706	109,513	102,367	110,137	132,554	110,971	167,868
Indigo ...	195,001	319,627	316,145	294,429	324,302	297,314	164,013	212,756	224,177	224 633	263,940	224,663
Cotton ..	63,574	64,161	52,493	93,545	66,791	60,580	41,835	47,912	35,990	62,967	58,985	69,887
Other crops ..	168,295	49,255	69,384	171,114	68,171	67,715	58,008	52,088	59,112	72,374	83,551	66,585
Total ...	565,094	541,006	542,068	670,600	619,951	526,315	373,369	415,123	429,416	491,528	517,447	529,003
Rabi.												
Wheat ..	545,651	727,428	728,385	824,982	512,324	550,891	495,370	508,263	545,153	713,199	615,164	736,297
Barley .	262,139	261,688	266,651	286,073	108,267	118,569	70,881	79,937	92,142	113,506	165,985	107,352
Other cereals .	136,011	102,549	123,383	245,863	168,290	221,088	160,518	217,947	240,247	251,340	186,123	296,889
Gram .	34,511	49,851	48,400	61 123	16 954	42,087	27,793	33,091	32,279	70,960	41,705	57,158
Peas .	14,132	21,849	21,752	37,254	7,986	20,979	27,634	22,461	13,066	16,629	20,374	26,092
Poppy .	17,280	17,140	16,233	16,370	10,762	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819	10,847	14,067	12,744
Other crops .	28,435	29,419	28,981	262	19,119	38,174	25,119	29,387	19,386	52,911	27,179	50,002
Total ..	1,032,109	1,209,924	1,233,785	1,471,927	843,701	1,007,417	821,994	904,633	951,092	1,229,391	1 070,597	1,286,534
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,732,696	1,915,949	1,974,175	2,297,674	1,617,305	1,709,676	1,363,815	1,517,288	1,604,753	1,879,403	1,761,273	2,014,114

NOTE.—The areas in Table M differ from those in Table N owing to sugarcane irrigated during the rabi having been included in the rabi area in the former table

Compared with the previous year the area under sugarcane increased by 40,093 acres. Except in 1888-89, it is the largest that has been recorded.

The area under indigo was almost the same as in the two preceding years, the large falling off on the Agra Canal being made good by the increase on the Lower Ganges Canal.

The long break in the rains caused a strong demand for water for late kharíf crops, the area under rice is the largest recorded, and the area under cotton shows an increase as compared with the previous year. The rabi area increased by 57,143 acres and has only been exceeded once, *viz.*, in 1883-84, when the area was 1,471,927 acres. The chief increase is under "other cereals," due to the large area of mixed cereals irrigated by the Lower Ganges Canal.

Area under wheat.—The area under wheat, omitting that irrigated from the Bhábar and Turái canals, was 736,297 acres, and is the next largest to that of 1883-84, when the area was 824,982 acres. The area under wheat irrigated from each canal is given below :—

Canal.	1886-87.	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91. Area.	1890-91. Percentage of wheat to whole rabi area
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	
Upper Ganges	219,992	228,321	246,871	350,797	334,572	66
Lower „	135,468	149,405	163,241	167,377	225,434	48
Agra	19,763	14,560	19,626	33,585	26,425	27
Eastern Jumna	95,312	73,092	73,096	119,626	102,666	80
Betwa	2,946	9,426	9,768	5,251	10,996	36
Dún	4,084	6,553	5,878	7,576	6,215	70
Rohilkhand	16,104	23,547	23,865	25,741	27,186	66
Bijnor	1,436	2,877	1,738	2,903	1,552	59
Bundelkhand irrigation works	265	482	1,070	343	1,221	58
Total ...	495,370	508,263	545,157	713,199	736,297	57

Tarái and Bhábar canals.—The crops irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar canals are given in the following table :—

TABLE O.

Crops	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Area.	Percentage	Area.	Percentage.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Annual—				
Sugarcane	902	0 79	671	0 64
Gardens and orchards	584	0 51	776	0 75
Total ..	1,486	1 30	1,447	1 39
Kharíf—				
Rice	45,749	39 89	38,576	37 04
Cotton	249	0 22	135	0 13
Other crops	4,444	3 87	4,625	4 44
Total ..	50,442	43 98	43,336	41 61
Rabi—				
Wheat	35,033	30 55	27,949	26 84
Barley	4,116	3 59	3,990	3 83
Gram	552	0 48	1,411	1 36
Oilseeds	13,369	11 66	17,920	0 27
Other crops	9,682	8 44	8,082	24 70
Total ..	62,752	54 72	59,352	57 00
Total, whole year ..	114,680	100 00	104,135	100·00

III.—NAVIGATION.

Revenue and expenditure.—Table P shows the gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years :—

TABLE P.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs	Rs.
Revenue—		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	18,403	15,816
Agra Canal	10,168	5,966
Total Receipts .	28,571	21,782
Expenditure—		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	25,877	21,089
Agra Canal	12,491	9,394
Total expenditure ...	38,368	30,483
Excess of expenditure over receipts	9,797	8,701

On the Ganges Canal there is a decrease in both revenue and expenditure, the former due chiefly to the cessation of work on the Nadrai aqueduct, and the latter in part due to some of the Navigation Department boats, which used to be let out for hire, having been handed over to Executive Engineers altogether.

On the Agra Canal the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 3,428. The large falling off in Revenue is partly due to the low supply in the Canal during May and June, but chiefly to the reduction made in the rate for the carriage of stone from Agra to Delhi by the East Indian Railway Company.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of the traffic are given in the following statement:—

TABLE Q.

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	128,504	31,599	160,103	102,808	20,586	123,394
Ton mileage	6,653,215	1,218,387	7,871,602	6,305,399	1,554,919	7,860,318
Value of goods carried... Rs	26,91,692	4,62,257	31,53,949	20,54,103	4,29,557	24,83,660
Number of passengers... ...	325	336	661	202	285	487

On the Ganges Canal there was a slight increase in traffic under oilseeds and bamboos, but a large falling-off under all other classes of cargo. On the Agra Canal there was an increase under firewood, bamboos and timber, and a large decrease under building materials.

The length of navigation channels open during the year was—

	Miles.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	412
Agra Canal	123
Total ...	535

IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service heads included in the budget estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year:—

TABLE R.

Head of service.	Outlay.	*Budget grant*	
		Original	Final.
Imperial.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Protective works (account head 35)	12,968	25,700	17,000
Major works, working expenses (account head 42) ...	1,05,338	1,00,500	1,01,000
Minor works, agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43)	5,884	6,000	6,000
Major works of which the Capital account is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	4,24,036	10,50,000	4,85,000
Total Imperial ..	5,48,226	11,82,200	6,09,000
Provincial.			
Major works working expenses (account head 42) ...	24,65,378	22,68,790	24,01,000
Minor works (account head 43) Capital account ...	16,192	7,300	16,380
Ditto ditto working expenses ..	1,64,849	1,83,210	1 85,390
Ditto ditto works of which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	72,757	73,600	86,230
Total, Provincial ...	27,19,176	25,32,900	26,89,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,67,402	37,15,100	32,98,000

Under "Imperial" the outlay fell short of the final grant by Rs. 60,774, practically the whole of which was under productive works (account head 49). On the Lower Ganges Canal there was a lapse of Rs. 92,394 under suspense. This was chiefly due to the transfer from suspense to works of Rs. 80,461, the book value of surplus and useless stock. The excess on works was Rs. 58,745: the lapse under all heads was Rs. 59,515.

The "Provincial" expenditure exceeded the final grant by Rs. 30,176.

Capital outlay on "works."—The capital outlay on "works" shown in table A was distributed as shown below :—

TABLE 8.

Class.	Work.	Head works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage works.	Total.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 35)	Betwa Canal ...	2,988	84	6,392	...	9,464
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	...	60,357	41,568	15,425	1,17,350
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	..	98,601	75,176	52,378	2,26,155
	Agra Canal ...	5,767	4,299	23,668	2,995	36,729
	Eastern Jumna Canal...	...	19,115	12,115	17,541	48,771
	Total, Major Works...	5,767	1,82,372	1,52,527	88,339	4,29,005
Minor Works.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43).						
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	13,663	...	13,663
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	13,663	...	13,663
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	193	...	...	193
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...
	Sardha Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	..	193	...	...	193
	Total, Minor Works...	..	193	13,663	...	13,856
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,755	1,82,649	1,72,582	88,339	4,52,325

Betwa Canal.—On the Botwa Canal 20 miles of distributaries, three miles of escapes, and two miles of drainage cuts were completed during the year.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the work of squaring the ogee of the Somera Falls and the construction of the new tail falls on the Jani escape were completed. The corn mills at Salawa were almost completed, and the mill house at Roorkee was finished during the year. A large quantity of lime was manufactured at Jaoli, and kankar collected at Mayapur for the new regulator at the head of the Ganges Canal. The Asilpur and Daulatpur minor extensions of the left Akbarpur distributary were completed.

A large number of drainage works was under construction during the year. In the Northern Division the Sherpur and Tansipur cuts were completed, compensation for land only remaining to be paid. Work was in progress on the Unchagaon and Bhysani drainage cuts and also on the Sadharanpur cut and improvement to the Barlah Chapar drain. In the Bulandshahr Division the clearance of the Karon nadi from Khair to Talesra was completed and the excavation of the nadi in the Bulandshahr district nearly finished. Good progress was also made on the Palla and Chitari drains.

The Jalesar drainage works in the Aligarh Division were completed during the year, the land charges only remaining to be adjusted.

Lower Ganges Canal.—Some subsidiary works in connection with the Nadrai aqueduct were completed: also 13 cattle bridges on the Fatehgarh Branch and three regulators on the Etáwah branch.

The length of distributaries was increased by 19 miles by the construction of minor distributaries in the Etáwah and Bhognipur Divisions.

Twenty-one miles of drainage lines were completed. The principal drainage works were the Alipur and Jhabar drains and the improvement of the Bhagar

nála in the Narora Division, the widening of the Isán nadi in the Mainpuri Division, and the Mangalpur, Jhinjak, Orampur, Dilagoan, Agrapur, and Digpunja drains in the Etáwah Division.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal the work of raising the right flank of the Okla weir was completed. The Muttra escape and new head to the escape were also finished, and considerable expenditure was incurred in providing the distributaries with masonry outlets, bed bars, and profiles.

The widening of Chota Kosi drain was completed and a drainage inlet into the canal built at Kosi.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—On the Eastern Jumna Canal the Raipur torrent escape and a new tail escape for the canal were completed. Remodelling of the Reti, Rámpur, and Kishanpur Baral distributaries was finished, and the remodelling of the Tharauli distributary and new head for the Pilkhani started. The Jatauli and Jahanpura drainage cut and the extension of the Daula drain were finished, and the Salawar diversion of the Shamli drain nearly so.

Rohilkhand Canals.—The chief expenditure on the Rohilkhand Canals was in connection with remodelling the right Oganpur distributary, which was practically completed during the year.

Revenue account, extensions, and improvements.—Under "extensions and improvements" chargeable to revenue the expenditure was as follows:—

Major works—			Rs.
Protective works, Betwa Canal	... ...		3,430
Productive works—			
	Ganges Canal		1,12,765
	Lower Ganges Canal		1,08,770
	Agra Canal		19,245
	Eastern Jumna Canal		18,592
		Total ...	2,59,372
Minor works			19,450
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,82,252

On the Ganges Canal the chief expenditure was on raising the crest of Hardwár dams in bays 2 and 3, contraction of the Pathri torrent, extending flanks of Dhumat bars 2, 4, and 5, the construction of ziladárs' offices, re-roofing inspection-houses, and demarcating the boundaries of canal land.

The most important works on the Lower Ganges Canal were the extension of the permanent training works in the Ganges river below the Narora weir, re-roofing the Saman inspection house, Etáwah Division, and the construction of a discharge site at mile 77 of the Bhognipur branch.

On the Agra Canal the greater part of the outlay was on river training works at Okla, providing drop gates to the waste weir at mile 10, building Chhajjunagar mill godown, and the diversion of the Nayabas and construction of the Malpura drains.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the expenditure was chiefly incurred in demarcating canal land, building a 2nd class inspection house at Romala, and in taking up land occupied by the Maskarra torrent works.

On minor works the chief outlay was on the Rohilkhand canals, on altering the bed slopes of the upper Bhagul canal; on the Bijnor canals, remodelling the Nagina canal, constructing a ziladár's office and building an iron bridge over the Nagina canal; and on the Dún canals, making a new syphon at the Naru nadi crossing and replacing the Simalwala mill, Rajpur canal.

Repairs and maintenance.—Table T shows the expenditure on "repairs and maintenance" during the year :—

TABLE T —EXPENDITURE ON REPAIRS.

Class of works.	Canal.	*Expenditure on repairs.* 1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Betwa	36,564	32,153
Productive „	Upper Ganges	3,55,219	3,95,553
	Lower Ganges	2,77,761	3,37,748
	Agra	92,342	88,064
	Eastern Jumna	93,316	1,13,782
Minor works	Dún	14,828	27,985
	Rohilkhand	24,914	24 981
	Bijnor	8,005	4,049
	Bundelkhand Lakes	1.645	3,001
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	Ganges Canal, Solani reclamation ...	3,913	4,786
	Ditto, other works ..	3,244	2,469
	Eastern Jumna	2,445	2,276
	Dún	76	154
	Total ...	9,14,272	10,37,901

The increase on the Upper Ganges Canal is almost entirely due to special repairs necessitated by the damage done by the great flood in the Ganges which occurred on 30th July 1890.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the increase is partly due to the special operations connected with removing the island above the weir and to the Nadrai aqueduct coming under maintenance during the year; but the heaviest excess, which is under earthwork, is due to the very heavy weed clearance necessary in the main canal above Gopalpur. There was also a large increase under "distributaries," the break in the rains necessitating the opening and closing of distributaries twice and consequently increased clearance. On the Eastern Jumna Canal the increased expenditure is due to the following causes :—(1) Heavy expenditure on river training works and renewal of gates and lifting gear, (2) Extra work necessary in the Lower Division to make the distributaries in thoroughly efficient order. On the Dún Canals the heavy expenditure was due to damage done by the excessive floods of 1890. On the Bundelkhand Lakes the increased expenditure is due to the heavy rainfall doing more damage than usual, and also to a considerable amount having been expended in stopping the leakage through the Barwar Sagar bund.

(d)—Telegraphs.

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of 1889-90, and the extensions made during the year :—

Mileage of lines.				*Mileage of wires.*			
At the end of 1889-90.	Added during 1890-91.	Deducted during 1890-91.	Remaining at the end of 1890-91.	At the end of 1889-90.	Added during 1890-91.	Deducted during 1890-91.	Remaining at the end of 1890-91.
4,382	362	...	4,744	15,120	764	...	15,884

During the year 1890-91 seven Government and three Railway telegraph offices were opened in these Provinces, while only one Railway office was closed. Statistics in regard to these offices are given in the following statement :—

Description of offices.	Number of offices open at the end of 1889-90.	Add number opened during 1890-91.	Deduct number closed during 1890-91.	Number open at the end of 1890-91.	Number of messages despatched during 1890-91 from Government offices.	Increase over preceding year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government offices,	*115	7	...	122	232,605	14,338	2,75,340 11 8
Railway and Canal offices.	312	3	1	314			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	64	33	3	94			
Total ...	491	43	4	530			

* Kairana, Kandhla, and Shamli were previously omitted.

Post-Office.

(a)—Imperial Post.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices of all classes and letter boxes which existed, and of postmen and village postmen employed at the commencement and close of the year 1890-91 :—

Particulars.	Post-offices.	Letter boxes.	Post-men.	Village post-men.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1890	845	804	1,345	122	3,116
Opened or entertained in 1890-91	65	302	51	14	432
Closed or dispensed with in 1890-91	29	...	3	1	33
Balance on 31st March 1891	881	1,106	1,393	135	3,515
Increase ...	36	302	48	13	399

No head offices were either opened or closed during the year under report. But the number of sub-offices increased from 328 in 1889-90 to 340 in 1890-91 ; the number of branch offices also rose from 477 in the previous year to 501 in the year of report.

The table given below shows the total number of Imperial post and district dâk offices existing at the close of the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Particulars.	Imperial post.	District dâk.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1890	845	306	1,151
Opened during 1890-91...	36	1	37
Existing on 31st March 1891	881	307	1,188

The number of combined offices rose from 82 in 1889-90 to 89 in 1890-91 ; the income from which for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,08,311-8-0, giving an increase of Rs. 13,395-12-7 on the receipts of the previous year.

The number of articles of all classes issued for delivery during 1890-91 was 38,378,366, as against 37,066,952 in 1889-90, being an increase of 1,311,414. The percentage of undelivered articles was 1·93 in the year under report, as compared with 1·99 in the previous year. The number of value payable articles posted during the year at head and sub-offices was 102,672, on which the sum of Rs. 10,53,619-5-0 was specified for recovery, and the commission that accrued to the post-office amounted to Rs. 20,707-15-0. For the year 1889-90 the figures were—articles 97,717; sum specified for recovery Rs. 9,63,541; and commission realized Rs. 18,098. There was thus a slight increase during the year 1890-91.

There was again a slight decrease in the number of insured articles sent through the post, as compared with that of the previous year; the figures being 16,656 for 1890-91, against 16,710 for 1889-90, on which the insurance fees amounted to Rs. 8,262 and Rs. 9,130 respectively.

The following statement gives the money-order transactions in the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, and shows an appreciable increase over the figures of the former year:—

Period.	*Issues.*			*Payments.*	
	Number of money-orders	Value.	Commission.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1889-90	844,534	1,54,32,970	1,94,507	1,133,954	2,22,63,427
1890-91	885,722	1,63,37,115	2,16,620	1,207,380	2,37,26,819
Increase ...	41,188	9,04,145	22,113	73,426	14,63,392

The number of land revenue money-orders issued in 1890-91 was 111,212 as against 108,373 in 1889-90, and their value amounted to Rs. 23,61,162 in the year of report as against Rs. 21,71,697 in the previous year, the commission realized thereon being, respectively, Rs. 31,071 and Rs. 28,915. The number of miscellaneous revenue orders issued was 11,069 as against 9,005 in the previous year, the value being Rs. 2,22,768 as against Rs. 1,72,894 in the receipts. The commission realized on these was Rs. 2,890 in 1890-91, compared with Rs. 2,265 in 1889-90.

During 1890-91 51,977 rent money-orders were issued as against 50,104 in the previous year; the total value of these was respectively Rs. 6,54,213 and Rs. 6,47,810, and the commission realized thereon was Rs. 10,528 in 1890-91 and Rs. 10,301 in 1889-90.

The following comparative statement shows the Savings Bank transactions during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

Period.	Number of accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	*Deposits.*		*Withdrawals.*		Balance at credit of depositors.
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	13,638	9,153	68,736	31,76,051	45,449	34,26,024	50,01,913
1890-91 ...	13,493	9,542	72,029	32,31,911	47,824	31,94,566	51,94,408
Increase ...	...	389	3,293	55,860	2,375	...	1,92,495
Decrease ...	145	...	...	...	...	2,31,458	...

In the year under report there was a considerable increase in the sale of British postal orders of all classes excepting that of 8*s.* 6*d.* which showed a decrease of only one as compared with the sales of the previous year. The total number of such orders sold in 1890-91 was 4,476, as against 2,948 in 1889-90, aggregating in value Rs. 40,325.

The table given below shows the mileage of the lines of all classes over which mails were conveyed during 1889-90 and 1890-91, and shows a net increase of 172¼ miles in the year under report :—

Period.	Railway lines	Mail cart lines.	Runners' lines.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1890 ...	2,147¼	367	1,359¾	3,874¼
Ditto 31st March 1891 ...	2,147¼	357	1,542¾	4,046¾
Increase ...	...	...	182¾	172¾
Decrease ...	...	10	...	...

During the year 1890-91 10 cases of highway robbery of the mails were committed, all of which were in British territory, against 9 in the previous year.

The number of complaints against the department rose from 454 in 1889-90 to 524 in 1890-91, most of which were against delays in delivery of letters, which was due mainly to misconnection of trains.

A scheme was introduced by which salt traders remitted, through the post-office, the price of salt required by them. As may be judged by the fact that over 36 lakhs of rupees was paid into the post-office by salt traders during the year under review, the scheme has made great progress. Though the measure has not yet benefited consumers, it has relieved the traders of a great deal of trouble and enabled the petty dealers to dispense with the aid of big *mahájans*, and it is possible that the system will in time tend to lower the price of salt.

(b)—District Post.

The table given below shows the total number of post-offices and letter boxes which existed, and of postmen and village postmen employed at the commencement and close of the year 1890-91 :—

Particulars.	District post-offices.	Letter boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1890	346	400	49	694	1,489
Opened or entertained in 1890-91 ...	2	87	...	4	93
Closed or dispensed with in 1890-91 ...	4	13	...	7	24
Balance on 31st March 1891	344	474	49	691	1,558
Increase ...	...	74	...	...	74
Decrease ...	2	...	...	3	5

Two offices were opened and one was closed in the North-Western Provinces, and three were closed in Oudh. In the North-Western Provinces 80 letter boxes were newly opened or transferred to the district post from the Imperial Department, and seven were similarly added in Oudh ; while only 13 letter boxes were either closed or transferred from the district post to the Imperial Department, 12 in the North-Western Provinces, and one in Oudh.

During the year three new village postmen were entertained in the North-Western Provinces and one in Oudh; while four were reduced in the North-Western Provinces and three in Oudh. The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces, over which mails were conveyed during the year under report, was 6,664¾ miles as against 6,712¼ in the preceding year; and 1,489 miles in Oudh as against 1,473 in the previous year. There was, therefore, a decrease of 47½ miles in the North-Western Provinces, and an increase of 16 in Oudh; thus giving a net decrease of 31½ miles in the United Provinces in the year under report as compared with 1889-90.

The following statement shows in abstract the total number of articles posted at and delivered from the district post-offices during 1890-91 and in the preceding year.—

Particulars.	*Articles received from district post-offices for despatch to Imperial post-offices.*			*Articles sent from Imperial post-offices for delivery by district post-offices.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
In 1889-90	1,996,746	19,831	2,020	3,077,577	63,098	12,356
In 1890-91	2,031,327	19,182	3,174	3,116,259	62,682	14,344
Increase ...	34,581	...	1,154	38,682	...	1,988
Decrease ..	...	649	...	...	416	...
Percentage of increase ..	1·7	...	57·1	1 2	...	16·08
Ditto decrease ..	...	3 2	...	..	·6	..

The above figures show that the number of articles received for delivery from Imperial Post-offices continues to largely exceed the number posted for despatch by district post-offices.

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted during the past two years is as follows:—

	Received for delivery.	*Posted.*
1889-90	3,153,031	2,018,597
1890-91	3,193,285	2,053,683
Increase ...	40,254	35,086

The figures, both of receipt and despatch, for 1890-91 show an increase of 1·27 and 1·73 respectively over those for the previous year, though the increases are not so marked as those of the year 1889-90. It is noticeable, however, against the falling off in the number of parcels received and posted during the previous year, that there was an increase in the number of parcels in both branches in the year under report. The total number of articles returned undelivered by district post-offices in 1890-91 was 95,781, which gives a percentage of 2·99 on the total number received for delivery; and this may be regarded as satisfactory.

The total cost of maintenance of the district post in the United Provinces was Rs. 1,82,730-1-7, including the establishment in Kumaun, which, however, is managed independently by the local authorities. Of this sum Rs. 1,49,142-10-6 were for the North-Western Provinces, and Rs. 33,587-7-1 for Oudh. The budget allotment for the year, including expenditure on account of contingencies, was Rs. 1,86,000 for the United Provinces, against Rs. 1,85,200 for the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The harvests of the year 1889-90 depended on the rains of 1889 and the winter rains of 1889-90. The monsoon of 1889, unlike its predecessor, was somewhat light, and gave an average of only 40·0 inches against a provincial average for the previous five years of 45·2 inches. The deficiency was most marked in the Agra and Jhánsi Divisions, where the fall was only 24·3 inches and 27·0 inches against an average for the five preceding years of 36·4 and 43·1 inches respectively. In Kumaun alone was the fall above the average, being 67·7 against an average of 56·7. Not only was the rainfall scanty, but it was ill-distributed, and the heavy fall in the early part of the rainy season did considerable damage to crops in lowlying lands. Still prospects generally were excellent till the end of September 1889, when the sudden stopping of the rains more or less reduced the outturn of the kharíf and left the ground too dry for an advantageous sowing of the rabi. The kharíf harvests were nevertheless, with the single exception of rice, better than in the previous year.

The effects of an unusually dry winter season were aggravated by frost in February and resulted in a rabi decidedly below the average. Wheat, however, was better than in 1889, and there were good crops of tobacco, opium, and indigo. In some districts, too, a bumper sugarcane crop to some extent compensated for shortcomings in some of the other staples.

In the Kumaun Division the rainfall was exceptionally heavy and ill-distributed, and there was a general failure of the kharíf crops—madua, rice, and other cheap food grains. Stocks had already become exhausted, and very serious distress was only averted by the exceptional measures that were adopted during the spring of 1890. In the thinly populated hills grain dealers are hardly known, for the people grow little more than their own supply, and communications are difficult. To prevent very serious want of food grain, and to keep the people on their fields through the next sowing season, it became necessary for the Government itself, during April and May 1890, to undertake the supply of food in the area of scarcity; large quantities of grain were purchased in the plains and imported into both districts of the Division, and there sold or advanced on adequate security. These measures answered their purpose; the distress was completely appeased; seasonable rain fell in June; the next harvest was sown and reaped; the hill population restored to its ordinary conditions of comfort; and practically the whole outlay of Government will be recovered.

There were hailstorms in several districts, but the injury caused by them did not call for any remission of land revenue. Floods occurred in all districts along the Ganges, on the Gogra, and on the banks of the Jumna in Etáwah. In that district and in Azamgarh remission of revenue was given to the extent of Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 3,250 respectively.

The year was an unhealthy one. The spring of 1890 brought with it an outbreak of influenza, which extended to every district; and although the mortality directly attributed to it was not heavy, it is probable that a considerable number of the deaths ascribed to fever resulted from it. In Etah small-pox assumed a virulent form and caused two thousand deaths. The deaths from cholera were numerous, but the disease was generally of a sporadic form. There were a large

number of cases in the hill districts, and Mussooree was visited by cholera for the first time during the summer of 1890. Among cattle there was considerably less disease than in the previous year; in Pilibhít and Lalitpur only was there any marked increase. The habitual absence of epidemic disease among the stall-fed cattle of the eastern districts is noticeable. In Kumaun rinderpest is reported to have become epidemic, and Mr. Rayment of the Veterinary Department, who was deputed to investigate the disease, reports that it cannot be eradicated by any form of medical treatment. Destruction or segregation of the infected cattle alone could be effectual. The latter would involve an intolerable swarm of small functionaries; while the former is unhappily opposed to the prejudices of the people. The religious regard paid by the Hindu to the life of the cow has thus become in the Kumaun Division the fatal means of its widely-spread extinction.

The inferior harvests naturally resulted in a rise in prices. This was most marked in the case of the kharíf crops which form the ordinary food of the mass of the population, and which are only indirectly affected by export. On the other hand, the price of wheat was lower than would have been expected from the failure of the rabi, owing to the check on exports caused by the rise in the price of silver. The effect of high prices in the kharíf staples is felt not only in urban communities and among agricultural labourers, but among the farming classes also, if the outturn is insufficient to furnish their food for the year. But the millets of 1889 were undoubtedly good, and so far as the year under report is concerned there were no indications of distress among the peasantry of the plains.

The price prospects on the 30th September 1890 were therefore thus conditioned; for the food produce of autumn crops, unfavourable, owing to an exceptionally bad kharíf then on the ground; for spring crops, unfavourable, owing to the rabi crop of 1890 having (wheat alone excepted) been inferior to that of 1889. These prospects were realized: and resulted in the high prices of all food grains which have obtained during the first half of the year 1891.

The demand and collection of arrears from previous years under the principal heads of revenue were as follows:—

Number.	Heads of receipt.	Arrears.	Collected or remitted.	Balance of arrears.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land revenue borne on the roll	4,50,683	2,86,547	1,64,136
2	Ditto not borne on the roll	5,429	5,193	236
3	Málikána	69	69	..
4	Twelve per cent cess	18,386	12,685	5,701
5	Acreage cess	299	299	...
6	Miscellaneous land revenue, Imperial and Provincial ..	259	259	...
7	Occupier's rate	40,799	28,279	12,520
8	Owner's rate	3,196	1,877	1,319
9	Advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act (Principal)...	1,33,370	1,11,378	21,992
10	Ditto ditto ditto (Interest) ...	11,156	8,704	2,452
11	Patwári rate	1,36,448	1,35,626	822
	Total ...	8,00,094	5,90,916	2,09,178

The balance of land revenue borne on the roll was large, amounting to Rs. 4,50,683 as compared with Rs. 2,48,134 in the previous year. Rupees 1,87,416 were collected during the year or shortly afterwards, and Rs. 99,546 were remitted and Rs. 10,670 are nominal. The outstanding balance is therefore Rs. 1,53,051. Of this, however, Rs. 1,14,413 were due from deteriorated villages in Agra, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, and Etah, and are now under formal suspension. The tract in which these arrears are due was carefully inspected during last winter by the Lieutenant-Governor when on tour. The principles upon which the revision of assessment was being conducted, appeared to him by no means sufficiently liberal in view of the disastrous results of the floods and saturation of recent years, and the very considerable exodus which had consequently occurred; and instructions were given to the revising officers, under which outstanding dues will be generally struck off and settlements made, which will, it is hoped, give fresh heart to both

landlords and tenants and bring about before long return of some of the many absentees. Of the remaining outstanding sum, Rs. 38,638 are due from estates under attachment, generally in the deteriorated tracts of the Agra Division, and include arrears in villages of the Muttra district, which also have received since the Lieutenant-Governor's last winter tour the specific orders of Government. A barbed fence has been put up experimentally at a cost of Rs. 48,920 along 17½ miles of the Agra and Muttra districts to keep out the wild cattle which infest the villages adjoining the Bhartpur border; and if found effectively to withstand injuries and to answer the purposes for which it was erected, it will be continued along so much of the frontier as has the misfortune to adjoin the Bhartpur State, and to be exposed to the ravages of its uncontrolled wild herds of cattle. Of Rs. 29,980, the real outstanding balances of Jalaun, only Rs. 8,369 were collected and Rs. 12,045 were remitted, still leaving a real balance on account of the arrears of previous years of Rs. 9,566. The results of the special inquiry that was ordered in this district are awaited. It is satisfactory to observe that the large outstandings in Pilibhít have been collected, but the balance of current revenue is larger than might be expected from the character of the district and of the rabi harvest which is described as better than in the previous year. The arrears of occupier's rate, Rs. 12,520, is almost entirely due from the attached estates in Muttra (3,331) and the distressed villages in Etáwah (7,869), and will be disposed of under the special orders issued on these districts.

The current demand rose from Rs. 5,37,94,111 to Rs. 5,82,22,102, or by no less than 44¼ lakhs, and the total receipts from Rs. 5,33,23,003 to Rs. 5,75,66,429.

The increase in the demand is mainly due to the enhancement of the land revenue by revision of assessments in Bulandshahr, Basti, and Gorakhpur, which amounted to Rs. 19,32,518, and to the demand on account of the patwári rate, which was Rs. 19,00,259.

There was also an increase of Rs. 4,36,721 in the demand on account of occupier's rate, due to the early cessation of the monsoon and the absence of winter rains.

The current demand, with collections, remissions, and closing balances, are shown in Statement II attached:—

II.—Current demands, with collections, remissions, and closing balances.

Number.	Heads of receipt.	Demands.	Collections and remissions	*Balance.*		
				Nominal.	Real.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1	Land revenue borne on the roll ...	4,27,89,447	4,23,05,886	1,04,315	3,79,246	4,83,561
2	Ditto not borne on the roll,	19,74,011	19,61,306	...	12,705	12,705
3	Málikána...	1,91,477	1,90,632	...	845	845
4	Twelve per cent. cess	49,57,601	49,32,916	...	24,685	24,685
5	Acreage cess	5,91,410	5,89,981	...	1,429	1,429
6	Miscellaneous land revenue (Imperial and Provincial).	93,821	93,691	...	130	130
7	Occupier's rate	44,69,097	44,05,293	...	63,804	63,804
8	Owner's rate	3,43,016	3,36,340	...	6,676	6,676
9	Sale of State properties ...	21,667	21,667	...	...	...
10	Ditto waste lands	...	...	...	...	...
11	Interest on purchase money ...	9	9	...	...	...
12	Profits from State properties (including arrears of previous years).	6,89,525	6,75,182	...	14,343	14,343
13	Surplus process fees	15 294	15,294	...	...	...
14	Collections from estates under direct management (including arrears of previous years).	53,245	34,945	...	18,300	18,300
15	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (principal), including arrears.	94,508	84,477	...	10,031	10,031
16	Advances under the Land Improvement Act (interest), including arrears.	23,857	16,127	...	7,730	7,730
17	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (principal).	11,823	9,866	...	1,957	1,957
18	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (interest).	2,035	957	...	1,078	1,078
19	Patwári rate	19,00,259	18,91,601	...	8,658	8,658
	Total ...	5,82,22,102	5,75,66,170	1,04,315	5,51,617	6,55,932

The demand on account of land revenue borne on the roll was nearly the same as in the previous year, as the enhancements of revenue in Basti, Gorakhpur, and Bulandshahr, not having been sanctioned by Government, were not shown on the roll. There was, however, a decrease in the receipts amounting to Rs. 1,16,000.

Excluding nominal items from the demand, the collections averaged 99·12 per cent. of the demand against a percentage in the previous year of 99·32. Of the arrears no less than Rs. 74,398 were due from estates under attachment and Rs. 31,741 from the Chaudhri of Bishengarh. Seventy-three per cent. of the real balance belongs to the Agra Division. Large sums are due from the Bishengarh and Sahail estates, and in Jaunpur from the property of Rája Harihar Dut Dube, and as these arrears are said not to be due to over-assessment, but to mismanagement, active measures have been taken to clear up the arrears and to secure the prompt realization of the revenue in future. The remainder is due from villages in the deteriorated tracts where, as has been said, inquiries by special officers have been ordered with a view to deciding, on liberal terms, the immediate relief that is required in the shape of remissions and reductions of revenue and of rent, and the measures that are required to restore the villages to prosperity. The villages have suffered mainly from an excessive rainfall. In the lower grounds on the Káli nadi the saturated soil has refused to yield crops, and has been rapidly covered by káns and jungle. On the higher lands the percolation from the canals was aggravated by persistent heavy rainfall, and there has been in parts undoubted interference with the natural drainage. For the immediate relief of the zamíndárs and tenants the Board have been directed to submit proposals for the reduction of revenue and the re-adjustment of rents as well as for the remission of arrears. The Public Works Department have also commenced to carry into effect active measures for the improvement of the drainage, and for a supply of canal water to those fields which used to be irrigated from kutcha wells now no longer workable. In Hamírpur the balance of Rs. 22,431 is said to be due to the delay on the part of the Collector in instituting the necessary coercive processes. It is satisfactory evidence of the real incidence of the demand that in a year of irregular rainfall and somewhat inferior harvests the whole of the enhanced revenue due to revision of settlement should have been collected without any marked difficulty.

The area of land taken up under the Land Acquisition Act was larger than that of the previous year, and was mainly required for canals and buildings and miscellaneous works. Of the 3,423 acres acquired only 900 acres were taken up for railway purposes: mainly in the Sháhjahánpur and Pilibhit districts. The average amount of compensation per acre of land taken up permanently, though less than that paid in the previous year, was still very high, being Rs. 58 an acre. High prices were awarded for land taken up in Dehra, Meerut, and Ghaziabad. In each case there were special reasons justifying the high rate of compensation, and apparently the acquisition could not be avoided. There still remain cases which have been pending for four years, but it is satisfactory to note that each case has been enquired into and the necessary orders passed.

As had been anticipated, there was a further decline in the income from the Mirzapur stone quarries.

There was an increase in the demand on account of canal dues (owner's and occupier's rates) of 9·5 per cent., and this notwithstanding that owner's rate has been abolished in Bulandshahr, having been absorbed in the revenue. The increase is more than accounted for by the rise in the demand for water in the Meerut and Agra Divisions on the failure of rain in the end of September and during the cold weather. The demand on account of owner's rate in Bulandshahr amounted in 1888-89 to Rs. 64,173, but was abolished on the revision of the assessment of land revenue on the actual assets. The increase in land revenue in the Bulandshahr district due to canal irrigation has, however, been estimated at Rs. 2,08,586. The

question of the enhancement of the occupier's rate in the districts of the Lower Doab has been the subject of minute inquiries during the past winter, and is now before Government.

Notwithstanding a considerable increase in the demand, the collections in State properties have been good. Bánda, however, forms the exception to the general rule. Of Rs. 14,343, the total arrears in the Province, no less than Rs. 9,335 are outstanding in Bánda, and this mainly in two villages. Though these arrears are said to be partly due to a succession of bad harvests and the violent and insubordinate character of the tenantry, they are also due to the failure to remit rent in cases of actual distress and to the inefficiency of the managing staff, and enquiry has been made as to what measures have been taken to ensure proper supervision and direction. The management of the extensive properties of Government in the Tarái and in Mirzapur is noticed separately in another part of this report. In the former it has been especially distinguished by energy and a considerate regard to the interests and requirements of the tenantry. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see on all estates of Government a larger expenditure on plans of useful improvement. The outlay on this head excluding the Tarái and the Dúdhi Estates is infinitesimal, and it is difficult to believe that in the considerable State properties nothing can be done to improve them and to set the neighbouring landowners the example which is to be expected from a State ownership.

There was a very considerable increase, amounting to over 19 per cent. in the total value, of revenue money-orders issued, the number of orders having increased from 96,608 to 114,313 and the amount remitted from Rs. 19,54,940 to Rs. 23,40,756. The scheme is reported to have worked without friction of any kind, no case of abuse or fraud having been discovered during the year. In Cawnpore, where the lambardári plan continues in strength, the scheme had extended more than in any other district in the western half of the Province; 870 money-orders, averaging Rs. 35 each, about two-thirds of the total remittances in that district, were sent by lambardárs. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, see his way to accepting the conclusion that "the revenue money-order scheme does not in itself assist the downfall of the lambardári system"; it would seem rather that the lambardárs of very small maháls are willing to pay a small fee and so save themselves the trouble of going to the tahsíl. In Gorakhpur no less than Rs. 4,04,571, or more than 23 per cent. of the total demand, were remitted by money-orders. In Basti upwards of three lakhs of revenue, in Azamgarh 2½ lakhs of revenue, were similarly remitted; but not, as is understood, by the lambardárs of those districts. The money-order scheme has admittedly not initiated the decay of the lambardári system in the eastern districts, but its tendency is (excepting perhaps in Mirzapur, where but little use comparatively is made of it) to accelerate the process. The regulations for defining and accepting the separate liability of each sharer in maháls where this is an established custom, have lately received the sanction of Government; but the Board have undertaken that the plan of separate payments shall be recognised only where the custom is established, and their attention should be maintained to the danger that by the method of money-order remittances a custom of separate payments may be established in spite of the Collector. In the Provinces generally 13·5 per cent. of the revenue demand was remitted by money-orders as compared with 12 per cent. and 11 per cent. in the two previous years; and the remittances of miscellaneous revenue by money-orders show an increase of over 100 per cent., *viz.*, from 4,857 of a value of Rs. 92,836 to 10,239 of a value of Rs. 2,01,645.

The statistics show that Rent Act litigation, heavier in 1888-89 than in any previous year since the passing of Act XVIII of 1873, increased still further in 1889-90.

Taking suits and applications together, there was an increase of 6,965 on the figures of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,34,029 against Rs. 2,27,064. In the Benares Division alone was there any decrease. The heaviest increases were in the Allahabad and Jhánsi Divisions, where they amounted to 8·29 and 13·93 per cent. respectively. In Jhánsi the increase was little more than the decrease of the previous year; but in the Allahabad district the increase in the number of suits has been continuous, and now this district is considerably the most litigious in the Province, 5,982 suits having been instituted during the year, 1,099 in excess of the number of institutions of the previous year. Jaunpur comes next with 5,500 institutions.

The question of the possible connection between the payment of rent by money-orders and the increase of litigation has formed the subject of a special inquiry by the Board, as also the connected question as to whether the payment of rent by money-orders tends to aggravate ill-feeling between landlords and tenants. The conclusion that the Board have come to is that the adoption to any considerable extent of the system of paying rent by money-orders is a symptom and not the cause of the existence of ill-feeling between landlord and tenant. In districts, such as those of Bundelkhand, where landlords and tenants are on good terms, their relations have in no way been disturbed by the system of rent money-orders, and money-orders for the payment of rent are scarcely used. The Lieutenant-Governor does not question the general soundness of this opinion, but the experience of the Collector of Allahabad is that rent payments by money-orders induce litigation, and so far that their tendency is to foment and perpetuate quarrels which might otherwise die down. The large and increasing numbers of money-orders in the districts of Meerut, Etáwah, Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Budaun, and Cawnpore has been commended to the special consideration of the Board.

With regard to the increase of litigation, and especially in suits for arrears of rent, the Board have been unable to trace any special active cause to which it may be ascribed. The Board are no doubt right in their opinion that casual fluctuations in rent litigation depend for the most part on the difficulty or ease with which the agricultural classes meet their liabilities for the payment of rent and revenue. But the long and sustained progress in the rent litigation of the Provinces must have its roots in deeper soil than the variations of the harvests. Concurrent, too, with the increase in litigation, and, in the judgment of all experienced men, not without its effect on it, is the gradual but steady decrease in the powers and influence of the lambardár. In the eastern districts the lambardár has ceased to exist in anything but in name, and it is in those districts that litigation is heaviest and has most advanced. Another cause may be found in the number of partitions that have been effected in recent years. Smaller properties, and the adoption in the larger ones of the system of separate collection, have greatly increased the number of rent collectors, and with these has risen the number of rent suits. All these are reasons, in their several degrees, for that constant increase in litigation which has long attracted notice; and they may give grounds for hesitation at present as to the unrestricted benefits of a money-order system, which has certainly not abated causes of friction and weakness in the agricultural communities, and for the close examination of facts, which the Lieutenant-Governor has again pressed upon the Board and the District Officers. It is possible that as the system grows more and more familiar and customary any irritation which may be felt at its adoption will gradually decrease.

In connection with the increase of litigation in the Allahabad district it is noticeable that of the total number of cases disposed of 75·28 were decreed in favour of the plaintiffs as against a provincial average of 70·71; that only 12·90 per cent. were contested against a provincial average of 26·02 per cent., and that in no other

district was the percentage of contested cases so small. The duration of contested cases in Allahabad was very high.

The percentage of cases shown as having been disposed of without trial varies greatly in different districts. While none were so disposed of in Lalitpur, Jhánsi, and Bijnor, and only ·11 per cent. in Saháranpur, 30·12 per cent. of the total number of suits were so disposed of in Muzaffarnagar. On the other hand, only 1·97 per cent. of suits were compromised in Muzaffarnagar as compared with 23·70, 22·89, 13·56, and 26·41 in Saháranpur, Bijnor, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur respectively. It would seem that there is no well understood distinction between cases compromised and cases disposed of without trial, and it has been suggested to the Board that instructions in this matter appear to be required.

The average duration of contested cases was very high in the following districts: Lalitpur, 2 months 7 days; Ballia, 2 months 16 days; Basti, 2 months 11 days; Gházipur, 2 months 7 days; Benares, 2 months 2 days; Allahabad, 2 months 8 days. Doubtless in Lalitpur there was exceptional work, owing to the prosecution of dakáits; but as there were only 14 contested suits, the average duration might, it would seem, have been less than 2 months and 7 days.

The duration of uncontested suits was abnormally long in Etah, 1 month and 1 day; Moradabad, 1 month and 10 days; Jaunpur, 1 month 3 days; Azamgarh, 1 month 3 days; Benares, 1 month 1 day; Gházipur, 1 month 5 days; Basti, 1 month 19 days; Ballia, 1 month 21 days. The duration of cases very much depends on the personal attention devoted to the subject by the Collector and the care with which he inspects the registers and files of pending cases, and under the orders recently issued by the Board these will be submitted to him periodically.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with interest that the progress in the use of printed receipt forms continues. Their use is an invaluable protection to landlord and tenant alike. And in this innovation at least there is no question of its sensible effect in the reduction of disputes between the owners and the occupiers of the land. The sooner that its general and voluntary adoption becomes established the better for the country.

There was an increase of 6,174 in the total number of applications, mainly under 95*l*, enhancement of rent (1,717), and 95*d*, ejectment of tenants-at-will (2,115). Applications for enhancement of rent increased by 34·35 per cent., a large and sudden rise, mainly in Allahabad. In no district was the increase so great as in Allahabad; but it is observed that in no less than 77 per cent. of the cases decided were the Deputy Collectors able to effect an amicable adjustment of the issue between landlord and tenant, and that this was done without impediment to the adjudications, for only eight cases were of more than three months standing at the end of the year. There can be no more satisfactory solution of these cases, for it must frequently happen that the landlord is within his rights in seeking an enhancement of the rent. It is apparent that in the Moradabad district a good deal of the litigation is due to the stubborn and unreasonable conduct of the tenantry, and much advantage would be gained if mediations could be induced with the success that has been attained in Allahabad. In the Meerut Division also there was the large increase which was to be expected in consequence of settlement operations in the number of applications for enhancement. In Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar such cases were disposed of by the Settlement Department and are not entered in the returns. Large as the proportion of increase was, the actual number of applications for enhancement is inconsiderable in its relation to the mass of tenants in the Province.

The returns of ejectments for the last two years are compared in the annexed table:—

Applications under—	Number.			Percentage of increase	Remarks.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.		
Section 35, Class XVIII.	17,174	17,340	166	·96	To eject tenants with rights.
Section 26, Class XIX ..	57,694	59,809	2,115	3 66	To eject tenants-at-will.
Section 39, Class XX ...	15,697	16,630	933	5·94	To contest liability to ejectment.
Section 40, Class XXI ...	35,737	36,821	1,084	3·03	By landlord for assistance to eject.
Total ...	126,302	130,600	4,298	3·40	

The total areas in acres which were effected by notices to eject were—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Percentage of decrease.
Section 35	123,188	122,791	·3
Section 36	271,374	262,331	3 33
Total ...	394,562	385,122	2·39

There was very little difference either in the total number of applications to eject tenants with rights or in the area affected. They were most numerous in the Benares (1,959), Ghâzipur (1,322), Allahabad (1,119), Jaunpur (1,080), and Budaun (1,007) districts. The increase in Benares and Allahabad has been continuous, and in both these districts the area held by tenants with recorded rights has decreased, namely, from 190,963 to 190,679 acres, and from 600,198 to 593,609; but in each case this decrease has been more than compensated by the increase in the area of the land held for 12 years or more, in which right of occupancy, though not recorded, has been acquired.

Ejectment actually took place in only 32·4 per cent. of the area concerning which notices were issued, and the area from which tenants were ejected was only ·31 per cent. of the area held with recorded rights, or for more than 12 years. The area of such land, notwithstanding ejectment, increased by ·85 per cent. on the previous year: and the total area in which occupancy rights, though not yet formally declared, has actually accrued has risen to 60 per cent. of the tenant area of the Province. There is therefore no cause for fearing that landlords are as a rule availing themselves to any undue extent of their powers either to destroy occupancy rights when acquired or to prevent their accrual. It is satisfactory to notice that in cases when it appears that the powers of section 35 have been harshly enforced, the Board do not hesitate to interfere in the exercise of their revisional powers to protect the tenant as far as the law allows; and the Government entirely agrees with their opinion, that while the law should be put in force rigidly when tenants are able to pay and are defaulters because recalcitrant, it is not proper to allow the landholders to work the sections too severely in the case of tenants whom misfortune has disabled for a season or two.

Applications to eject tenants-at-will increased by nearly 4 per cent. in number, but decreased nearly as much in area. Of the 59,625 notices of ejectment issued to tenants-at-will only 7,049, or 12 per cent., were successfully contested; but there is no doubt that in many cases the ejectment is only nominal, and that the ejected tenant continues to cultivate, intending when his occupancy right is questioned to raise the plea that he was authorized by the landlord to remain in possession. The plea is generally successful, for Courts are inclined to hold that such authority is implied by the fact that the tenant actually did remain in possession. The figures in paragraph 63 of the Board's report show that a smaller number of

the notices were carried to actual eviction than in the previous two years. Rohilkhand still heads the list in the number of notices issued, and the increase in Bareilly is very marked. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits further information in regard not only to Bareilly, but the other districts of this division, with regard to the litigation statistics in Rohilkhand. The continued decrease in applications for recovery of occupancy and for compensation for wrongful dispossession is noticeable.

The Revenue Courts had 251,272 suits and applications for disposal, of which they disposed of 234,649 cases during the year, and reduced the pending file from 17,243 cases at the commencement of the year to 16,623 at its close, and the number of cases awaiting disposal for more than three months from 1,853 to 608.

It is satisfactory that, notwithstanding the increase in work, the average duration of contested and uncontested cases alike has diminished; but in Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhít, and Benares the duration was inordinately high. The pending file of enhancement cases in Pilibhít was largely reduced, and the district should show a better return in 1890-91. In Benares the disposal of applications under sections 36 and 40 was extraordinarily slow even in uncontested cases, and practically the whole of the enhancement applications filed during the year were left untouched. The revenue business of the Benares Courts requires the Board's special attention. Unless it was vigorously taken up during the past winter, the exceptional duties thrown on the officers of the district after the riot in April are likely to have thrown it still further in arrear.

Benares and Meerut are again the two divisions in which the largest number of appeals to Collectors were filed In Bijnor, Basti, and Azamgarh the percentage of appeals filed to total number appealable was very high, *viz.*, 33, 35, and 30 per cent. respectively. The largest number of appeals was filed in the Azamgarh district—366.

The results in Agra, Etah, and Mainpuri indicate very poor work in the subordinate staff, as in only 50 per cent. of the appeals were the original decisions upheld. In Moradabad it is observed that in only 46 per cent. of the appeals were the decisions of the lower Courts upheld. The duration of appeals was moderate; the greatest delay is noticed in the Hamírpur district, where the average duration was 3 months and 4 days: an average of 5 months 20 days being taken over appeals connected with distraint, which require the promptest possible decision, and 2 months 3 days over appeals from decisions for arrears of rent. In Azamgarh and Gorakhpur the average duration was 1 month 19 days and 1 month 25 days, but in those districts the number of appeals for decision was very large, being 382 and 270 respectively.

There were 1,489 appeals for disposal by Judges, of which 523 were left undecided at the end of the year, 248 having been pending for over three months. The average duration of appeals disposed of by Judges was very high, being 5 months 9 days; the duration was highest in Saháranpur (9 months 21 days), Muzaffarnagar (9 months 9 days), Meerut (8 months 12 days), and Sháhjahánpur (8 month 11 days).

Though the total number of appealable applications rose from 22,720 to 23,816, mainly owing to an increase of 1,111 in the number decided in the Allahabad Division, there was a decrease in the number of appeals to Commissioners from 3,827 to 3,564, or of 7 per cent. There was a heavy pending file in the Benares Division, but the Commissioner himself disposed of 1,584 appeals, and the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that every possible endeavour was made to dispose of the very heavy tale of work before the Court.

There was a decrease from 400 to 254 in the number of appeals under the Rent Act for disposal by the Board, but applications for revision of orders in

applications under the same Act increased from 557 to 1,016; and the total number of cases disposed of increased from 1,838 to 2,121.

There was an important material increase in the number of processes of every kind for the recovery of revenue. So far as the increase in writs of demand is attributable to the substitution of legal for illegal and irregular methods of collection, no exception whatever is to be taken to the increase. In the Azamgarh district the rise was enormous, from 3,198 to 11,496; and when it appears that these processes were served without any addition to the normal staff of the tahsíls, it may be questioned whether the zeal of the late Collector did not outrun his discretion. In Budaun, on the other hand, writs went down from 403 to 215; and, as was remarked last year, it is morally certain that the revenue of the Budaun district could not have been collected without recourse to irregular processes. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that, although the use of unauthorized processes has not yet been suppressed, the Board are satisfied there has already been considerable improvement, and he is assured they will continue the instructions and precautions they have been taking to eradicate the practice of the employment of unknown and unpaid agents in the collection of the revenue.

Arrests were also more numerous, but 72 per cent. took place in the exceptionally handled district of Azamgarh, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that it would be a benefit to the country and the administration if the Oudh law of "summons to attend" were extended to the North-Western Provinces as an intermediary process between the writ of demand and the arrest of the defaulter. This will be noted as one of the amendments of the revenue law to be brought forward on the first opportunity. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with commendation the plan introduced in his district by the Collector of Basti of fixing days from the first date of the instalment on to the 15th for the payment of the Government demand in turn by different sections of each tahsíl, the estates of the most troublesome landowners being placed in the earlier dates. The plan resulted, to the credit of the Collector, in the punctual and easy recovery of a largely enhanced revenue in the first year of the demand, and will no doubt be suggested by the Board to the Collectors of other districts who have difficulties in their collections.

It is very satisfactory to record the ease with which the revised and enhanced revenues in the Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, and Basti districts in the first year of their incidence were got in. On a land revenue of 43 lakhs in these three districts an enhancement of upwards of 18 lakhs had to be collected; and the processes required for its recovery, as compared with those employed in the previous year, are shown below:—

	Writs of demand		Arrests.		Attachment of movables.		Sales of movables.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Bulandshahr	763	830	8	3	160	99	1	1
Gorakhpur	4,014	5,087	27	88	72	805	6	17
Basti	1,671	1,689	43	193	440	639	8	7

Not one attachment of the estate was required in either Bulandshahr or Gorakhpur, and although this process was used in 13 cases in Basti, the aggregate of the arrears in the 13 cases came to only Rs. 2,228 in all. These statistics are a valuable assurance as to the moderation and evenness of the revised assessment.

The statistics of transfer do not appear to call for much comment. The instructions which have been issued by the Board regarding the institution of mutation proceedings have been approved by the Government. The register of mutations can never be correctly maintained unless the responsibility for report of changes is enforced on the parties themselves The sales by order of the Civil Court continue to be more numerous in Aligarh than in any other district of the Province: a circumstance the more noticeable as the Collector was exceptionally successful in avoiding sale in the case of land other than ancestral. It is premature to come to a final conclusion as to the efficacy of the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act, but the Lieutenant-Governor has noted the apprehensions of the Board that as the right of permanent transfer of land remains, the root of the evil is not eradicated, and the permanent good results of the measure will be small.

The improvement in partition work noticed in the previous year has disappeared. The tale of work actually done has diminished, while applications have increased, and the necessary consequence is a serious addition to the list of pending files. Excellent work was done under the orders of the Collectors of Agra, Etáwah, Etah, Fatehpur, and particularly in Allahabad, and good progress was made in Basti. The condition of the files in Gorakhpur has doubtless received the Board's attention. In Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Pilibhít, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr, and Meerut the Commissioners' attention is needed to this branch of the work.

The principles which have guided the Board on the difficult question of admitting or refusing incompact partitions have been generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. It is true that there are circumstances in which the denial of partitions on the ground of incompactness would be a denial of justice and the maintenance of conditions of oppression and wrong. But so long as Collectors are merely enjoined to use their best endeavours to secure compactness of estates, experience has shown that compactness will not be secured. The Deputy Collector and his Amín, the Board and the Government, are all anxious to get partition cases disposed of. The quickest way of getting them ended is not by persuading the parties into exchanges which will give compactness to the new estates. That result is not to be attained without a great deal of endeavour; and the Lieutenant-Governor looks to the Board to satisfy themselves in the cases that come before them, whether by appeal or on inspection, that these endeavours are genuinely made and maintained in every district. It is of much more importance that a partition is well done than that it is quickly done, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not be disposed to make much comment on the poorness of a statistical outturn, if he was satisfied that the cases completed showed thorough workmanship. It has to be repeated over and over again to Collectors that the effect of a few cases so worked and finished is exemplary to a remarkable degree. When the people see that pains and patience are really given to them, the traditional objections to exchanges and concessions rapidly disappear, and the adjustments that are so desirable for the well-being of the new properties become with every case more and more easy to secure.

The Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed to see the very great decline in the applications for loans for agricultural improvement. In number and value they are little more than half of those of 1887-88. Nor is the remark of the Commissioner of Benares understood that such advances will not be taken in his Division because of the greater formality of the rules. The rules have not been increased in formality and are of sufficient simplicity to be no deterrent to applicants in districts that adjoin the Benares Division. The Collector of Muzaffarnagar is probably nearer the truth when he says that it is the fashion in some districts to take advances, and in others it is not. It is evident from the statistics that this is so; and constant care is needed to combat the dislike of tahsíl

officials to these advances on account of the trouble which they are thought to entail on the tahsíl staff. The explanations of the balance outstanding are sufficient, but it is evident that when Rs. 10,000 remained uncollected out of a demand of Rs. 94,508, the creditors of Government cannot complain of the rigidity with which the State dues are recovered. There was a useful increase in the advances of money for the purchase of land and cattle, principally in the portion of the eastern districts affected by the floods of the year.

In Gorakhpur, Basti, and Bulandshahr settlement operations have been closed by formal notification, and the final reports of the Settlement Officers have been received and printed. The punctuality and ease with which the increased assessment of 20 lakhs of rupees has been realized in these districts is good evidence, as has already been stated, of the moderation and equableness of the revised revenue; and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with gratification the remarkably small proportion of cases in which the decisions of the Settlement Officers of Basti and Gorakhpur were varied in appeal to the Commissioner. In the Muzaffarnagar settlement excellent progress was made by the Settlement Officer and his Assistant. One tahsíl and the greater part of four parganas were inspected and assessed by these two officers, the necessary reports were submitted to the Board before the close of the year, and the reports on the remainder of the district were expected by the Board in the month of July 1891. Very good work was done in the fairing of the records and in the disposal of the case work connected with the settlement. In Saháranpur 673 square miles were inspected, 1,488 square miles assessed, and the revision of the assessment of the entire district completed. The assessments were sanctioned by the Board in time for the collection of the revised demand from the November instalment of 1890. The final report on the settlement has been received and the settlement closed, the total of the charges coming to the moderate aggregate of Rs. 108 per square mile. In Jhánsi the Settlement Officer and his Assistant completed the inspection of two tahsíls, 680 square miles in area, but the majority of the records were not received from the Survey Department until the later months of the year, so that the work of verification of records and abstraction of assessment statistics was greatly delayed. It became impossible in consequence for the Settlement Officer to complete his assessments before the current settlement of the district expires, and the sanction of the Government of India has been given to the continuance of the present revenue demand for another year. The re-survey of the Tarái district was completed, and of 149 out of 170 villages in the Kumaun Bhábar. The survey of the Garhwál district, which was started in February 1890, made very little progress and had for a time indeed to be abandoned. An organized attempt was made by the local amins, head men, and Government officials of the district to throw such difficulties in the way of the cadastral survey as to lead to its abandonment, and their schemes were assisted by the scarcity which prevailed last summer. These difficulties have, however, been now overcome, and the survey is proceeding smoothly and steadily. It has already appeared, however, that it will be much more expensive than was originally expected. The actual area of cultivation has turned out to be much larger than was estimated on the conjectural data, which were alone at the disposal of the District Officer and the Survey Department, and the extraordinary minuteness of the fields prevents rapid progress. This is the first district in the North-Western Provinces in which the revision of the assessment will be made by the District Officer in addition to his other duties.

Good progress has been made in carrying out the scheme for the re-arrangement of patwáris' circles and the revision of patwáris' pay schedules, and there now remain only seven districts in which the scheme still has to be introduced. The Lieutenant-Governor quite understands that these revisions have interfered with the regular working of the patwári system of the district, and he thoroughly approves the instructions of the Board for reducing the inconvenience and lessening the hardship of sudden changes and for postponing their actual introduction in

districts which are very shortly to come under settlement. But the improvements in efficiency and economy, which have resulted, are so undoubted that he trusts the Board will ensure the completion of the revision, under any conditions as to its application which they may consider desirable, in the few districts that remain. In this respect the most important event of the year was the revision for the Benares Division, reported by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and approved by Government. The attention of the Board had been drawn by the Government in its review of the revision of records in the permanently settled districts to the absolute necessity of maintaining the accuracy of the records recently prepared at much cost of time and money, and too much care cannot be bestowed on this subject. The patwári staff proved on examination to be strong enough numerically for present needs, but the pay was greatly below the scale of fair remuneration, and the staff itself was badly trained and indifferently educated. An increase of Rs. 58,000 a year was made to the salaries of the patwáris of the division from the surplus receipts of the patwári rate fund of the Province, and a large addition, 19 officials in all, sanctioned for the kánungo establishment of the division. It excels all the other divisions, in the difficulty and the work exacted from its patwáris, and special assistance has been required to restore the village records of Azamgarh to the accuracy from which they had departed. The patwári schools of the division, with the notable exception of Gorakhpur, have been indifferently attended and indifferently taught, and the percentage of testing during the year was lowest in the Benares Division. There is no part of the Province, therefore, which in this branch of a Collector's duties, needs such special attention, and now that the patwáris have been given adequate remuneration and additions have been made to the staff of kanúngos, the Collectors are without excuse if they do not personally see to and insist upon an improvement in their patwáris' work. In Gorakhpur and Basti also the recent results of a costly and elaborate survey have to be maintained in accurate condition, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed to find that in both districts the testing was so materially below the minimum fixed by the patwári rules.

In the western divisions the education of the patwári has been more thoroughly done, so that it is now possible to reduce the schools to the number required for the training of candidates. In the eastern districts the education of the patwáris demands the sustained attention of the Collectors. If the Board support the application of their new rule, permitting the dismissal of patwáris who fail to pass within a year of entering school, the necessary instruction and qualification should soon be attained. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the marked improvement in the proportion of patwáris resident within their circles, and the arrangements that have been made in most districts to bring every village periodically under rotation. The least relaxation of control, as the Collector of Cawnpore very truly says, results in bad and dilatory work, and the effect of the more systematic supervision of recent years, as might be expected, has been more accurate and punctual record. The Director, whose tours of inspection give him good opportunities for judging, is satisfied that the work of patwáris in most districts is distinctly good and is yearly improving.

Nevertheless, there has been evidence before Government that in certain districts the papers of the patwáris are very untrustworthy. In Azamgarh these defects were undoubtedly due to deliberate fraud; in the deteriorated tracts of the Central Doab it was as certain that the inaccuracies of the records were not fraudulent. In the uncertainties of the seasons and the prospects old rents were retained on the rent-rolls, which the tenants never paid, but which they were too dispirited to rectify by a new settlement with the landlord. And the landlord on his part clung to the shadow of his ancient rent, when the substance had gone. The formal re-adjustments of rentals in the deteriorated areas of the Doab will set right much of the inaccuracies of the rent-rolls, and the special measures that have

been taken in Azamgarh have already succeeded in bringing the true assets on record through most of the district. But the experiences in the Doab show that rental is not synonymous with collection, and that just account of the ease or difficulty in the realizations of rent still forms, as it has always done, a matter for careful inquiry and consideration by the officers who revise the assessments of the State revenue. With all the improvements which have been made in the system of village records, the responsible duty of assessment is not, and never can be, a purely arithmetical process.

The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with approval the care with which the Department of Land Records has been worked. Large additions have been made to the expenditure to meet necessary improvements in the staff, but useful economies have been made where inquiry proved them to be feasible. Rupees 58,000 were given to the Benares Division, but nearly Rs. 40,000 have been saved by judicious reductions elsewhere, and Rs. 10,000 in printing charges.

In the opinion of the Collector of Bulandshahr the friction between landlord and tenant in that district, at one time very serious, is already abating, and it may be hoped that the litigation, which the settlement aroused, may be quickly decided, and dispute ended as to the legal position of the respective parties. The new branches of the Midland Railway in the districts of Bundelkhand and Jhánsi appear to have had little influence as yet in promoting trade and wakening the agricultural energies of the tracts they traverse; but, like the Betwa Canal, they were designed in the first instance as protective works, and their indirect influence will gradually be recognised.

(b)—Oudh.

The rainfall of 1889 was abundant, but it ended early, and the winter rains failed almost entirely. In consequence both the harvests of the year were below the average and prices were on a high level. Exports diminished markedly in all items of produce and the seasons were less prosperous than their predecessors for several years.

The land revenue, however, was paid in full: and it was paid with creditable punctuality. Some districts, especially Sitapur, showed decided improvement in this respect. The revenue was collected with ease. Writs of demand and arrests of defaulters both diminished, and the severer processes to enforce payment were sparingly used.

The system of distributing lists showing the exact demand due from each co-sharer of villages held by proprietary communities, which has been introduced in the Hardoi district, appears to have been continued with much advantage. In a recent correspondence with the Board of Revenue a somewhat similar plan has been sanctioned in the North-Western Provinces for those estates in which the practice of separate collection from the coparceners of an estate is actually customary. It is understood, however, that the practice in Hardoi is only intended to explain to the coparceners the amount of their respective shares in the revenue of the joint estate, and that the collections are made as before through the lambardárs. Upon this understanding the preparation of a yearly demand statement is clearly the duty of the patwári, and he should have no difficulty in preparing it, seeing that his duties have been materially lightened in another direction, and that he has the advantage of a carefully corrected record as the basis of his detail.

The experiment, also made in the Hardoi district, of serving writs of demand by registered letter instead of by special messenger is of interest. Payment of revenue by money-order makes slow progress, as was to be expected from the conditions of tenure in Oudh. It is in some measure evidence of good relations

between landlord and tenant that the money-order system has hitherto altogether failed of employment as the means of remitting rent. There are no statistics of the extent to which rent and revenue were paid by money-order before 1888-89. In that year the amount of revenue paid by money-order was Rs. 1,43,285; in 1889-90 it was Rs. 2,00,389. In 1888-89 the aggregate of rent money-orders was Rs. 46,413; in 1889-90 Rs. 42,097.

The use of counterfoil receipt books for the payment of rent has been successfully introduced into two of the districts of the Lucknow Division. It is understood that they have long been in use in Court of Wards' estates, and the adoption of the plan has been repeatedly recommended to the owners of the large private properties, on which its advantages might have been expected to gain it a ready acceptance. It is hoped that this fresh attempt will meet with better success.

The particular attention of the Board has been drawn to the correct registration of transfers of land. The record of rights was revised some years a go at considerable expense, and its accurate maintenance is of the greater importance that the revision of the assessment throughout the Province is so close at hand. The proper classification of tenants-at-will in the appendix showing varieties of tenures not held direct from Government is a matter of importance, and it has been suggested that the Board should issue such instructions as may ensure the entries in that appendix corresponding strictly to the status of tenants-at-will as now existing in Oudh.

The management of the State properties and the few remaining sequestrated estates was generally good, and more active interest has been taken by Deputy Commissioners in the improvement of these lands. There is no district in which these Crown lands give more scope for improvement than in Lucknow, and it is to be hoped that the report for the year ending 30th September 1891 will show that the designs of the Deputy Commissioner have been carried out. The work done by the District Officers in the management was generally careful and satisfactory.

The increase in the advances for land improvement and for the purchase of seed and cattle was important, but it was practically limited to three districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see imitated in other districts the energy shown by the Deputy Commissioners of Bara Banki, Hardoi, and Lucknow. The Board notice the substantial addition made to the well irrigation of the two former districts by the sustained interest of the District Officers in this part of their duties, and the benefit to agriculture is only part of the advantages which follow from the help given in the district by this Government agency. The funds applicable in this way are limited by budget rules; but in spite of all nominal distribution they are practically absorbed by the few districts in which the District Officer interests himself warmly in the matter. For these the budget allotment has hitherto proved practically sufficient.

The subject, however, of most interest in the district reports is the working of the Rent Act of 1886, and the action taken under it by the landlords for the removal of their tenants and for the enhancement of rent. So far as the statistics go, it is clear that action under it is still extremely limited in extent, that the provisions of the law are now very widely known and understood, and that though its limitations on the landlord's power both of eviction and enhancement are undoubtedly exceeded, these breaches are not of frequent occurrence. Though the notices of ejectment were nearly half as numerous again as in 1889, the actual number of evictions under the Act were not more than the infinitesimal proportion of 0·05 per cent. upon the number of recorded holdings. It is true that according to the inquiries in some districts a good many tenants are reported to have been removed from their possessions otherwise than by due process of law. In Lucknow the number is given as 1,696; in Bara Banki as 2,286; in Bahraich as 44; in Hardoi illegal evictions are said to be found only "here and there"; the

Fyzabad Deputy Commissioner reports that they are "much more numerous" than the evictions by formal process; in Sultánpur "only a moderate number" of such evictions could be found.

It is probable from the varying exactitude of expression in the different reports that the researches of the Deputy Commissioners have been in some districts much less painstaking than in others, but it is also evident that the record of these investigations was based in different districts on varying standards of what constitutes an illegal eviction. The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, who reports 1,696 cases of illegal eviction, made minute personal inquiries in the course of his winter tour, and says he is "satisfied that in the great majority of ejectment cases the tenants were insolvent and could not carry on": and if the ejectments were illegal, it required explanation that 44 out of 69 of the tenants' complaints were dismissed. In Bara Banki 2,286 illegal ejectments are returned, but the Deputy Commissioner reports that "when investigating the causes he found many ejectments were due to the default of the tenant, others to the tenants not being over anxious to keep their lands, and some again to the holders being pahikashts." It would appear, then, that in these two districts, which alone return a large number of illegal evictions, every case in which land abandoned by an insolvent tenant has been given to another has been entered against the landlord as a breach of the law. Under the strict letter of the law the landlord should in these circumstances file at the tahsíli a notice of his intention to treat the land as abandoned, but so long as it has in truth been given up the omission of this formality is not of vital importance. This has been the view evidently taken by other Deputy Commissioners, but it is well that Deputy Commissioners should keep themselves informed of the changes in occupancy effected in this informal way, for there are many indications among the tenantry of an ignorance and, where there is knowledge, of a feudal submissiveness, which might be abused. The duty of furnishing this information to the Deputy Commissioners has been laid by express instruction on their kanúngo and patwári staff, and the value of it is shown alike in the excellent information given by those Deputy Commissioners who have taken trouble in the matter and by the absence of that information among those who have not. Nothing could be more interesting or important than the discovery of the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad that the enhanced rent which the landlord obtains by ejectment "is obtained not alone in the case in which notice has issued, but in the much more numerous cases in which the tenant under threat of issue of notice agrees to pay enhanced rent." This is *primâ facie* extremely probable, and these conditions may occur on any estate of which the manager is masterful and determined, but the Deputy Commissioner has given no evidence of his assertion, nor do the other reports show that illegal enhancements have been procured by threats of the sort. The Government will consider what practical means can be taken to spread among the people more general knowledge of the provisions of the Rent Act

In addition to the procedure by formal notice of ejectment the law authorizes the landlord to apply to the Rent Court for the ejectment at the close of the agricultural year of tenants who have not discharged arrears of rent for the current year decreed by the Court. These applications increased in number from 1,233 to 1,832. The numbers are not large, and there is evidence in all the reports that the landlords do not abuse their powers in this respect, and that tenants actually ejected are in most cases insolvent.

Resort to law for the eviction of the heirs of statutory tenants is not required, but still continues to be made. In 1889 the increase of rent on the relet lands (and in this is no legal limitation) was 11 per cent.; in 1890 it was 14 per cent. The cases are not, however, sufficiently numerous to justify a conclusion as to the actual progress of the market value of land. It is probable that the dispossession

of the tenant's heir is more difficult when the rent is light than when it is close to the full letting value.

There remains the question of enhancements. Applications for the enforcement of the legal enhancement are, as might be expected, few. The provisions of the law are now more generally known, and the enhancement permitted by the Act is so moderate as to be rarely resisted. The point of real interest is the extent to which the restriction of the Act is evaded in practice. The instructions issued after the review of last year's reports, that the patwári is to record all enhancements and abatements of rent in his diary and report them to the supervisor kanúngo, afford the means of accurate information, wherever the patwári staff is properly looked after. The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow found 52 illegal enhancements (in which the increase averaged 24 per cent. over the old rental), a great improvement over the previous year, when 488 cases of illegal enhancement were detected. In Unao the Deputy Commissioner failed to make any inquiry, and his failure to use the special agencies at his disposal as Settlement Officer and to investigate matters which to him should have had particular interest is much to be regretted. In Bara Banki the Deputy Commissioner discovered 12,854 illegal enhancements, the amount of which aggregated Rs. 15,646. He believes, however, that in consequence of intimations made to landlord and tenant in each case, the amount of the illegal enhancement actually paid was small. In Sitapur and Kheri the matter is not expressly noticed, but in Hardoi, where the Deputy Commissioner through his staff subjected the rent-rolls to especially careful sifting, only 25 cases of illegal enhancement were found. In Fyzabad the Deputy Commissioner appears to have confined his inquiries to cases in which a new tenant was placed in a holding vacated by ejectment of the old tenant. In these he found the rent had been raised 44 per cent. They chiefly occurred in the estate of the Talúqdár of Ajudhia, who has been advised to keep close watch on the proceedings of his subordinate managers: an advice which he will doubtless accept. The cases were not numerous, but, as has been already said, it was the Deputy Commissioner's plain duty to have ascertained the truth of the rumours that had reached him of improper enhancements privately made. The Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich says there is undoubtedly an attempt to enhance rents illegally. He gives no details, but he expresses the opinion that enhancements of the kind will disappear as the people become better acquainted with the Act. Tenants do not hesitate to complain to him of illegal exactions; nowhere else has he seen them so ready to complain. In Gonda the rents of 1,803 tenants had been enhanced by a sum of Rs. 6,690 in all in excess of that allowed by law. The estates are named in which these violations of the law occurred. The Deputy Commissioner has informed the tenants individually that the excess cannot be recovered from them in his Rent Courts, and the Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that surcharges will not recur on these properties. The Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli reports that no instance of illegal enhancement had been discovered during the year. The Board doubt whether the inquiry on the matter had been adequate, but the rents of the district are already very high, and in the near advent of a revision of settlement, enhancement is probably at a standstill. In Sultánpur the Deputy Commissioner has only been able to adduce a moderate number of illegal enhancements, and in each case his subordinate officers were instructed to send for the landlords in their winter tours, and warn them that it is incumbent on them to observe the provisions of the law. The Deputy Commissioner of Partábgarh doubts if the landlords of his district even now understand that no contract on the part of a tenant binding him down to pay more than the legal 6¼ per cent. enhancement is invalid, and apprehends that when they realize it, they will defeat the provision by a system of fines or pressure on the renewal of leases.

It is evident from this summary of the reports that evasions of the law occur in all districts, in some more frequently than in others; but these were to be

expected, whether in ignorance or by design, and nowhere are they so numerous as to be of any consequence. The protection of the tenantry against excessive enhancement is practically complete. The exceptions will diminish under the personal influence of the District Officers with the great landlords, who own the greater portion of the Province. There is a danger, as the Deputy Commissioner of Partábgarh apprehends, that the law may be more skilfully evaded by a system of fines on the renewal of leases, but there is no present sign of the adoption of this stratagem, and in all probability no serious endeavour to enhance rents will be made till after the conclusion of the settlement operations, which are spreading all over Oudh. By that time the land will have had a long rest and the tenantry will have become more thoroughly alive to the privileges given them by their Rent Act. It is meanwhile incumbent on Deputy Commissioners to keep themselves fully informed by the ample agency at their command of the changes that are being carried out under official process or by private adjustment, and it was with the object of keeping nothing concealed that the Lieutenant-Governor directed last year the entry on the rent-rolls of all rents as settled by landlord and tenant, whether legal or illegal, under the Act. The prohibitions of the Act may not prove in all cases successful, but the evasion of them is hitherto most exceptional. The Board express a doubt whether attempted compulsion is likely to improve the relations between the landlord and tenant. But as a body the landlords in Oudh have accepted the limitations placed on them by the Act with a loyalty and good feeling which deserve all praise. They know from their experience of the Encumbered Estates Act and the administration of the Court of Wards that they have received prompt assistance from the Government in their own difficulties. They have admitted the Oudh law to be a reasonable and moderate measure of protection to the tenantry, and they would respect neither the law nor its administrators if infringement of it were allowed to pass without notice.

It is a matter for regret that while there were fewer applications for partition on the lists of business, fewer partitions were actually carried out. The tables for the last three years show that in 1887-88 the number of partitions disposed of was 658; in 1888-89 it was 573, in 1889-90 it was 522. The work done has diminished steadily from year to year, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this very important business will receive increased attention from the Deputy Commissioners.

The remarks of the Director of Land Records on the patwári establishment in Oudh, their intimate knowledge of the affairs of their circles, and their steady improvement in the conduct of their official duties are interesting. In the present circumstances of the Province, and in view of the general usefulness of the existing patwáris, the revision of their circles to bring them on a uniform standard of good pay should be very gradually made, and with a due regard to the vested interests and the capacity of the existing staff.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, *(c)* Canals.]

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

Note.—Headings 3 and 5 are blank, as "Customs" is an Imperial head of account and "Salt" is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. For "Opium" see under "Excise."

6.—Excise.

The following table shows the area and population under each of the four country-spirit excise systems for the year:—

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Ordinary distillery	63,495	33,268,249
Modified ditto	3,633	1,348,110
Outstills	16,403	6,030,290
Farming	22,096	2,861,220

By far the greater part of the Provinces was under the ordinary distillery system during the year.

The gross revenue under each of the systems (in round hundreds) during the year was as under:—

	Gross revenue.	Revenue per head.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ordinary distillery	27,62,700	0 1 4
Modified ditto	73,400	0 0 7
Outstills	3,65,800	0 1 0
Farming	1,39,800	0 0 9

The income of the year was smaller than that of any other year since 1884-85, the following decreases having occurred as compared with the results of the preceding year—which was, however, exceptional in regard to its large revenue:—

	Rs.	*Per cent.*
In gross receipts	2,90,900	(5 09)
In net ditto	2,92,200	(5 2)
In real ditto	2,84,000	(4 97)

(It may be explained that "real receipts" are understood to mean all excise payments made on account of the excise year 1889-90; while "gross receipts" are all excise payments actually made during the excise year 1889-90)

The local receipts from spirits during the year showed a decrease of Rs. 3,85,000 as compared with the previous year. In calculating these local receipts, the income from the still-head duty on Rosa rum has been omitted, as its consumption is not to any great extent dependent on local causes. The income from drugs and opium, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 25,832.

The chief decrease in the income from the manufacture and vend of country spirits took place under still-head duty (Rs. 2,40,399); license for retail vend of country liquor (Rs. 84,773); and farms and outstills (Rs. 53,906). The fall was mainly due to a poor agricultural season, failure of the *mahua* crop in many districts, and high prices everywhere of molasses.

The budget estimate of gross receipts for 1889-90 was Rs. 56,50,000: the actuals aggregated Rs. 54,15,601—a falling off of Rs. 2,34,299. The year's figures of actual gross receipts for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively, as compared with those of the year 1888-89, were—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	*Decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	40,87,850	39,87,854	1,00,596
Oudh	16,18,696	14,82,347	1,90,350
Total ...	57,06,546	54,15,601	2,90,946

The gross charges were Rs. 1,25,231 as against Rs. 1,23,941 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,290.

The "gross" receipts under the main heads of revenue are compared below with the receipts under the same heads for the preceding three years :—

	Lakhs of Rupees.			
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
(1) Still-head duty on country spirit	19·18	18 39	17 81	15·41
(2) License fees for sale of country spirit	13 71	13·42	13 83	12·96
(3) Outstill licenses	3·91	4 01	3 97	3 66
(4) Farming	1·84	1 85	1·62	1 40
(5) Still-head duty on rum	2 68	2·73	3 38	4 07
(6) Licenses for vend of hemp drugs	6·71	6·48	7·08	7·31
(7) Opium	7·03	7 08	7 77	7 89
(8) Tári	1·06	1·05	1 05	·93
(9) Distillery fees	·01	·01	·01	·01
(10) Still-head duty on methylated spirit	·01	·01	·01	·01
(11) License fees for sale of English liquor	·28	·29	·31	·29
(12) Fines, &c.	·04	·13	·23	·22
Total ...	56·46	55·45	57·07	54·15

The total receipts from still-head duty on country spirits, as compared with the three years preceding, were as follows :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Decrease in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	10,84,525	10,19,032	9,85,703	9,09,442	76,261
Oudh	8,33,843	8,19,538	7,95,301	6,31,163	1,64,138
Total ...	19,18,368	18,38,570	17,81,004	15,50,605	2,40,399

It was pointed out to the Board of Revenue that these figures might be taken to represent the number of gallons of country spirit issued in the distillery tracts during these years (the still-head duty being Re. 1 per gallon) while the number of seers of opium sold in these years was—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Comparison between 1888-89 and 1889-90
North-Western Provinces ...	50,524	49,843	55,731	55,714	−17
Oudh	9,880	9,493	10,480	12,437	+1,957
Total ...	60,404	59,336	66,211	68,151	+1,940

and the receipts from drugs were—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Comparison between 1888-89 and 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	5,00,358	4,69,181	5,24,544	5,34,557	+10,013
Oudh	1,70,248	1,79,252	1,83,960	1,96,796	+12,836
Total ...	6,70,606	6,48,433	7,08,504	7,31,353	+22,849

It appeared therefore that while the consumption of country spirits had been decreasing, year by year, since 1886-87 (in great measure probably owing to higher prices and indifferent seasons), the consumption of opium had increased in Oudh by 26 per cent.; while the receipts from drugs had increased steadily—in the North-Western Provinces by nearly 7 per cent., and in Oudh by 15 per cent. The Commissioner of Excise and the Board argued that the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy, and the increased difficulties in the way of smuggling, sufficiently accounted for the increased consumption of Government opium. It was admitted that these arguments were strong, but it was pointed out that it would be hardly possible to draw any correct inferences—as to whether the consumption of opium, taken as a whole, whether duty paying or illicit, was increasing or not—until cultivation had reached some stable limit, and until smuggling had been checked to a greater extent than it had been hitherto.

In the case of drugs, the only cause which was assigned by the Board for the continuous increase in receipts from 1887-88 was the greater competition among the licensees. Had this cause affected one year only, the result might have been looked upon as fortuitous; but it was pointed out that it could hardly be supposed that this cause had been at work for consecutive terms of years without some reason other than accident to guide the competitors for licenses, and that the conclusion would seem to be that the demand for drugs is increasing. A steady increase in the consumption of drugs cannot be regarded otherwise than with disquietude; and the Board was informed that the large and progressive increases observable in the last four years required close attention. It was requested that a thorough inquiry into this question should be made by the Commissioner of Excise in his next tour, with a view to ascertaining whether excessive indulgence in the use of drugs is to any extent prevalent, and, if so, whether such indulgence is obtainable at a cheaper rate from drugs than from country liquor: and what have been the causes which have led of late years to the greatly increased consumption of drugs.

The decreases in receipts from still-head duty in the Meerut Division were very small compared with the increases; but this was the only part of the Provinces where increase was general. The largest decreases were as under:—

	Decrease.	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	
Bareilly	19,726	34 91
Agra	19,542	89 09
Mirzapur	13,059	19 48
Allahabad	11,679	13 90
Basti	7,668	24 16
Azamgarh	7,138	18 13
Benares	6,407	5 11

Mirzapur, Allahabad, and Benares all showed considerable decreases in the two previous years.

There was still a continued and marked decrease in the receipts from this head in the Benares and Allahabad Divisions. The receipts were (in even thousands of rupees) as follow:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Allahabad	293	274	242	233
Benares	433	400	354	312

On the other hand, there has been a continuous increase in the Meerut Division for the last three years, as shown below:—

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
143	159	180

In Oudh every district showed a falling off, of which the following were the most important cases :—

	Decrease.	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	
Rae Bareli	28,251	30 85
Lucknow	24,966	21 34
Fyzabad	23,745	19 31
Unao	21,116	20 84
Gonda	16,755	26 96
Partábgarh	14,617	30 18
Sultánpur	9,577	17 25

These large decreases appear to have been due mainly to bad harvests.

The number of retail shops fell from 5,552 to 5,472 : the total number of shops in the year of review giving an average of one to every 6,436 of the population.

It was found advisable to re-open the Government distillery at Sirathu in the Allahabad district, so that the total number of distilleries open during the year was 52, as against 51 in 1888-89. The number of licensed stills fell from 1,031 in 1888-89 to 987 in the year of report.

The still-head duty on methylated spirits showed a slight improvement. The duty on Rosa rum increased by Rs. 69,355. The quantity consumed in these Provinces increased by 21 35 per cent.

The following were the figures for retail license fees :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	*Decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	9,33,195	8,70,187	63,008
Oudh	4,24,874	4,03,109	21,765
Total ..	13,58,069	12,73,296	84,773

The decrease of revenue during the year, under the farming system, was Rs. 22,605.

The revenue from outstills decreased by Rs. 31,307, or 7·88 per cent. Had it not been for considerable increases in the Rohilkhand Division, the general falling off would have been much greater. The largest decrease was in Gorakhpur, where the bad season affected the bids. In other districts, bad harvests, and floods and losses in the previous year, were alleged to have been the cause of diminished income. Further restrictions of the outstill area in the Pilibhít and Bijnor districts have now been sanctioned ; to have effect from the year 1891-92.

The number of shops under the farming and outstill systems was reduced during the year by 55.

The *actual* receipts from drugs were Rs. 22,849 more than in 1888-89, but the *real* receipts showed an increase of Rs. 12,082 only. The largest percentages occurred in Kheri (52·2 per cent.), Kumaun (32·05 per cent.), and Muzaffarnagar (25·6 per cent.).

The income from opium for the last seven years has been as under, in even thousands of rupees :—

	License fees.	*Sale of opium.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	116	524	640
1884-85	122	516	638
1885-86	127	524	651
1886-87	127	529	656
1887-88	131	519	650
1888-89	143	579	722
1889-90	146	596	742

The districts which showed the largest increases were all districts in which poppy cultivation had recently been restricted or prohibited. This fact is a further illustration of the very close connection between the increase, in a given area, of duty-paid opium and the prohibition in that area of the cultivation of opium.

The total amount of excise opium sold in 1889-90 was 1,703¾ maunds, as against 1,655¼ maunds in 1888-89. The amount was made up as follows :—

	Mds.	S.
Sold to treasurers and their agents	422	18
Ditto non-official licensed vendors	1,127	20
Ditto *madak* and *chandu* licensees	153	33
Total ...	1,703	31

The receipts from *chandu* and *madak*, as compared with the previous year, are shown below :—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Receipts.	*Number of shops.*	*Receipts.*	*Number of shops.*
	Rs.		Rs.	
North-Western Provinces ...	41,316	47	41,318	43
Oudh	13,678	7	8,362	5
Total ...	54,994	54	49,680	48

It has been found possible to effect a still greater reduction in the number of these shops during 1890-91.

A special report was called for as to the advisability of prohibiting the consumption of *chandu* and *madak* in the shops licensed for the sale of those drugs—that is, of allowing those shops to be merely depôts for the sale of prepared drug, instead of being utilized, as they generally are, for consumption on the premises.

The following statement shows the prosecutions for breaches of the Excise and Opium Acts in 1888-89 and 1889-90 respectively :—

	Cases, including those pending at the close of the previous year.	Number of persons involved.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment.	
				Rigorous.	Simple.
(a)—Under the Excise Act (XXII of 1881).					
1888-89	997	1,219	969	327	38
1889-90	893	1,150	896	222	24
(b)—Under the Opium Acts.					
1888-89	664	775	590	257	21
1889-90	641	793	584	216	18

There was a considerable reduction, as compared with the previous year, in the number of excise prosecutions, but proportionately a larger number of persons was involved. The percentage of convictions fell from 79·75 in 1888-89 to 78·18 in the year of report. There were 78 convictions for illicit distillation, as against 139 in 1888-89 and 222 in 1887-88.

The sum paid as rewards in Excise cases was only Rs. 4,978; as against Rs. 5,375 in the previous year. This was due mainly to a decrease of Rs. 986 in Fatehpur, where numerous cases of illicit distillation were tried in 1888-89. Upon the whole there was an improvement—though small—in this respect.

As in the previous year, the number of prosecutions under the Opium Acts and the proportion of convictions both showed a falling off. Only 73·73 per cent.

of the persons tried under these Acts were convicted, as against 76·2 in 1888-89 while 37 per cent. of those convicted were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, as against 43 6 per cent. in the previous year. The number of important cases was fewer than in 1888-89, and this probably also accounted for the smaller amount paid as rewards.

The Government, in its No. $\frac{83}{\text{XIII}—87\text{A}}$, dated 10th April 1891, to the Board of Revenue, has issued orders with the view of improving as far as possible, under existing conditions, the Excise administration of these Provinces. These orders were the outcome of a long and careful consultation with the Board and with officers experienced in these matters. The changes thereby made—which have received the sanction of the Government of India—took effect from the 1st October 1891. They referred to the distillery system, and were, shortly, as under :—

(a) In lieu of the present uniform rate of still-head duty on country spirits (Re. 1 per gallon of any strength), there have been brought into operation two scales on liquor of specified strength : and no liquor exceeding or falling short of the margin allowed is now issued from any distillery. The scales are the following :—

{ *(a)* Re 1-8-0 on liquor between 23° and 27° under proof.
{ *(b)* Re. 1-0-0 on liquor between 48° and 52° under proof.

(b) The number of distilleries in the United Provinces has been considerably reduced.

(c) The internal working of distilleries is much more carefully supervised than has been possible in the past. The supervising establishment has been largely increased, and is better paid.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts of the year were as under :—

		Gross receipts, 1889-90.	Budget estimate, 1890-91.	Gross receipts, 1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	13,39,595	16,38,000	13,22,899
	Oudh	3,69,923		3,65,063
	Total ...	17,09,518	16,38,000	16,87,962
Court Fees (excluding copy stamps).	North-Western Provinces ...	39,19,140	47,80,000	37,71,420
	Oudh	9,91,070		9,66,059
	Total ...	49,10,210	47,80,000	47,37,479
	Grand Total ...	66,19,728	64,18,000	64,25,441

The gross receipts were thus considerably less than in the previous year ; though higher than the budget figures, and in excess of the results of 1888-89. The decrease, as compared with the year 1889-90 under General Stamps amounted to Rs. 21,536, and under Court Fees to Rs. 1,72,731. The decrease occurred in both Provinces ; but the diminution under Court Fees was not so marked in Oudh as in the North-Western Provinces.

The following figures give the gross charges for the year of review and the previous year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
General Stamps	91,267	88,258
Court Fees	64,946	64,048
Total ...	1,56,213	1,52,306

The less frequent occurrence of refunds of the value of used and spoiled stamps under Chapter VI of Act I of 1879 accounts for the smaller charges under General Stamps. The charges on account of Court Fees remained practically constant.

The net receipts of the two years were thus as under:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
General Stamps	16,18,252	15,99,704
Court Fees	48,45,264	46,73,431
Total ...	64,63,516	62,73,135

The net result has, therefore, been a decrease of nearly two lakhs. It must be borne in mind, however, that the income of 1889-90 was the highest on record in these Provinces.

The following table compares the detailed receipts from General Stamps with those of the previous year:—

Stamps.		1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Skeleton forms,	North-Western Provinces	5,174	5,294	+120
	Oudh	88	59	—29
One anna adhesive.	North-Western Provinces	71,445	65,579	—5,866
	Oudh	19,230	19,373	+143
Foreign Bill ...	North-Western Provinces	5,993	7,051	+1,058
	Oudh	113	62	—51
Share transfer ...	North-Western Provinces	930	994	+64
	Oudh	51	100	+49
Hundi ...	North-Western Provinces	86,191	77,871	—8,320
	Oudh	5,478	3,212	—2,266
Documents ...	North-Western Provinces	11,45,854	11,52,914	+7,060
	Oudh	3,39,163	3,35,890	—3,273
Miscellaneous		29,808	19,563	—10,245
Total ...		17,09,518	16,87,962	—21,556

There has again been a very slight increase in the revenue from skeleton forms: due mainly to applications from District and Municipal Boards.

The large decrease in the receipts from one anna adhesive stamps in the North-Western Provinces was due mainly to the great falling off in the Agra district; where it is reported that the receipts from sales within the district remained nearly

stationary, while the number of stamps exported fell off. The districts which showed the largest decreases were—

	Rs.	
Agra	3,818	40·26 per cent.
Sultánpur	188	22 50 ,,
Moradabad	209	13 27 ,,
Kumaun	881	11 74 ,,
Cawnpore	868	5·26 ,,
Dehra Dún	204	4 36 ,,

A scheme of the Commissioner of Stamps for checking the non-stamping of documents requiring this class of stamp is at present under the consideration of Government.

The revenue from Document Stamps was larger than in the year previous, reaching the highest point as yet recorded. The increase occurred entirely in the North-Western Provinces. The revenue from Oudh showed a slight decrease. The sale of these stamps appears to have been affected by the general bad harvests; which made it necessary for the cultivators to contract numerous loans, while proprietors had to sell and mortgage much of their property.

The number of licensed vendors shows a slight rise—from 2,647 to 2,680. According to the figures of the last census, this proportion gives one licensed vendor to every 17,512 persons and to every Rs. 532 of revenue. As remarked in the Administration Report for 1889-90, this number is probably about sufficient to meet the wants of the Provinces in this respect.

There has been a very large increase in the number of criminal prosecutions as compared with the previous year. The numbers were 915 and 633 respectively, while the numbers of persons convicted were 721 and 500. The following are the prosecution figures for the two years:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
In respect of bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes.	N.-W. P. ...	189	89
	Oudh ...	101	116
In respect of other instruments ...	N.-W. P. ...	186	266
	Oudh ...	131	413
Miscellaneous offences	N.-W. P. ...	13	11
	Oudh ...	12	20
	Total ...	632	915

The important decrease in the number of prosecutions in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes in the North-Western Provinces, and the still larger proportionate increase in prosecutions in respect of other instruments in Oudh—though noticeable—have not been explained.

The revenue from Court Fees was Rs. 1,72,731 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred mainly in the North-Western Provinces. Decrease in litigation is attributed to the bad season, to the close of settlement operations in several districts, and to the passing of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889). This Act is said to have operated in the way of encouraging the sale of court fees for the first year, but of decreasing litigation on such matters when once certificates had been secured. The sale of copy stamps was also affected to some extent by the decrease in litigation.

The surplus from process service fees during the year was normal:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs
Revenue Courts	1,95,296	1,87,938
Civil Courts	3,10,943	3,01,206
Criminal Courts	45,860	46,811
Total	5,52,099	5,35,955

Nothing noteworthy appears to have been detected in the course of the periodical inspections of stamped records; and this important duty appears to have been carried out regularly and satisfactorily.

Only Rs. 120 were paid as rewards to informers, as against Rs. 238 in the previous year.

8.—Income Tax.

The same system of assessment prevailed during the year as has been described formerly. The Board insisted on the importance of local inquiry by officers in the superior grades of the district staff. Note-books carefully kept up in the manner indicated by the Board in their annual report ought to be of great assistance in making a fair assessment, especially in the case of the poorer classes of assessees. The Board was therefore asked to issue general instructions for the maintenance of such note-books by the district staff throughout the Provinces.

The following figures show gross receipts for the last four years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I	3,75,106	3,68,981	3,58,929	3,78,981
Part II	48,041	54,376	54,566	64,266
Part III	37,903	46,453	61,285	52,642
Part IV	16,65,542	16,84,838	17,12,559	17,28,899
Fines and penalties	3,248	5,754	2,442	1,074
Total ...	21,29,840	21,60,402	21,89,781	22,25,862

The charges and net receipts for the same years were—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges	37,695	37,163	34,583	34,173
Net receipts	20,92,145	21,23,239	21,55,198	21,91,689

The gross receipts thus exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 36,081; while the net receipts—which showed a rise of Rs. 36,491—were the highest realized since the introduction of the Act into these Provinces.

There was an increase under every head of Part I, the chief increase being from the tax on the salaries of employés of companies. This seems to have been due partly to a larger number being assessed under section 9(2) of the Act, and partly to greater prosperity of the companies during the year. This last reason would also account for the increased receipts under Part II. For the first time since the introduction of the Act the receipts under Part III showed a decrease. The tax was levied on rather more than half a crore less than in the preceding year. The largest receipts were derived from taxation under Part IV of the Act. Here the steady rise which has gone on ever since the year 1887-88 continued, and the receipts were higher than in any year before. There were in all 59,715 assessees compared with 59,176 in 1889-90, while the number of persons assessed on incomes under Rs. 750 decreased from 34,883 to 34,543.

The districts showing increases or decreases of over Rs. 2,000 in the final demand under Part IV are shown below. The asterisk indicates that such increase or decrease was continuous from the previous year :—

Increases.	Rs.	*Decreases.*	Rs.
* Lucknow	7,473	* Shâhjahânpur	4,047
* Agra	5,735	* Farukhabad	2,255
Sultânpur	3,034	Allahabad	2,202
Dehra Dún	2,666		
* Pilibhît	2,307		
Meerut	2,113		

The following were the districts which showed the highest figures under Part IV :—

	Amount of tax. Rs.	*Number of assessees.*
Cawnpore	1,23,113	4,101
Meerut	1,04,203	4,307
Allahabad	91,113	2,919
Lucknow	81,003	2,678
Agra	71,437	2,580
Aligarh	70,795	2,263

The following table shows the effect on the original demand of the revision exercised by Collectors and Commissioners :—

	Original demand.		*Final demand (after revision).*	
	Number of assessees.	Amount.	Number of assessees.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
1889-90...	69,910	18,12,679	65,744	16,99,027
1890-91...	70,171	18,19,277	66,216	17,15,345
Increase ...	261	6,598	472	16,318

99·7 of the final demand was realized during the year, being the same proportion as in 1889-90.

The fairly substantial decrease, from 22,218 to 21,126, in the number of objections to assessment may be regarded as showing improvement in initial assessments. Collectors interfered without presentation of petitions in 647 cases, as against 680 in the previous year.

The result of these cases was the removal of the names of 3,753 persons from the lists as against 4,053 in 1889-90; while 69·1 per cent. of the objections were rejected, as against 67·9 per cent. in the previous year.

There was a slight decrease in the number of petitions for revision presented to Commissioners during the year. They amounted to 1,849 as against 1,910 in 1889-90. Of these 73·8 per cent. were rejected, as against 71·8 per cent. in the previous year.

The following table compares the use of coercive measures in the year 1890-91 with that immediately preceding :—

	Dastaks.	*Arrests.*	*Imprisonments.*	*Attachments.*	*Sales.*
1889-90	3,554	44	...	550	202
1890-91	4,342	80	5	659	267
Increase ...	788	36	5	109	65

The increase in the number of dastaks issued was so far satisfactory in that it indicated the substitution of regular for irregular means of collection. The large increase in other modes of coercion would appear *primâ facie* to indicate an increased number of severe assessments, especially when it is found necessary to sell the assessee's movable property. This matter was recommended to the Board's attention.

Penalties were inflicted in only 12 districts of the provinces, and in no case were fines imposed.

The cost of establishment was only Rs. 17,136, as against Rs. 18,883 in the previous year: the percentage to total gross receipts being ·77 as against ·8 in the year 1889-90.

The average number of persons assessed throughout the provinces was 1·48 per mille only; the amount assessed per mille did not exceed Rs. 40, as against Rs. 42 in the previous year; while the general average per person assessed remained at Rs. 27. This calculation excludes the assessments on salaries of officials and on Government securities. The highest average assessments per thousand werein Dehra Dún (Rs. 150), Cawnpore (Rs. 123), and Lucknow (Rs. 119.) The average assessment per person assessed was highest in Bareilly (Rs. 38), Dehra Dún and Gorakhpur (Rs. 37).

Ninety-two per cent. of the total number of persons assessed were assessed under Part IV on incomes under Rs. 2,000, as against 88 per cent. in the previous year.

The chief classes of persons from whom income tax was collected were the following:—

	Number of assessees.	*Amount of tax.*
		Rs.
Money-lenders and changers	27,013	6,98,877
Persons paid by Government	4,780	2,77,647
Bankers	2,813	1,70,212
Sugar manufacturers	5,202	1,42,693
Dealers in agricultural produce	7,044	1,40,644

9.—Currency.

The number of notes of the different denominations issued during the year under report was 139,267, as compared with 139,218 issued during the previous year.

The notes issued were as under:—

Number.	*Denomination of notes.*	*Value.*
	Rs.	Rs.
9,927	5	49,635
47,627	10	4,76,270
27,802	20	5,56,040
16,817	50	8,40,850
24,743	100	24,74,300
5,011	500	25,05,500
6,666	1,000	66,66,000
674	10,000	67,40,000

The value of the notes in circulation varied from a minimum of Rs. 66,87,425 in April 1890 to a maximum of Rs. 1,10,44,830 in February 1891. The average monthly circulation of the year under review was 95,64,928, or considerably more than that of the preceding year, in which it was only 82,15,875. In point of fact, it was the highest average attained in any year during the last decade. Commencing with a comparatively low circulation of a little under 67 lakhs in April, it continuously increased, with only one check in September, until in the month of November it reached the figure of 1,07,18,925. During the remaining four months the fluctuations were slight, except in March, when there was a decrease of over 9 lakhs which brought the closing balance down to 1,01,02,360. The most noticeable rise in the circulation took place in June. It amounted to nearly 21 lakhs, and was caused by large remittances of coin and foreign notes from the Bank of Bengal for exchange for Home circle notes. The increase in the closing balance of the year over that with which it opened was found almost entirely in notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 denomination.

The number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad currency office was as follows :—

Circle.	*Number.*	*Value.* Rs.
Calcutta	46,004	27,49,585
Lahore	8,504	5,84,340
Madras	1,981	1,59,770
Calicut	96	1,980
Bombay	11,017	11,75,445
Nagpur	2	25
Karachi	686	19,260
Rangoon	126	1,800
Total ...	68,416	46,92,205

Eighty-seven half notes of the Allahabad circle of issue, valued at Rs. 9,560, were paid during the year under review on indemnity bonds, against seventy-eight, valued at Rs. 8,040, in the previous year, and shroff-marked coins to the value of Rs. 5,62,019 were received in the Allahabad circle during the year.

The receipts and issues were as under :—

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	*Issues.* Rs. a. p.
Half rupees	32,851 8 0	36,715 8 0
Quarter „	45,655 4 0	50,097 4 0
One-eighth „	31,647 8 0	37,153 8 0
Copper	...	55,310 0 0
Total ...	1,10,154 4 0	1,79,276 4 0

The transactions at agencies are given in the appended statement. A sum of Rs. 37,50,000 was remitted to the Panjáb through the Meerut treasury, while there was one transaction of Rs. 20,000 at Moradabad, representing notes issued to that treasury in exchange for coin. There was an increase in the amount of coin held at agencies of about 58 lakhs.

Two cases of fraud occurred during the year. In one a clerk in the Saugor treasury was prosecuted for making a claim on two half notes payment upon the other halves of which had already been made on bond; and, on being convicted, was fined Rs. 100, or, in default of payment, had to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second is still under enquiry.

Two forged notes of the Calcutta circle were also received during the year, one for Rs. 500 from the Magistrate of Etáwah and the other for Rs. 10 presented at the counter by the Bank of Bengal.

No remittances were received by, or sent from, this office during the past year.

The total number of Home notes cancelled during the year was 131,640 with an aggregate value of Rs. 1,33,48,670 as compared with 128,912 pieces of the value of Rs. 1,39,90,565 cancelled during 1889-90. The cancellation of Rs. 10 and Rs. 10,000 notes increased, while that of the Rs. 1,000 denomination fell from 6,479 to 4,562.

The discrepancies shown between the number of Rs. 10 notes as outstanding in the ledger balance of the circulation account and that found in the issue registers have been reduced from three to two.

Statement of transactions at currency agencies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during 1890-91.

	Receipts of coin.					*Payments of coin.*				
	Opening balances.	Received from treasury for notes issued.	Received from Rámpur darbár.	Received from treasuries as transfers.	Total.	Paid to Bank of Bengal.	Remitted to Pánjab.	Paid to treasuries as transfers.	Closing balances.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow ...	15,50,000	...	...	37,00,000	52,50,000	4,00,000	...	10,50,000	38,00,000	52,50,000
Agra ...	1,50,000	...	...	19,00,000	20,50,000	5,00,000	...	2,00,000	13,50,000	20,50,000
Cawnpore ...	5,00,000	...	...	15,00,000	20,00,000	9,00,000	...	8,00,000	3,00,000	20,00,000
Benares ...	...	...	...	13,50,000	13,50,000	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	9,50,000	13,50,000
Meerut ...	24,25,000	...	...	38,75,000	63,00,000	...	37,50,000	3,50,000	22,00,000	63,00,000
Fyzabad ...	1,75,000	...	...	6,00,000	7,75,000	...	...	1,50,000	6,25,000	7,75,000
Moradabad ...	1,00,000	20,000	2,27,000	5,50,000	8,97,000	...	...	1,00,000	7,97,000	8,97,000
Bareilly ...	...	...	...	8,50,000	8,50,000	...	...	2,00,000	6,50,000	8,50,000
Total ...	49,00,000	20,000	2,27,000	1,43,25,000	1,94,72,000	20,00,000	37,50,000	30,50,000	1,06,72,000	1,94,72,000

	Receipts of Home notes.		Issues of Home notes.
	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance ...	...	Issued to Moradabad treasury for coin ...	20,000
Received at Moradabad Agency from Rámpur darbár ...	1,05,000	Closing balance ...	85,500
Total ...	1,05,000	Total ...	1,05,500

(B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1890-91.

General Results.—The total opening balance at the credit of the United Provinces on the 1st of April 1890 was close on 56 lakhs: of which the Provincial share was 53, and that of Local 3. The receipts, Rs. 3,15,86,000 Provincial and Rs. 1,08,42,000 Local, aggregated Rs. 4,24,28,000: against which an expenditure of Rs. 4,22,63,000 (Rs. 3,17,23,000 Provincial and Rs. 1,05,40,000 Local) was incurred. The closing balance was thus Rs. 57,57,000; in the proportions Rs. 51,57,000 Provincial and Rs 6,00,000 Local. The closing Provincial balance includes, however, the lapses—up to date—from the Settlement allotment of 50 lakhs during the five years' term: the condition attached to which is that the unutilized surplus shall lapse at the close of the contract to Imperial.

The chief sources of the Provincial receipts during the year were *Land Revenue* (125½ lakhs), *Stamps* (50½ lakhs), and *Irrigation*—Major—(49½ lakhs): followed by *Provincial Rates* (17 lakhs), *Excise* (close on 13 lakhs), and *Assessed Taxes* (11 lakhs): while the more important items of Provincial expenditure were the following:—

Law and Justice	about 44	lakhs.
Land Revenue	43¾	,,
Police	39	,,
Public Works	30¼	,,
Irrigation — Interest on Capital	27	,,
Irrigation — Working expenses	24¼	,,
Superannuation	16½	,,
Jails	13¾	,,
Administration	13½	,,

Under Local, the most prominent source of revenue was the local share of *Provincial Rates* (over 75 lakhs): while on the charge side the main items were those of *Land Revenue* (nearly 31½ lakhs), Police (25 lakhs), Public Works (21 lakhs), and Education (14 lakhs).

It is worthy of mention that the large expenditure during the year under Public Works was due to a considerable extent to the special grants—which are quite distinct from the normal allotments—made for original works to both the great divisions of the Department during the year: *viz.*, Rs. 6,24,000 to Provincial, and Rs. 6,70,000 to Local. The special Provincial grant was devoted to the construction of buildings in the several Departments on the one hand (Rs. 3,85,000) and to the extension of first class roads (Rs. 2,00,000), and Miscellaneous Works of various kinds on the other. The special Local grant was divided, according to the need for works, between the several District Boards of the United Provinces.

The contract system.—The system introduced in 1882, of giving contract allowances to meet contingent expenditure, was extended during the year to charges for the purchase of country stationery in offices where the contract system obtains. The annual sum on this account allotted aggregated Rs. 62,461, based on the actuals of the two preceding years. Experience in analogous cases has justified the extension of the system, in view of the saving in time and labour found to result from the grant of contract allowances for contingencies.

The contract system was, on the other hand, withdrawn, temporarily, from the Sanitary Department, owing to the fact that the figures which had been taken as a basis for the fixation of the Departmental grant belonged to years of abnormally low expenditure. It is believed, however, that a short experience will be found sufficient to admit of the preparation of a fairly accurate estimate of the annual expenditure on contingencies; which will be followed by re-introduction of the contract system on a revised basis.

Copyists at tahsils.—In view of the present practice of retaining village papers for three years at tahsíls, in lieu of sending them annually, as was previously the custom, to the head quarters, and of the fact that one-fourth of all the copies applied for are, on an average, copies of these papers, it was arranged during the year to appoint copyists, as far as possible, at all tahsíls in these Provinces. Before this measure was brought into general operation, it was introduced tentatively in selected districts, where its working was found after a twelve months' trial to be entirely satisfactory. Rules were accordingly framed in connection with the entertainment of such establishments: providing among other matters that copyists shall be paid at a uniform rate of Rs. 10 per mensem, and that if in any district where such tahsíl copyists have been employed the receipts for six months average less than the expenditure, the copyists shall be discharged, or arrangements made to combine the post of copyist with some other office.

System of accounts in Rámpur.—Passing reference was made in the Political section of the summary of last year's Administration Report to the deputation of an officer, whose services had been lent by the Government of India, to inspect and report on the system and audit of the accounts of the Rámpur State. The result of the investigation showed that, while the state of affairs was in the main satisfactory, the method followed in the auditing of the accounts was the weak point in the financial system. The report on inspection of the system and audit of the accounts submitted by the special officer above referred to, was forwarded, together with an expression of the views of this Government on the several matters dealt with, to the Agent for Rámpur, for communication to the Council of Regency.

Railway Police.—The settlement which had been originally come to in regard to the travelling allowance, office establishment, and office and house rent of the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in these Provinces was found, owing to the increase in the number of railway lines to be inspected, to be no longer suitable; and proposals for modifying the arrangements heretofore in force in regard to these matters were under consideration during the year. The suggestions by this Government in regard to the points at issue were eventually submitted for orders to the Government of India, and will be dealt with hereafter.

Cash Balances and the Resource Operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1890-91.

Minimum Balances.—The following statement shows, in lakhs of rupees, the minimum working balances estimated as necessary for the Provinces at the beginning of each month during the last five years, as also the proposed estimates for the year 1891-92:—

Years.	1st October.	1st November.	1st December.	1st January.	1st February.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st August.	1st September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1886-87 ...	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,30	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00
1887-88 ...	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,35	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00
1888-89 ...	1,33	1,00	1,06	1,27	1,69	1,53	1,56	1,35	1,55	2,15	2 12	1,69
1889-90 ...	1,27	1 00	1,06	1,29	1,69	1,59	1,57	1,36	1,68	2,19	2,28	1,75
1890-91 ...	1,32	1,00	1,06	1,30	1,71	1,56	1,54	1,36	1,81	2,19	2,24	1,77
1891-92 ..	1,35	1,00	1,06	1,31	1,69	1,66	1,63	1,46	1,91	2,28	2,31	1,77

Cash Balances.—The following table institutes a comparison in lakhs of rupees, between the distribution of the actual balances on the first day of each month

during the year 1890-91 and that which preceded it: it also shows to what extent these balances in 1890-91 differed from the estimated minima:—

	Actuals, 1889-90.			*Actuals*, 1890-91.			Estimates, 1890-91.
	Leading Treasuries in [illegible] of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries	Total.	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal	Other Treasuries	Total.	
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On the 1st of October ..	60	1,03	1,63	49	88	1,37	1,32
Ditto November ..	41	90	1,31	35	70	1,05	1,00
Ditto December	40	90	1,30	39	96	1,35	1,06
Ditto January ...	48	1,11	1,59	61	1,17	1,78	1,30
Ditto February ..	61	1,46	2,07	42	1,46	1,88	1,71
Ditto March ..	56	1,36	1,92	47	1,39	1,86	1,56
Ditto April ..	59	1,45	2,04	43	1,13	1,56	1,54
Ditto May ..	49	1,22	1,71	46	1,09	1,55	1,36
Ditto June ..	87	1,61	2,48	95	1,52	2,47	1,81
Ditto July ..	1,25	1,78	3,03	1,52	1,90	3,42	2,19
Ditto August .	58	1,66	2,24	68	1,69	2,37	2,24
Ditto September,	45	1,32	1,77	47	1,46	1,93	1,77
On the 30th of September,	49	88	1,37	55	97	1,52	1,35

The year opened with a cash balance of 137 lakhs and closed with a balance of 152 lakhs. The minimum opening balance of any month was reached in November 1890, when 105 lakhs only were in hand; while the maximum was in July 1891—342 lakhs. The actuals of each month were considerably in excess of the estimated minimum, except in the case of October, November, and April, when the excess was small. The high balances held at different periods of the year enabled large sums to be placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General, and these were, as usual, taken over by transfers through the Bank and Currency, *viz*—

During December	31 lakhs.
Ditto January	48 do.
Ditto June	7 do.
Ditto July	120 do.
Total ...	206 lakhs.

The high balances on the 1st of February, March, August, and September were retained to meet the payments of the Opium Department during April, May, August, and September, which also necessitated additional help from the Comptroller-General by transfer through currency to the extent given below:—

During October	9 lakhs.
Ditto March	5 do.
Ditto April	55 do.
Total ...	69 lakhs.

Without this help, the actual balances on the 1st November, April, and May would have fallen short of the estimated minima on those dates.

The decrease in the balances on the 1st of October and November 1890, as compared with those of the same dates in the previous year, was due chiefly to low land revenue receipts and high opium and military expenditure in August, September, and October 1890. The increase in January 1891 was counterbalanced by an equal decrease in February, the variations being due to high Public Works Department receipts and low outgoings under foreign remittances in December, and to high outgoings under the same head in January. The low balance on the 1st of April 1891 compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year was due to the diminution in the amount of foreign remittances received in

March 1891, *viz.*, 5 lakhs only, against 53 lakhs in March 1890. This decrease was partly made up before May, by the receipt of Foreign remittances to the extent of 55 lakhs in April as against 23 in 1889-90, and the smaller amount of opium payments conduced to the same result. The balance in May would have been very nearly equal to that of 1889-90 had it not been for lower land revenue receipts, which began to come in rather late this year. The lateness of its collection mainly accounts for the high balance on the 1st of July 1891, which was, however, also due to smaller outgoings under foreign remittances in June. The increase in August and September 1891 as compared with the previous year was due to high land revenue and Public Works Department receipts in July and August 1891.

Movement of funds.—The following were the amounts of local remittances made during the year 1890-91 :—

	Rs.
In specie	4,12,18,508
In currency notes	87,40,215
In small silver and copper coin	16,84,114
Total ...	5,16,42,837

The total for 1889-90 was only Rs. 4,88,62,437, or Rs. 27,80,400 less than in the year under review. Turning to the different classes of remittances, it is noticeable that those in specie were nearly five lakhs less than in 1889-90, though they included remittances of shroff-marked and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rs. 10,47,512 against Rs. 7,13,657 in 1889-90. These were ordered from the outlying treasuries to Allahabad for eventual transmission to the Calcutta Mint through the Currency office, Allahabad. On the other hand, the remittances made in currency notes during the year exceeded those of 1889-90 by Rs. 30,75,605 : Rs. 62,11,170 worth of the total consisted of foreign notes remitted from outlying treasuries to Allahabad, and Rs. 25,29,045 worth of home notes supplied to outlying treasuries from Allahabad.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year consisted of—

	Rs.
Half rupees	4,00,500
Quarter rupees	4,02,000
Eighth rupees	1,97,200
Double pice	42,273
Single pice	6,33,700
Half pice	4,175
Pie pieces	4,265
Total ...	16,84,113

Here again there was an increase of Rs. 1,91,943 over those made in 1889-90, when they amounted to Rs. 14,92,170. This increase occurred under each denomination, but more specially under the head single pice. This circumstance will be alluded to hereafter in paragraph 15.

The monthly distribution of the remittances detailed in paragraph 7 above was as follows :—

		Rs.
October	1890	19,46,389
November	,, ...	40,90,700
December	,, ...	66,49,315
January	1891	40,49,415
February	,, ...	28,31,075
March	,, ...	44,33,305
April	,, ...	39,00,949
May	,, ...	58,61,627
June	,, ...	92,43,555
July	,, ...	32,72,780
August	,, ...	10,52,560
September	,, ...	43,11,167
Total	...	5,16,42,837

The remittances were for the most part of the usual nature, *viz.*, to supply treasuries at the time of opium payments, and to collect the surplus at central points. The only noticeable feature was the increase of remittances from Gorakhpur to Benares, Allahabad, and elsewhere, due to the payment into that treasury, for the first time for a whole year, of the earnings of the Tirhoot State Railway.

The details of the amount of local supply bills issued during the year 1890-91 are as follows :—

	Rs.
Agra	1,69,400
Allahabad	4,62,910
Benares	1,00.000
Dehra Dún	1,75,300
Lucknow	4,61,393
Naini Tal	2,42,300
Total ...	16 11,303

The total of these bills was Rs. 5,34,407 in excess of those issued in the year 1889-90, when they amounted to Rs. 10,76,896, the increased issues occurring chiefly at Agra, Allahabad, and Lucknow.

Below are shown, in thousands of rupees, the remittances made during the year under review to supply the opium treasuries in these Provinces as well as the drawings by supply bills on Calcutta and Bombay :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—Local Transactions.

Specie remittances to supply opium treasuries.

March and April season.

From local treasuries	66,52 *
From Bengal	..
September season.	
From local treasuries	36,47 †
From Bengal	...
Drawings by supply bills on Calcutta	2 71
Ditto Bombay	2,02

Foreign Bills.—The supply bills on all other Governments issued by this Government during the year 1890-91 amounted in value to Rs. 6,71,521 as follows :—

Issued by—	On India.	On Panjáb	On Bombay	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	1,27,000	80,600	1,11 700	3,19,300
Naini Tal	1,44,200	65,000	62,106	2,71,300
Roorkee	...	44,300	27,900	72,200
Rae Bareli	...	8,721	...	8,721
Total ...	2,71,200	1,98,621	2,01,700	6,71.521

The drawings by Dehra Dún and Naini Tal were on the Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Lahore, Bombay, and Karáchi treasuries, while those by Roorkee were on the Delhi, Ludhiana, and Bombay treasuries. Those by Rae Bareli were on the Amritsar treasury.

The supply bills of other Governments which were paid by this Government during the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 3,62,815, drawn by Central Provinces (Rs. 3,50,000), India (Rs. 10,740), and Assam (20,75).

* From February to July 1891.

† From October 1890 to January 1891 (2,24) and August and September 1891 (34,23).

Absorption of small coin.—The following statement shows in detail the absorption of small coin in these Provinces during the year 1890-91 :—

	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Total.
Balance on the 1st of October 1890	1,55,447	3,76,185	2,60,834	81,082	5,14,048	24,054	10,212	14,21,862
Receipts from other Provinces,	2,02,100	1,52,900	1,03,000	...	2,50,000	..	...	7,08,000
Total ...	3,57,547	5,29,085	3,63,834	81,082	7,64,048	24,354	10,212	21,29,862
Issues to other Provinces .	5,000	7,000	6,000	.	7,000	1,000	..	26,000
Balance on the 30th of September 1891.	1,71,620	3,74,234	3,10,448	95,358	4,76,535	21,173	7,472	14,56,840
Total ...	1,76,620	3,81,234	3,16,448	95,358	4,83,535	22,173	7,472	14,82,840
Local .. { Receipts . .	...	..	..	14,276	.	.	..	14,276
Local .. { Absorption ..	1,80,927	1,47,851	47,386	..	2,80,513	1,881	2,740	6,61,298

It was Rs. 58,919 less than that in 1889-90, when it amounted to Rs 7,20,217; the decrease being under the head of small silver, which amounted to Rs. 1,45,522. On the other hand, Rs. 86,603 more copper coin were absorbed in the year under review. The demand for single pice was very heavy in the 3rd quarter of the year—the season of Hindu marriages, the number of which was great this year, and in a measure accounts for the large demand. At the same time, it is attributable in part to the fact that last year an abnormally small amount of this coin was thrown into circulation in these Provinces, and the supply naturally began to fail. Added to this it is reported that in some districts the circulation of Gorakhpuri pice is diminishing, their place being taken by Government coin. The extent of this displacement of coin of native mintage has not yet been guaged. District Officers in districts adjoining one another, and presumably similarly circumstanced, submit reports upon the subject which it is not possible to reconcile, and all that has been so far discovered is that the circulation of such coin is said to be rapidly declining in some districts, but remains stationary in others.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Arrangements for a census of the population of the provinces were begun in April 1890. Mr. D. C. Baillie, Joint Magistrate, took charge of the duties of Census Superintendent on the 2nd April. Before the end of the hot weather complete instructions had issued to District Officers in regard to the preliminary arrangements to be made. These arrangements followed closely the lines on which Mr. E. White had worked in 1880-81. All houses, camping grounds, landing stages, or other places in which people might be expected to be found on the night of the census were numbered, and the numbers and description recorded in a register prepared in general by the patwári. Each district was divided into enumerators' blocks, averaging 60 houses each. The enumerators' blocks were grouped into supervisors' circles, each of about ten blocks. The circles in a given area of the district—generally a supervisor kanúngo's circle—were placed under the care of a charge Superintendent.

Rural enumerators were appointed without difficulty in most districts, the majority being patwáris and relatives of patwáris. More difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable supervisors The posts were in general filled by intelligent patwáris, but now, as at last census, the supervisors have been found to have less fully fulfilled their duties than the census officers of the other two grades. The want was not, in general, in intelligence, but in authority. Superintendents were mostly supervisor kanúngos; the best superintendents were almost invariably supervisor kanúngos. Their official position gave them effective control of the patwári supervisors and enumerators, and of those who hoped to be patwáris, whilst their superior clerical ability and the fact that they were, so to speak, professional census officers was almost invariably recognised by their non-official census subordinates. Rural tracts in which it was necessary to pay census officials were few. Kumaun and Garhwál had a considerable proportion of their patwáris absent from their circles on survey duty in Garhwál, and it was necessary to pay for substitutes for them, as in these districts the patwári was indispensable as supervisor. In small towns the supply of census officers was ample, and the quality in general excellent. In the larger cities difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number, and several Municipal Boards incurred considerable expense in providing paid enumerators. In Lucknow the preliminary record was particularly well done by paid muharrirs. Each muharrir prepared the complete record for several blocks, and only handed it over to the unpaid enumerator a few days before the date of the final census. For the single night's work only was it found possible to obtain a sufficient number of enumerators. In Benares also the difficulty in obtaining enumerators was considerable. There was not, however, in any part of the province a single prosecution under the Census Act for refusing or neglecting to act as an enumerator. It is therefore fairly clear that a census by unpaid agency has become difficult only in a few large towns.

The bulk of the census printing for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was, under the orders of the Government of India, done in Calcutta, along with that for Bengal, Assam, and several other provinces. For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the system cannot be considered entirely a success. The pressure on the Calcutta press was very great, and the delay in the despatch of indents in consequence considerable. When emergent indents continued to come in from districts

until close before the census, it was found necessary to have a considerable quantity of forms printed by the Government Press at Allahabad.

A preliminary record of the enumeration statistics was made in rural tracts between the 15th and 30th January 1891, and in towns between the 1st and 12th of February. On the night of the 26th of February the record was completed and brought up to date Special arrangements were made here, as throughout India, to secure an early preliminary report of the population. The first district in India to report was Sultánpur, the census arrangements in which had been very thoroughly planned by Mr P. J. White. The last district in these provinces was Garhwál, which telegraphed its results on the 12th March. The total population, male and female, as shown by the preliminary report, was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
North-Western Provinces ...	17,817,682	16,460,589	34,278,271
Oudh	6,488,904	6,163,827	12,652,731
Native States	412,174	386,991	799,165
Total ...	24,718,760	23,011,407	47,730,167

Arrangements for complete abstraction of the census schedules were being made while the enumeration was going on. The system of district offices was, as in earlier censuses, adopted, and several of the most forward districts had started work before the end of March. The tables to be abstracted for the Government of India are very much more complicated than at any previous census, and the work of tabulation was at the end of the year still incomplete.

The provincial population as shown by the final tabulation is compared with that in 1881 in the table on the following page. The accuracy of the returns for Kumaun is doubtful, as the registers are still in an incomplete state.

STATEMENT A.—*Variation in population.*

Division	District.	*Total population.* Total.	Male.	Female.	*Increase since 1881.* Total.	Male.	Female.	*Decrease since 1881.* Total.	Male.	Female.
	N.-W. Provinces.									
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ...	168,135	100,324	67,811	24,065	16,339	7,726	...	...	...
	Saháranpur ...	1,001,280	540,351	460,929	21,736	9,924	11,812	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar...	774,234	418,981	355 253	15,790	9,545	6,245	...	...	...
	Meerut ...	1,331,458	747,244	644,214	78,321	41,807	36,514	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr ..	949,914	501,621	448,293	25,092	9,663	15,429	...	...	...
	Aligarh .	1,043,202	558,743	484,459	22,015	7,464	14,551	...	..	...
	Total ...	5,328,223	2,867,264	2,460,959	187,019	94,742	92,277	.	...	...
AGRA.	Muttra ...	713 421	382,660	330,761	41,731	21,093	20,038	...	...	...
	Agra ...	1,003,796	540,459	463,337	29,140	13,658	15,482	...	...	...
	Farukhabad .	858,786	464,339	394,447	...	.	..	48,822	26,169	22,653
	Mainpuri ...	761,981	416,663	345 318	...	...	...	39 235	25,431	13,804
	Etáwah ...	727,629	396,775	330,854	5,258	1,551	3,707	..	..	...
	Etah ...	702,063	383,203	318,860	.	.	...	54,460	30,486	23,974
	Total ..	4,767,676	2 584,099	2,183,577	76,129	36,902	39,227	142,517	82,086	60,431
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	1,040,691	555 480	485,211	9,755	7,470	2,285	...	...	...
	Júnpur ...	794,070	418,212	375,858	72,620	34,054	37,666	...	...	...
	Budaun ...	925,598	498,134	427,464	19,147	10,783	8,364	...	...	...
	Moradabad ...	1,179,398	623,572	555,826	24,225	13,281	10,944	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur ..	918,736	495,373	423,363	61,790	35,309	26,481	...	...	...
	Pilibhít .	485,366	258,402	226,964	33,765	18,615	15,150	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,343,859	2,849,173	2 494,686	221,302	120,412	100,890	...	...	...
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore ...	1,209,695	648,092	561,603	28,299	19,201	9,098	...	...	...
	Fatehpur .	699,157	359,821	339,336	15,412	12,234	3 178	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	705,695	356,813	348,882	7,087	2,436	4,651	...		...
	Hamírpur	513,720	260,603	253,117	6,383	825	5 558	...	...	...
	Allahabad .	1,548,737	781,509	767,228	74,631	39,779	34,852	...	...	...
	Jhánsi ...	407,486	213,062	194,374	74,209	40,178	34,031	...	.	...
	Jalaun ...	396,361	204,090	192,271	...	...	..	21,781	12,055	9,726
	Lalitpur ...	274,200	141,436	132,764	25,112	11,637	13,475	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,755,001	2,965,426	2,789,575	231,133	126,290	104,843	21,781	12,055	9,726
BENARES.	Benares ..	921,943	467,453	454 490	29,259	16,659	12,590	...	...	...
	Mirzapur . .	1,150,690	570,707	579,983	13,894	3,403	10,491	...	...	...
	Jaunpur ...	1,264,018	634,930	629,088	55,255	23,523	31,732	...	...	...
	Gházipur ...	1,077,909	541,701	546,208	63,310	24,584	39,226	...	...	...
	Ballia ...	942,405	452,611	489,854	17,702	2,006	15,696	...	.	...
	Total ...	5,357,925	2,657,402	2,700,523	179,920	70,185	109,735			...
GORAKHPUR	Gorakhpur ...	2 994,057	1,497,284	1,496,773	376,937	191,161	185,776	...	...	...
	Basti ...	1,785 844	907,337	878,507	155,232	83,086	72,146	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	1,728,625	867,611	861,014	123,971	51,182	72,789		..	..
	Total ...	6,508,526	3 272 232	3 236 294	656,140	325,429	330,711	..	.	
KUMAUN.	Kumaun ...	542,712	283,429	259,283	49,071	22,375	26,696	..	..	...
	Garhwál ...	407,818	200,319	207,499	62,189	29,564	32,625	...	...	...
	Tarái ...	210,568	115,460	95,108	3,575	2,145	1,430		...	...
	Total ...	1,161,098	599,208	561,890	114,835	54,084	60,751	.		...
	Total, N.-W. P.,	34,222,308	17,796,804	16 427,504	1,666,478	828,044	838,434	164,298	94,141	70,157
	Oudh.									
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	774 163	407,201	366,962	77,339	41,896	35,443	...	...	...
	Unao ...	953,636	489,512	464,124	54,567	28,345	26,222	...	...	...
	Rae Bareli ...	1 036,521	512,980	523 541	84,616	46,074	38,542	...	...	. .
	Sitapur ...	1,075,413	567,182	508,231	117,162	61,196	55,966	...	. .	...
	Hardoi ..	1,113,211	596,497	516,714	125,581	64,793	60,788	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	903,615	482,035	421,580	71,693	37,016	34,677	..	...	...
	Total ...	5,856,559	3,055,407	2,801,152	530,958	279,320	251,638	..	...	...
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	1,216,959	612,602	604,357	135,540	66,428	69,112	..	...	...
	Gonda ...	1,459,229	746,403	712,826	188,303	95,632	92,671	...	. .	...
	Bahraich ...	1,000,432	523,567	476,865	122,384	64,380	58,004	...	...	...
	Sultanpur .	1,075,851	530,486	545,365	117,939	55,361	62,578	...	...	...
	Partabgarh ..	910,895	445,171	465 724	63,848	24,441	39,407	...	...	...
	Bara Banki ...	1,130,906	577,115	553,791	104,118	53,534	50,584	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,794,272	3,435 344	3,358,928	732,132	359,776	372,356	...	..	...
	Total Oudh ...	12,650,831	6,490,751	6,160,080	1,263,090	639,096	623,994			
	Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	46,873,139	24,286,555	22,587,584	2,929,568	1,467,140	1,462,428	164,298	94,141	70,157
NATIVE STATES.	Rámpur ...	551,243	291,092	260,157	9,335	8,733	602	...	...	...
	Tehri Garhwál,	241,342	118,378	122,864	41,406	16,088	25,368	...	...	...
	Total. Native States ...	792,491	409,470	383,021	50,741	24,771	25,970	...	...	. .

It will be observed that there has been an actual decrease in the population of four districts—Farukhabad, Etah, Mainpuri, and Jalaun. Etáwah, Bánda, and Hamírpur, districts bordering on those the population in which has fallen, have shown an increase of insignificant extent. Of the remaining districts a fairly continuous tract extending from Bijnor to Azamgarh, including the whole of the Kumaun and Gorakhpur Divisions and of the Province of Oudh, has shown a considerable increase · whilst the districts along the south and west of the North-Western Provinces have increased only about five per cent. The fall or very small increase in the seven districts named extends almost exactly over an area in which there has been great agricultural depression of late years, and the census results are probably due to this depression. The northern and eastern districts have for the entire decade enjoyed prosperity and health unusual for so many years in succession, and the population has in consequence gone up with a leap. In the western districts complaints of water-logging and consequent injury to the public health have been constant, and the result is apparent in a low rate of increase in population. In the Jumna parganas from Saháranpur to Muttra there has been agricultural depression, and here, as in the Mainpuri-Etah tract, we have in general a decrease in population, although each of the districts to which these parganas belong as a whole shows a moderate increase.

The total net increase is—

North-Western Provinces	1,502,180
Oudh	1,263,090
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . ..	2,765,270

In the North-Western Provinces alone the percentage of increase is 4·59; in Oudh it is 11·09; in the United Provinces 6·27.

Population by religions for the provinces according to the present census is as follows:—

STATEMENT B.—*Population by religions*, 1891.

Division.	Districts.	*Hindu.* Total.	Males.	Females.	*Musalman.* Total.	Males.	Females.	*Others.* Total.	Males.	Females.
	N.-W. Provinces.									
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ...	143,718	84,927	58,791	19,896	12,660	7,236	4,521	2,737	1,784
	Saháranpur ...	667 494	303,746	303,748	324,432	171 120	153 312	9,354	5,485	3,869
	Muzaffarnagar...	543,205	295 697	247,508	219,707	116,893	102,814	11,322	6,391	4,931
	Meerut .	1,047,650	563 694	483,956	316,971	167 391	149,580	26,837	16,159	10,678
	Bulandshahr ...	764,928	405,624	359,304	179 028	92,762	86,266	5 958	3,235	2,723
	Aligarh ..	918,763	493,191	425,572	120 338	63,397	56,941	4,101	2,155	1,946
	Total ..	4,085,758	2,206,879	1,878,879	1,180,372	624,223	556,149	62,093	36,762	25,931
AGRA.	Muttra ...	646 369	346,150	300,219	62,647	33,535	29,112	4,405	2,975	1,430
	Agra ...	879,318	473,644	405,674	104,433	55,184	49,249	20,045	11,631	8,414
	Farukhabad ...	756,308	412,474	343,834	99,462	50,059	49,403	3,016	1,806	1 210
	Mainpuri ..	714 161	391 257	322,904	41 484	21,895	19 589	6,336	3,511	2,825
	Etáwah ...	682,862	373,244	309,618	42 325	22,164	20,161	2,442	13,367	1,075
	Etah .	622,833	341,316	281,517	72 953	38,478	34,475	6 277	3,409	2,868
	Total ..	4,301,851	2,338,085	1,963 766	423,304	221,315	201,989	42,521	24,699	17.822
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	789,603	423,454	366,149	245,039	127,754	117,285	6,949	4,272	1,777
	Bijnor ..	521,994	279,887	242,107	267,059	135,695	131,364	5,017	2 630	2,387
	Budaun ..	773 179	418 645	354,534	148,289	77,277	71 012	4 130	2,212	1,918
	Moradabad ...	773 001	413,723	359,278	400,705	207,740	193,965	5,692	3,109	2,583
	Sháhjahánpur ..	788,178	427,890	360,288	128,409	66,128	62,281	2,149	1,355	794
	Pilibhít ...	402,118	215,116	187,002	82,486	42,840	39,646	762	446	316
	Total ...	4,048,073	2,178,715	1,869,358	1,271,987	656,434	615,553	23,799	14,024	9,775
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore .	1,103,990	591,171	512,819	101,541	54,177	47,364	4,164	2,744	1,420
	Fatehpur ...	621,923	321,514	300 409	77,061	38,207	38,854	173	100	73
	Bánda ...	664,636	336,458	328 178	40 584	20,097	20,487	475	258	217
	Hamírpur .	480,215	244 162	236,053	33,281	16,309	16,972	224	132	92
	Allahabad ..	1,341,934	678,784	663,150	199,853	98,431	101,422	6,950	4,294	2,656
	Jhánsi ...	379,678	197,398	182,340	22,589	12,173	10,366	5,219	3,551	1,668
	Jalaun ...	370,604	191,219	179,385	25 501	12,732	12,769	256	139	117
	Lalitpur ...	258,595	133,469	125,126	5 946	3,126	2,820	9,659	4 841	4,818
	Total ...	5,221,575	2,694,115	2,527,460	506,306	255,252	251,054	27,120	16,059	11,061
BENARES.	Benares ...	831,730	421,035	410,695	88 401	45,190	43,211	1,812	1,228	584
	Mirzapur .	1,074,637	533,085	541,552	75,010	37,143	37,867	1,043	479	564
	Jaunpur . .	1,148,506	578,896	569,609	116,844	55 995	60,849	69	39	30
	Gházipur ...	974,339	483 137	491,202	102,726	48,119	54,607	844	445	399
	Ballia ...	876,095	421,968	454,127	66,353	30,630	35,723	17	13	4
	Total ...	4,905,306	2,438,121	2,467,185	448,834	217,077	231,757	3,785	2,204	1 581
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur ...	2,691,264	1,345,757	1,345,507	301,530	150,849	150,681	1,263	678	585
	Basti ...	1,509,987	767,575	742,412	275 729	139,691	136,038	128	71	57
	Azamgarh ...	1,502,911	757,833	745 078	225,639	109,738	115,901	75	40	35
	Total ...	5,704,162	2,871,165	2 832,997	802,898	400,278	402,620	1,466	789	677
KUMAUN.	Kumaun ...	531,748	276,419	255,329	9,457	6,321	3,136	1,507	689	818
	Garhwál ...	403,603	197,106	206 497	3,605	2,908	697	610	305	305
	Tarái ...	135,160	74,307	60,853	75,207	41,035	34,172	201	118	83
	Total ...	1,070 511	547,832	522,679	88,269	50,264	38,005	2,318	1,112	1,206
	Total, N.-W. P.,	29,337,236	15,274,912	14,062,324	4,721,970	2,424,843	2,297,127	163,102	95,049	68,053
	Oudh.									
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	605,025	321,150	283,875	161,369	80,878	80,491	7,769	5,173	2,596
	Unao ...	877,451	450,876	426,575	75,920	38,497	37,423	265	139	126
	Rae Bareli ...	950,290	471,191	479,099	85,965	41,627	44,338	266	162	104
	Sitapur ...	916,680	485,185	431,495	157,639	81,209	76,430	1,094	788	306
	Hardoi ...	998,341	536,999	461,342	114,674	59,390	55.284	196	108	88
	Kheri ...	784,855	419,216	365,639	118,057	62,414	55,643	703	405	298
	Total ...	5,132,642	2,684,617	2,448 025	713,624	364 015	349,609	10,293	6,775	3,518
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	1,076,831	543,222	533,609	138,461	68,214	70,247	1,667	1,166	501
	Gonda ...	1,258,514	641,267	612,247	205 425	104,995	100,430	290	141	149
	Bahraich ...	829,701	434,810	394,891	169,798	88,215	81,583	933	542	391
	Sultánpur ...	958,952	474,979	483,973	116,846	55,477	61,369	53	30	23
	Partábgarh ...	819,835	401,405	418,430	90 838	43,652	47,186	222	114	108
	Bara Banki ...	943,740	484,555	459,185	185,938	91,911	94 027	1,228	649	579
	Total ...	5,882,573	2,980,238	2,902,335	907,306	452,464	454,842	4,393	2,642	1,751
	Total of Oudh...	11,015,215	5,664,855	5,350,360	1,620,930	816,479	804,451	14,686	9,417	5 269
	Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	40,352,451	20,939,767	19,412,684	6,342,900	3,241,322	3,101,578	177,788	104,466	73,322
NATIVE STATES.	Rámpur ...	309,036	165,917	144 019	241,101	125,064	116,037	212	111	101
	Tehri Garhwál...	239,671	117,592	122,079	1,425	711	714	146	75	71
	Total, Native States ...	549,607	283,509	266,098	242,526	125,775	116,751	358	186	172

A small but decided difference appears in the comparative rate of increase of the different religions of the Province Hindus have increased by 2,299,057 persons, or 6·041 per cent.; Muhammadans have increased 420,014, or 7·091 per cent. Persons recorded as of other religions are now 46,199 more numerous than at last census, an increase of 25·98 per cent The proportions of Hindus, Muhammadans, and others to the total population at last census and now are as follows:—

	At last census.	*Now.*
Hindus	... 86 26	86 09
Muhammadans	... 13·44	13 53
Others	... ·30	·38

Part of the increase in the population of other religions is due to a not inconsiderable number of Hindus having at the present census insisted on recording themselves as Aryas, and possibly to there being a fuller record of Jains now than at last census when a large number were included amongst Hindus. Christians for the most part are found in increased numbers in the districts of the Provinces, but so large a proportion are Europeans and Eurasians, that till the number for each race is known, comment on the increase would be futile. The high proportion of increase amongst Muhammadans requires further consideration. A part of it at least is due to the fact that the districts in which the decrease occurred are amongst those which are most distinctively Hindu.

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a)—Inland Emigration.

As in the year previous, Ghâzipur was the only district in these Provinces in which emigrants were recruited and registered under the Act during 1890. The number of registrations as given below are also lower than those of any year since the Act was first applied to these Provinces:—

Males	87
Females	31
Total ...	118

In addition to this number foregoing it is estimated that fully a thousand persons went from the Ghâzipur district to the labour districts as free emigrants with the intention of entering into contract under the Act on arrival at their destination.

The statistics from Assam for the past year are not available, but comparing those for 1889 with those of the North-West for the year 1890, the following figures may be recorded as interesting:—

(1) *Act importations.*

Proportion of North-Western Provinces to total recruitment	.. ...	48 per cent.
Ditto	Behar (with which it is linked) ...	4 do.

(2) *Non-Act importations.*

Proportion of North-Western Provinces to total enlistments	... ...	9 per cent.
Ditto	Behar	20 do.

Much reliance, perhaps, cannot be placed on the figures given in the second of the above memoranda, as many others besides the thousand shown against Ghâzipur may have left of their own free will and unknown to District Officers for the labour fields. But the figures under Act importations seem to confirm the conclusion noted in past years that recruiting grounds nearer to the labour districts are well able to meet all present demands, and that, in consequence, agents have no object in incurring the expense and inconvenience of extending their operations to these

Provinces. This conclusion is further corroborated by the fact that none of the recruiters licensed by the Magistrates of Sylhet and Cachar to make enlistments in Gházipur, Jaunpur, and Ballia appeared in any of those districts during the past year.

The actual receipts and expenditure during the year on account of inland emigration were as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Charges.*	Rs.
1. Fees from licensed recruiters ...	*Nil.*	1. Refund of emigration fees ...	*Nil*
2. Fees for registration of emigrants ...	118	2. Establishment	20
		3. Contingencies	*Nil.*
Total ...	118	Total ...	20

No contractor's depôt was established in the past year. The sardárs who recruited emigrants in the Gházipur district lodged them temporarily in houses rented by them for the purpose until sufficient numbers of them were collected for registration and despatch to the labour districts.

No complaints of ill-treatment or of any irregularities on the journey were brought to notice during the year, while only one instance of wrongful enlistment has been reported, the particulars of which are still under inquiry.

(b)—Emigration beyond India.

In the report of the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta for the year 1890, the most striking feature is the marked transfer of the seat of recruitment from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces. The number of registrations effected in each Province during that year and the previous one compare as follows:—

	1889.	1890.
From Bengal and Behar	7,818	6,646
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,995	16,432
Total ...	16,813	23,078

The number of emigrants registered in each district of these Provinces in which registrations were effected was—

Benares	3,043
Gházipur	2,204
Fyzabad	2,055
Allahabad	1,442
Cawnpore	1,355
Basti	1,044
Lucknow	967
Azamgarh	925
Gorakhpur	909
Gonda	753
Jaunpur	499
Bareilly	272
Fatehpur	268
Ballia	178
Agra	156
Aligarh	127
Bara Banki	60
Sultánpur...	57
Etáwah	36
Unao	28
Bahraich	27
Budaun	13
Mainpuri	8
Sháhjahánpur	6
Total ...	16,432

There has been a large increase in the demand for emigrants to the Colonies, an increase that has been met almost entirely in these Provinces. The number of the natives of these Provinces who were registered in each of the last four years were—

In 1887	4,275
„ 1888	5,905
„ 1889	8,995
„ 1890	19,133

In 1890, 83 01 per cent. of the emigrants were natives of these Provinces.

The following shows the native districts of the registered emigrants :—

Azamgarh	2,823
Basti	2,439
Gházipur	1,508
Ballia	1,379
Gonda	1,223
Gorakhpur	1,155
Jaunpur	1,063
Fyzabad	985
Allahabad	937
Partábgarh	588
Benares	579
Sultánpur	511
Bara Banki	454
Rae Bareli	411
Mirzapur	391
Lucknow	360
Fatehpur	270
Cawnpore	268
Unao	248
Bahraich	198
Bareilly	142
Farukhabad	117
Hardoi	114
Sháhjahánpur	108
Etáwah	104
Budaun	103
Agra	80
Mainpuri	75
Bánda	73
Sitapur	68
Etah	54
Aligarh	47
Moradabad	33
Meerut	29
Bulandshahr	27
Hamírpur	25
Jalaun	23
Pilibhít	22
Jhánsi	21
Muttra	19
Lalitpur	18
Other districts	41
Total ...	19,133

The number of emigrants from the first four districts was larger than from any district in any other Province of India.

The increase is said to be due to the facilities for obtaining emigrants that have been offered by the free emigration system, under which emigrants ostensibly for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet are brought from their native districts without the knowledge of the District Officers for local disposal to the colonial agencies through licensed recruiters.

The following statement exhibits the colonies to which the emigrants proceeded :—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	St. Lucia.	Jamaica.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Fiji.	Surinam.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces.	2,850	2,260	...	...	609	783	544	645	7,691
Oudh	1,218	641	...	...	242	448	234	143	2,926
Total ...	4,068	2,901	...	...	851	1,231	778	788	10,617

(4)—Dispensaries.

The record of the year 1890 was marked by a great expansion of work. The rate of increase in the number of patients has only been exceeded once previously, (*viz.*, in 1888). Eighteen new dispensaries were opened, of which 9 were for the use of women. Two only were closed, one of which, the female dispensary in connection with the Balrámpur Hospital at Lucknow, was amalgamated with the newly established Lady Lyall Hospital at that place. The figures for patients treated, indoor and outdoor, are exhibited in the following statement :—

	1889.	1890.	Increase per cent.
Women	513,254	577,803	12·5
Children	630,765	691,490	9·6
Men	1,496,074	1,621,076	8·3
Total ...	2,640,093	2,890,369	9·4

The rapid increase in the number of female patients is very satisfactory. The very large attendance of outdoor patients at the Lady Lyall Hospital, Agra, is especially noticeable. That this increase of female patients was not confined to outdoor patients is shown by the following figures .—

	Indoor patients (daily average number).	
	1889.	1890
Women	458·86	497·23
Men	1,600·40	1,572·91
Children	151·44	150·41
Total ..	2,210·70	2,220·55
Total number	51,705	52,566
Cures	31,478	32,138
Deaths	3,040	3,089

The only material exceptions to the general increase in the number of patients were in the following districts:—

	1890.	1889.	Remarks.
Bahraich ..	62,820	72,674	Due to decrease (5,919) in female attendance when the Female Hospital Assistant was sick
Garhwál ...	22,223	29,128	Due to scarcity and consequent absence of pilgrims.

There was also a falling off, but not so marked, in the districts of Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Jhánsi, Etáwah, and Farukhabad.

The number of surgical operations increased from 135,769 to 141,950, or by 4·5 per cent. There are included in these 17,152 and 18,584 major operations respectively.

Notwithstanding the increased work performed during the year, the expenditure decreased by Rs 16,035, from Rs. 4,81,060 in 1889 to Rs. 4,65,025 in 1890, of which Government contributed 54·03 per cent. as against 53·40 per cent. in 1889. Income increased from Rs. 6,10,528 to Rs. 6,12,237. There was a decrease of Rs. 4,271 and an increase of Rs. 4,228 in that portion of the income contributed by Government and Municipalities respectively; that derived from Local Funds fell by Rs. 2,278.

Agra Medical School.

The number of pupils, both male and female, attending the school in 1890-91 is exhibited in the following table:—

	Male.					Female.	Total.
	Military.	Civil.	Private.	Rájputána	Total.		
1888-89	42	66	44	5	157	39	196
1889-90	56	72	51	6	185	41	229
1890-91	55	72	46	8	181	38	219

There was a slight falling off in the numbers. In the case of the male pupils this is accounted for mainly by the new rule excluding from the private class all pupils who have not passed the middle class examination. The effect of this change is salutary; and recent orders which defer the bestowal of posts in Government service till the end of the course of studies, thus giving all pupils—not Military—a chance of obtaining one, are likely, on the other hand, to attract an increasing number of students, and should also effect an appreciable rise in the attainments of the scholars, by giving a definite reward for increased exertions.

Section for men.—The figures showing the result of the examination of the four classes into which the pupils are divided are printed as Appendix A to this section. The first class was much larger than last year, containing 59 pupils as compared with 28, and this accounts for the fact that the average marks for the whole class were slightly lower than in 1889-90. In the second class the numbers fell from 63 to 55. A slight falling off in the average number of marks gained by each student was accounted for by the cancellation for misconduct of the surgery papers sent in by two of the private pupils. The maximum marks obtainable in the pass examination for the 3rd class was raised by the addition of 100 for physiology, and the percentage to the maximum necessary to gain a pass was at the same time slightly raised. Only two of the eight private pupils of this class satisfied the examiners, and even then they were probably somewhat leniently treated, as they only gained 80 per cent. of the maximum; the general average of passed students being 86 per cent. One-third of the Military students failed. In the 4th class again the private pupils were a failure, only succeeding in obtaining 52

per cent. of the maximum marks, as compared with a general average of 78 per cent. Thus the general features of the year were—

(1) a large increase in the number of pupils in the 1st class, and a considerable decrease in the other three;

(2) a slight falling off in the average number of marks gained at the examination, which, however, was chiefly noticeable in the case of private students.

The general conduct of the pupils was satisfactory: but it appears that there were cases of misbehaviour at examinations.

Female students.—The following table sums up the results of the year:—

Class.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Average marks of the class.		Average marks of those who passed.		Maximum marks.		*Percentage to maximum marks.*			
											Of average of the class.		Of average of passed pupils.	
	1890	1891.	1890	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890	1891.	1890.	1891.
I	13	10	10	8	518 6	511·3	546 3	549 7	700	700	74	73	78	78
II	11	6	...	...	348 9	278 5	...	...	500	500	69	55	...	...
III	6	9	3	8	341 5	489 1	403	528 2	500	600	68	81	80	88
IV	14*	12*	...	...	296	291 5	...	...	400	500	74	58	...	...

* One in compounder class.

The eight students in the 1st class who obtained diplomas earned a higher percentage on the maximum marks than the male students who passed the final examination. They were all immediately provided with appointments, and the demand for female practitioners is so great that the services of all the pupils who can pass out within the next four years have already been bespoken.

Lydia Datt is the first passed student who has also passed the English middle examination, and it may be hoped that the number of female students who have received a fair general education will increase with the general dissipation of the prejudices which have hitherto stood in its way. The 3rd class gives great promise, but there has been a slight falling off in the average marks earned by the pupils in the 2nd and 4th classes.

The Provincial Dufferin Committee have recently taken measures to provide scholarships at certain schools for girls, anxious to enter later at the Agra Medical School, who have passed the Upper primary examination, and who give evidence, in the judgment of the Educational authorities, of the industry and capacity necessary to enable them to profit by such assistance. It is hoped that by this means a considerably higher general standard of education will be attained by those passing hereafter into the school.

The Maternity Hospital, which will afford the means of giving practical instruction in midwifery, was opened by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne on 2nd December 1890. A new *post mortem* theatre, adapted for use also as a class room, has just been completed. The dissecting room is being altered, and large extensions to the Thomason Hospital have been sanctioned and are in hand. The chief wants of the school are now a chemical and physiological laboratory and a hall suitable for a reading room and examinations. A professor of medical jurisprudence, pathology, and morbid anatomy has recently been appointed, and a proposal to appoint a specialist as Chemical Examiner to Government, whose services will also be available as lecturer on chemistry, has been submitted to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.—(*Male students*).

			Military.	Civil.	Private.	Rájputána.	Total.	Remarks.
Class I.	Number in class examined.	1890 ...	10	15	3	...	28	
		1891 ...	21	17	19	2	59	
	Passed ...	1890 ...	10	14	3	...	27	
		1891 ..	16	16	11	2	45	
	Average marks of whole class.	1890 ...	383·1	398·2	369·3	...	390	Maximum 500.
		1891 ...	355·3	395·0	334·2	385·5	361	Ditto.
	Average marks of those who passed.	1890 ...	383·1	403·	369·3	...	392	
		1891 ...	375·5	399·8	369·7	385·5	383·2	
Class II.	Number in class examined.	1890 ..	22	18	21	2	63	
		1891 ...	24	18	*10	2	55	*One student who was ill is not included
	Average number of marks gained by the whole class.	1890 ..	171·3	213·9	182·6	199·5	192	Maximum 300.
		1891 ...	176·5	†198·8	176·9	170	185	†Ditto. Marks were not awarded in three papers, one student being ill and two receiving no marks for surgery owing to misconduct.
Class III.	Number in class examined.	1890 ..	22	19	15	2	58	
		1891 ...	21	18	8	2	49	
	Passed ...	1890 ...	19	18	9	2	48	
		1891 ...	14	16	2	2	34	
	Average number of marks gained by the whole class.	1890 ...	411	423	377	439	407	Maximum 500.
		1891 ...	468·5	520·5	385·6	529·5	476·5	Maximum 600.
	Average number of marks gained by those who passed.	1890 ...	420·2	427	410	439	421·6	
		1891 ..	505·8	526·5	482	529·5	515·5	
Class IV.	Number in class examined.	1890 ..	24	20	12	2	58	
		1891 ...	10	19	6	2	37	
	Average number of marks gained by the whole class.	1890 ...	335·5	333·2	315·0	256·7	312	Maximum 400.
		1891 ...	401·3	426·2	263·5	372·0	390	Maximum 500.

Percentage of marks gained to maximum

82	85	75	88	81
78	86	64	88	79
84	85	82	88	84
84	88	80	88	86
84	83	79	64	78
80	85	52	74	78

5.—LOCK HOSPITALS.

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6.—SANITATION.

One million seven hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight births and 1,644,027 deaths were registered in 1890, as compared with 1,629,210 and 1,372,269 in 1889. The birth and death-rates were 39·70 and 37·27 in the year under report, while in the previous year they were 36·93 and 31·11. There was thus an increase of 2·77 in the birth and 6·16 in the death-rate. The various

causes which contributed to the rise in the death-rate are exhibited in the following table :—

	Death-rate.	
	1889.	1890.
Cholera	1 09	1·82
Small-pox	1·09	1·26
Fever	23·10	28·21
Bowel complaints	1 28	1·22
Injuries	·61	·60
All other causes	3·92	4·17
Total ...	31·11	37 27

The epidemic of influenza, which prevailed during the early part of the year, was assigned as a predisposing cause for a considerable part of the increase of 271,758 in the number of deaths. The death-rate varied from the suspiciously low rate of 24·81 in Gházipur to 54·97 in the Tarái, while the extremes in the birth-rate were found in Dehra Dún (24·46) and Hardoi (51·43).

A rough test of the accuracy of the general results of the registration of births and deaths, in so far as the excess of births over deaths and therefore the increase in population is concerned, is afforded by the figures of the preliminary abstraction made immediately after the census of 1891. The population at the beginning of 1891, deduced by adding the excess of births over deaths in each year after 1880 to the figures for the census of 1881 should, if registration of births and deaths were accurate, agree with the population as shown by the census of 1891. Applying this test it is found that the population in the beginning of 1891, calculated in the manner indicated above, should have been 47,068,587, whereas the population as shown by the recent census is 46,931,002. This close correspondence affords a valuable confirmation of the general accuracy of the returns, and it is possible that a part at least of the slight excess of the deduced population may be accounted for by omissions at the recent census. A table appended to this section throws some light on the comparative healthiness of the different seasons and different tracts in these Provinces during the last 11 years. The improvement of these statistics has been discussed in consultation with the Sanitary Board, which is of opinion that the registration of births and deaths is probably fully as accurate in these Provinces as in other parts of India.

The ratios of the deaths and births of males to those of females have been, for the last five years—

	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females	Number of births of males to every 100 births of females.
1886	114 45	111 28
1887	114·33	112 03
1888	114·85	111 60
1889	116·67	110 72
1890	113·72	110·78

The number of males to every 100 females at all ages enumerated at the last census was 107. The district of Dehra Dún showed the abnormal proportions of 133·38 and 150·39 births and deaths respectively of males to 100 births and deaths of females.

The chief variations in the mortality at different ages as compared with the rates of last year occurred in the population under 5 and over 60 years of age:—

Death-rate per mille of population.

	Under one year of age.		*From one to five years.*		*Over 60 years.*		*Of all ages.*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male.	Female	Male	Female.
1889	312 70	280 56	60 49	57 42	69 44	46 16	32 25	29·88
1890	348 20	316 02	72·36	68 90	81 97	58 01	38 18	36·29
Excess in 1890 .	35 50	35 46	11 87	11·48	12·53	11·85	5·93	6·41

In municipalities the birth-rate was 37·60 and the death-rate 41·54, there being only 110,746 births to 122,372 deaths. In a population which is being continually reinforced from without, a small excess of deaths over births may be expected, and there was this year an excess, which was sometimes considerable, in 61 municipalities, as against 40 last year. The excess was especially marked in the following among the larger municipalities :—

	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Excess	Remarks
Fyzabad	52 60	38 17	14 43	
Lucknow	52 63	40 05	12 58	Fever mortality was excessive.
Cawnpore	55 97	43 94	12 03	
Benares	35 81	23 93	11 88	
Muttra	42 72	32 58	10 14	

Among the smaller ones the following differences were noticed :—

	Death-rate	Birth-rate.	Excess of death-rate.	Remarks.
Brindaban	65 73	31 40	34 33	Excessive fever mortality.
Naini Tal	45 92	14 90	31·02	A great proportion of deaths occur among the population of visitors which was not taken account of in the census
Khairabad	66 40	38 48	27 92	Excessive mortality from cholera (27 71).
Kosi	55 03	29 92	25 11	Excessive fever mortality.

At Brindaban the large influx of pilgrims who make it a retreat for their last days, will always maintain a high death-rate. Deaths are probably more immediately brought to the notice of the section of the community among whom they occur ; or, in other words, are less likely than births to escape opportunities of common observation, and are more likely on that account to find their way into mortuary returns. This may be especially the case behind the veil of family privacy in large towns, where the occurrence of a birth is less likely to attract attention than in the more uneventful course of ordinary village life. The general birth and death-rates for towns and districts for the last two years were—

	Death-rate.			*Birth-rate.*	
	1889	1890		1889.	1890.
Districts	30 85	36 99	Provincial rate	36·93	39·70
Municipalities	34·67	41·54	Municipalities	35·30	37·60
Difference ...	3 82	4·55		2·43	2·10

The deaths from cholera were 80,295 as against 48,494 in 1889, and the death-rate rose from 1·09 to 1·82. The mortality from this cause was greatest in the districts of Kheri (13·84), Pilibhít (11·24), Sháhjahánpur (8·22), Moradabad (6·33), and Bahraich (6·01). Among the towns, Khairabad (27·71), Amroha (20·83), and Sherkot (17·56) were the chief sufferers. The following is an interesting instance of the manner in which the disease is disseminated. Out of 226 persons who attended a feast given on the death from cholera of an inhabitant of Bilaspur in the Bulandshahr district, and who partook of food and water which had become contaminated, 139 were seized and 59 died. There were also outbreaks among troops at Dehra Dún and Ránikhet, the origin of which was traced, as among the civil population of Mussooree and Naini Tal, to an impure water supply.

The death-rate from small-pox rose from 1 09 to 1 26, and the absolute numbers from 48,243 to 55,394. Notwithstanding the increased mortality of the last two years, there are good grounds for the belief that the effect of vaccination in diminishing the prevalence of the disease is making itself sensibly felt. From 1870 to 1884, an epidemic has occurred in the last two years of every quinquennial period. Taking the figures for the last six years it would appear that the recurrence of the epidemic has been delayed for one year and its intensity considerably diminished, the death-rates above quoted comparing very favourably with those of the last epidemic, which were 3·1 and 4·5. The two districts which showed the highest death-rate in the Provinces were Rae Bareli (5 45) and Partábgarh (4·19), both in Oudh and both among the most backward districts in the Provinces in the matter of vaccination; while among large towns Gorakhpur came first, with a death-rate of 5·42. Fatehpur showed a death-rate of 4·31 and Bulandshahr of 3·05. During the year steps were taken to bring to the notice of municipalities the advantages of availing themselves of the provisions of the Vaccination Act, and 59 applied for its extension.

The recorded deaths from fevers, which include mortality from a great variety of diseases, notably, it is believed, respiratory diseases, rose to 1,244,326 from 1,018,928 in 1889 and the death-rate from 23·10 to 28·21. The increase was attributed in great part to influenza, which greatly increased the mortality in the spring, and excessive rains which aggravated it in the autumn. In April and May alone the deaths from fever exceeded those in the corresponding months of last year by 90,409: and the first six months of the year showed an increase of 132,689. As usual the Tarái came first, with a death-rate of 47·79; Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur recorded 44·32 and 42·79 respectively.

Deaths from bowel complaints numbered 53,604 as against 56,447 in 1889, the rate being 1·22 as compared with 1·28. High rates occurred in Garhwál (9·48) and Lalitpur (8·77), and in the large towns of Saháranpur (8·77) and Moradabad (4·57). At the town of Lalitpur it was 14·13. Deaths from this cause are, there is no doubt, very imperfectly reported: none being recorded in seven towns with an aggregate population of 79,861, and only two in Jaunpur and Mainpuri with an aggregate population of 65,581. The maximum intensity varies from August to October, and the minimum from January to March.

There were almost the same number of deaths from injuries in this as during the preceding year, the numbers being 26,544 and 27,116 respectively. It is curious that the proportion of suicides by males to those committed by females (about 1 to 2) is exactly the reverse of that obtaining in England. Deaths from other causes were 183,864 in number; in other words, in something over 11 per cent. of deaths no cause was specified in the returns.

With reference to minor sanitary works it is satisfactory to notice the activity displayed at Sandila. At Chandpur the conservancy was stated to be poor; at Dhampur and Nanpara only Rs. 1,163-8-0 and Rs. 1,283-5-6 were spent on conservancy out of incomes of Rs. 11,898-7-7 and Rs. 10,074-14-0 respectively; and at Bilsi,

Ujhani and Sahaswan no new works were carried out and little spent on conservancy. On the other hand, considerable activity was displayed at Nagina, where three new drains and five new latrines were constructed, at Najibabad and at the towns composing the Hardwár Union. The public spirit displayed at Muttra, where Rs. 566 were subscribed for a bridge built in the town, is worthy of commendation.

At the larger municipalities expenditure on conservancy was low at—

	Total income.	Expenditure on conservancy
	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.
Etáwah	29,454 0 0	4,306 8 0
Jaunpur	35,702 9 5	6,663 11 0
Rae Bareli	21,028 13 1	3,321 11 7
Sultánpur	13,507 6 10	2,499 2 0

At Etáwah, however, notwithstanding the small expenditure on conservancy, the arrangements are said to be fairly satisfactory, and the drainage fair. At Jaunpur the conservancy is said to be fairly good; last year it was stated to be very defective, but the expenditure was increased by Rs. 897, and it is clear that greater attention was paid to the subject.

The principal sanitary measures under the consideration of the Government during the year were (1) the provision of water works at the five principal towns in the Provinces; (2) the improvement of insalubrious tracts, in which Government was guided by the advice of the Sanitary Board, which was constituted in the preceding year; (3) rural sanitation.

The water works at Agra were opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on 3rd December 1890, and at the end of the year those at Allahabad and Benares were in a forward state. The Cawnpore project was under discussion. The adoption of a water and drainage scheme has been finally decided upon. At Lucknow the artesian well was, after a prolonged trial, abandoned, and the Municipal Board has decided on preparing a project for a water supply from the Gumti. An Act prescribing the duties and powers of Municipal Committees in regard to the construction and maintenance of water works was passed by the Legislative Council in March 1891.

A sanitary survey of the larger municipalities was taken in hand during the year by the Sanitary Board, the preliminary abstract included in the Sanitary Commissoner's Report for 1889, and the attention of local authorities called to the defects brought to notice. The question of improving the drainage of tracts which had become water logged owing to railways and canals was taken up, and reports on the subject submitted to Government. Other matters which occupied the attention of the Board were the improvement of mortuary and vital statistics in rural areas and municipalities, the pollution of rivers by the discharge into them of town sewage, the forms for the census of 1891, standard plans for sanitary buildings and appliances, and scales of conservancy establishment.

The attention of Government was especially directed to the tract, having an area of about 1,000 square miles, which lies in and between the valleys of the Burhganga and East Káli Nadi, and which has suffered severely from swamping and water logging since 1884. This tract has almost entirely ceased to bear the excellent crops which it formerly produced, and the rise of the spring water level has caused such serious distress and sickness that many villages situated in it are nearly depopulated. Estimates amounting to Rs. 58,865, for projects which will probably

cost in the end Rs. 1,01,284, have already been sanctioned; while the total cost of the improvements for the drainage of the tract which are contemplated amounts to, in round numbers, Rs. 2,20,000. The work is now well in hand and is being actively pushed on.

A bill for village sanitation was submitted by the Sanitary Board and circulated, after considerable modification, for the opinions of officers and Native gentlemen. The Bill, as amended, is permissive in its nature, and will not take effect in any district unless it has been specially extended. It is intended in the first place to secure a better water supply for villages containing over 2,000 inhabitants not being municipal towns or towns under Act XX of 1856, by giving the Magistrate power to call on the proprietors to provide good wells. Secondly, it gives power to the Magistrate of a district to cause improvements to be made to the drainage, as well as to the water supply, of villages situated within the radius of one mile from the municipal limits of the headquarters of a district or from the limits of a cantonment, and to the Local Government to make rules regulating conservancy and prohibiting public nuisances in such villages. Thirdly, it enables the District Magistrate and Sanitary Commissioner or Civil Surgeon to concert measures for dealing with formidable outbreaks of epidemic in any village or town in which the provisions of Act XX of 1856 are in force. Where necessary the cost of improving the water supply or the drainage may be provided by advances of public money.

Districts where deaths exceed births marked thus x.

	1880.	1881	1882.	1883.	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889.	1890	Total.
Kumaun ...	x	x						x		x	x	5
Garhwál	x											1
Tarái ..	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	11
Bijnor ..							x					1
Moradabad .			x			x	x				x	4
Bareilly ...			x				x					2
Pilibhít ..			x								x	2
Sháhjahánpur ...	x						x					2
Budaun ..							x					1
Kheri ..	x										x	2
Sitapur ...	x		x									2
Hardoi .	x											1
Dehra Dún ...	x	x						x			x	4
Saháranpur ..	x				x	x		x			x	5
Muzaffarnagar ..	x				x	x	x	x			x	6
Meerut ..	x					x	x	x			x	5
Bulandshahr ...	x					x	x	x	x			5
Aligarh ...	x					x	x	x	x	x		6
Etah ..	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8
Muttra ...	x				x			x	x	x	x	6
Farukhabad ...	x				x	x	x	x		x	x	7
Mainpuri ..	x				x	x	x			x	x	6
Agra ...	x											1
Etáwah ...	x						x	x		x	x	5
Lucknow ...	x							x				2
Bara Banki ..	x											1
Unao ...	x											1
Cawnpore ...	x		x					x		x	x	5
Fatehpur ..	x		x		x					x	x	5
Jaunpur .			x				x					2
Hamírpur ...				x				x		x	x	4
Bánda ..			x					x		x	x	4
Allahabad ...	x		x							x	x	4
Rae Bareli ..												0
Sultánpur ..			x									1
Partábgarh .												0
Bahraich ..												0
Gonda ..												0
Fyzabad ..		x										1
Gorakhpur ...												0
Basti ...												0
Azamgarh ...			x									1
Gházipur ...			x				x					2
Ballia ...		x	x									2
Benares ...			x				x	x	x	x		5
Mirzapur ..			x							x		2
Jalaun ...								x	x	x	x	4
Jhánsi ...								x		x	x	3
Lalitpur ...										x	x	2
Total ...	25	5	16	2	8	10	17	19	7	18	22	

Mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes.

The figures for the last three years are compared in the following statement:—

Year.		Deaths of—		Destroyed.	Rewards paid.
		Persons	Cattle.		
					Rs.
1888	Wild animals	197	8,647	4,553	14,647
1889	Wild animals	263	7,299	2,755	9,278
1890	Wild animals	228	5,931	2,939	7,268
1888	Snakes	6,223	201	24,264	2 868
1889	Snakes	6,445	221	25,663	3,137
1890	Snakes	5,798	247	24,083	2,902

The figures of 1890 showed no very noticeable features. There was a decrease in the mortality both from wild animals and snakes compared with 1889. There was also a slight decrease in the number of cattle reported as having been killed by wild animals. This was partly explained by the exclusion from the returns of the Kumaun Division of the deaths of sheep and goats which had been erroneously included in the returns for 1889. The figures showing the deaths of cattle were, however, entirely unreliable. It is incredible that no more than seven head of cattle should have been killed by wild animals in Gorakhpur, and in Mirzapur the 114 head of cattle so reported to have been killed can represent but a small percentage of the actual loss. Accurate reporting, however, can scarcely be expected from the wild tracts of South Mirzapur, far removed from reporting centres, and where large herds of cattle are taken to graze from other districts. The decrease in the number of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals was occasioned by the absence of rewards for the destruction of man-eating tigers or leopards. Only one man-eating tiger was reported, and a reward of Rs 50 was offered for his destruction. The reward was not claimed, but his depredations ceased.

It was noticed that the increase from 28 to 33 in the number of persons killed by tigers was due to the above-mentioned man-eater in Garhwál whence 19 deaths were reported. The unusual event of a death from a tiger was reported from Etáh. In Mirzapur there were only three persons killed by tigers compared with 13 in the previous year. The Commissioner was of opinion that tigers were decreasing in that district. In the Kumaun district, although only five persons were killed by tigers, 596 head of cattle were said to have fallen a prey to them as compared with only 25 in Garhwál, where 19 persons were killed.

Only 10 persons were killed by leopards. There was a considerable decrease, from 4,037 to 3,187, in the number of cattle reported as killed by leopards. The most noticeable decrease was in the Jhánsi Division, and the continued decrease in that division is remarkable. The figures for the five years ending with 1890 are—

Year.	*Number of cattle killed by leopards.*
1886	987
1887	980
1888	952
1889	655
1890	391

No explanation was offered by the District Officers, but the Commissioner is of opinion that the decrease was not real. No cattle were reported as having been killed by leopards in the Tarái, which could scarcely be correct. From Bahraich 36 cattle were reported as having been killed, although none were so returned in either of the two previous years. The statistics from this district with regard to the number of cattle killed by bears are also doubtful. In 1889, 105 head of cattle were reported as having been so killed, but none either in 1888 or 1890. In Kumaun there was a decrease from 468 to 216 in the number of cattle said to have been killed by bears. This was probably due to the elimination of sheep and goats from the returns.

There was a decrease from 106 to 71 in the number of persons killed by wolves. The decrease was most marked in the Agra district, where there were only 6 deaths compared with 22 in the previous year. This was probably the effect of the war which had for some years been waged against these animals in that district: 415 wolves were killed there during the year. The largest number of deaths (13) occurred in the Gonda district. There were large variations in the number of cattle reported as having been killed by wolves. The most noticeable decreases were in Agra, $\frac{1889\ 36}{1890\ 1}$; Allahabad, $\frac{1889\ 46}{1890\ 2}$; Jhánsi, $\frac{1889\ 429}{1890\ 154}$; and Sitapur, $\frac{1889\ 38}{1890\ 5}$. In Fyzabad only was there a large increase, $\frac{1889\ 45}{1890\ 319}$. In the latter division, where no explanation was given, the increase was probably due to eccentric reporting in Gonda and Bahraich. For the former district the figures for the last three years were 92, 0, 137, and in the latter 0, 45, 182. There was a slight decrease in the number of wolves killed. The decrease in the Meerut Division from 365 to 166 was said to have followed on the instructions issued during the year regarding the marks which distinguish jackals from wolves and to the prosecution in the Muzaffarnagar district of certain Kanjars for cheating by the production for reward of heads of jackals as those of wolves. In Jhánsi there was a large increase, from 66 to 198, in the number of wolves killed; but the Magistrate was of opinion that in many instances jackals were mistaken for wolves. Three hundred and sixty head of cattle were said to have been killed by hyænas. Here again some extraordinary figures were sent up from the Bahraich district without comment. In that district the number of cattle killed by hyænas in each of the last three years was reported to have been 0, 21, 143.

Ninety-seven persons were killed by "other animals." These deaths were mainly ascribed to jackals, which accounted for 28 per cent. of the total number of deaths from wild animals. The Commissioner of Kumaun omitted to give details of the other animals which were said to have killed the 463 head of cattle in his division.

There was a further increase, from 11,071 to 11,712, in the number of licenses for the destruction of wild animals during the year. The increase was distributed over every division except Allahabad and Benares, where there was a small decrease. The number of licenses in those divisions, however, was large and apparently sufficient.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from snake-bite, and the number of deaths outside municipalities, 5,552, was less than in any of the previous three years, when the figures were 5,569, 5,999, 6,216. Within municipalities, however, the mortality had increased, the figures for 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890 being 196, 224, 229, and 246 respectively. The largest number of deaths was in the Benares Division, where 1,688 persons died from the effects of snake-bite; but the largest number of snakes were killed in the Allahabad Division. The number of snakes killed in the United Provinces decreased from 25,663 to 24,083, and the rewards paid from Rs. 3,137 to Rs. 2,902. The decrease in the number of deaths from snake-bite was satisfactory; but as it occurred after a continued and annual increase, and as the number of deaths was still in excess of the provincial average of the 10 years between 1879 to 1888, the decrease must be ascribed rather to accidental circumstances than to the measures adopted with a view to exterminating snakes. During the 10 years ending with 1890 rewards to the amount of Rs. 26,443 were paid for the destruction of snakes. But so far from decreasing, the mortality had till the year 1890 shown an almost annual increase, and no practical or tangible benefits have resulted from this considerable expenditure of money. The reward at present offered is insufficient to attract professional hunters, and an increased reward would encourage the breeding of snakes; the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that the payment of rewards for snakes be discontinued.

7.—Vaccination.

The operations of the year showed a marked expansion in the work of vaccination, which is indicated in the following figures :—

	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful operations.	Number per mille of population of persons successfully vaccinated	Primary vaccinations	Percentage of successful primary vaccinations.
1887-88 ...	751,875	658,599	14 93	729,750	93 40
1888-89 ..	764,190	668,154	15·14	743,140	92 74
1889-90 .	800,757	710,049	16 09	785,957	93·27
1890-91	989,169	859,358	19 48	948,626	92 96
Increase in 1890-91 ...	188,412	149,309	3 39	162,669	—·31
Increase per cent. ...	23	21	...	20	...

With the exception of five, in every one of which, however, the falling was quite inconsiderable, the increase extended to every district in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The influence of a District Officer in promoting vaccination is illustrated by the figures of the Sultánpur, Basti, and Hardoi districts, where in the year under report, Mr. P. J. White, Mr. Wyer, Colonel Pitcher, and Colonel Horsford raised the total number of vaccination operations from 10,882, 17,156, and 20,955 to 38,902, 46,249, and 34,632, respectively. With the exception of Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Bánda, the districts noticed last year, as needing careful attention in the matter of vaccination, showed a substantial improvement; but in only two of them, Basti and Etah, did the average of persons successfully vaccinated rise above the average for the Province. Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, and Farukhabad, while showing improvement, were still backward. The most important figures for the Oudh districts, where vaccination is in a backward state, for 1890, are compared below with those for 1889 :—

	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Increase per cent	Total number of successful vaccinations (primary).		Increase per cent	Total number of infants successfully primarily vaccinated.		Increase per cent	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	
	1889-90.	1890-91		1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91		1889-90.	1890-91.
Lucknow .	10,756	15,920	48	7,912	12,483	57	3,611	5,694	57	11 68	18·06
Unao .	6,125	7,427	21	4,954	5,898	19	1,809	2,611	44	5·51	6·56
Bara Banki,	11,405	16,294	42	7,437	12,159	63	3,404	5,541	62	7·28	11·88
Sitapur ..	4,119	9 071	120	2,818	5,955	111	875	1,834	109	2 95	6 26
Hardoi .	20,955	34,632	65	16,284	29,492	81	3,442	9,393	172	18·13	29·90
Kheri ..	3,969	6,356	60	3,156	4,496	42	860	966	12	3 79	5·41
Fyzabad ..	6,878	10,703	55	5,614	8,180	45	1,032	1,556	51	5 25	7·61
Bahraich ..	8,535	11,559	35	6,830	8,730	27	1,676	1,979	18	7 77	9·95
Gonda ..	4,999	9,638	92	4,201	7,034	67	644	1,033	60	3·84	5·63
Rae Bareli...	5,957	8,170	37	4,867	5,438	11	1,565	1,743	11	5 11	5·72
Sultánpur ...	10,882	38,902	257	8,903	32,989	270	1,045	2,890	176	9·30	34·45
Partábgarh,	4,599	8,427	83	3,518	6,249	77	399	972	143	4·17	7·39
Total ...	99,179	177,099	77	76,494	139,108	81	20,362	36,222	77	6·7	12·3

Every district showed an increase in work; which, however, was least in Unao. Rae Bareli, which last year also showed an unsatisfactory record, was still among

the most backward districts, and in all, except Sultánpur, Hardoi, and Lucknow, much remains to be done before the provincial standard of 19·48 per 1,000 is attained. The percentage of increase in successful vaccination was, on the whole, greater than that of total vaccinations, which is satisfactory; but in Kheri, Fyzabad, Gonda, and Rae Bareli the contrary was conspicuously the case. It is worthy of notice that the mortality from small-pox in Rae Bareli was far higher than in any other district in the United Provinces.

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,34,360-13-3 against Rs. 1,30,671-10-0, an increase of Rs. 3,689-3-3, or only 3 per cent., while the work done increased by 23 per cent. The cost of each successful case of vaccination declined from 2 annas 11 pies to 2 annas 6 pies.

The use of animal lymph was commoner in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, seven districts in Oudh having made arrangements to secure a supply against one, Lalitpur, in the North-West Provinces.

In consequence of the action taken by Government during 1890 in drawing the attention of municipalities to the advantages of the Vaccination Act, 59 municipalities applied for the extension of the Act, which has actually been declared in force in 42 of those which made applications. Twenty had not yet intimated their views : and 26 decided to take no action.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The total accommodation for, and the maximum number of inmates on any one night of each sex is shown for each asylum in the following table :—

	Males.		*Females.*	
	Total.	Maximum.	Total.	Maximum.
Lucknow	172	171	78	39
Agra	216	170	60	53
Benares	231	221	79	81
Bareilly	310	223	112	104
Total ...	929	785	329	277

There was a considerable reduction in the number of admissions, which in 1890 amounted to 254 only, the average for the four previous years having been 320. The overcrowding at some of these institutions, previously brought to the notice of Government, was met, first, by a more rigid scrutiny of the claims for admission; and, secondly, by the transfer of harmless criminal lunatics to the jails. The effect of these measures is continuous, and resulted at the end of the year in a total reduction of the number of inmates from 1,010 in 1889 to 1,001 in 1890. Up to the previous year there had been a steady rise, the average from 1885 to 1888 having been 968 only.

The numbers discharged are compared with the daily average strength at each asylum in the following abstract :—

	Daily number of inmates.	*Discharged during the year.*			
		Cured.	Made over to friends.	Otherwise.	Total.
Bareilly	316	22	17	9	48
Benares	290	28	6	...	34
Agra	210	26	18	2	46
Lucknow...	197	31	6	6	43

The number of re-admissions was only 16, or only about 8 per cent. on the total number discharged, which shows that lunatics are not discharged without due care on the part of the Superintendent.

Notwithstanding an outbreak of cholera which was fatal to seven of the inmates of the Bareilly Asylum, the general death-rate (9·1 per cent.) was unusually low, and the healthiness of the year is also attested by the small number of admissions to hospital. Neither Benares nor Lucknow showed the high death-rates for which they have been noticeable in previous years. The figures for the last three years are given in the following table:—

Year.	*Bareilly*			*Benares.*			*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Total*		
	Daily average strength.	Number of deaths	Death-rate per cent	Daily average strength	Number of deaths	Death-rate per cent.	Daily average strength	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per cent	Daily average strength	Number of deaths	Death-rate per cent	Daily average strength.	Number of deaths	Death-rate per cent
1888 ..	322 34	29	8 99	273 48	40	14 62	234 47	18	7 67	180 39	30	16 63	1,010 68	117	11·57
1889 ...	323 01	23	7 12	281 11	22	7 82	226 55	19	8 38	179 33	17	9 48	1,010·00	81	8 02 almost.
1890 ...	316 05	39	12 33	290 53	15	5 16	210 35	19	9 03	197 11	19	9 64	1,014 01	92	9 07

The escape of five lunatics from the Lucknow and one from the Benares Asylum is an unusual feature in the record of the year. The conditions of the former asylum have been specially reported on by a committee appointed for that purpose, and it is hoped that the measures which, on their recommendations, have received the approval of Government, may result in not only the improved health, but also the greater security of the lunatics. The case of the Benares Asylum will also be taken into consideration.

The total expenditure was Rs. 75,100, or Rs. 7,669 more than in the year before. The increase was due mainly to unusually high building charges, and, but in a much less degree, to the rise in the cost of food. If building charges are excluded from the comparison, the cost per head in each asylum was in each of the last three years:—

Year	*Bareilly*			*Benares*			*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*		
	Establishment	Food and clothing, &c.	Total.	Establishment	Food and clothing, &c	Total.	Establishment	Food and clothing, &c.	Total.	Establishment	Food and clothing, &c.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888 ...	28 2 8	33 1 10	61 4 6	25 9 6	28 8 5	54 1 11	32 2 1	32 13 11	65 0 0	35 15 1	35 3 10	71 2 11
1889 ...	24 13 1	30 0 10	54 13 11	24 12 9	32 9 6	57 6 8	32 12 10	32 10 2	65 7 0	35 9 2	34 2 10	69 12 0
1890 ...	25 15 7	33 5 3	59 4 10	24 13 8	32 11 9	57 9 5	35 9 9	36 5 0	71 14 9	32 9 6	33 8 4	66 1 10

The salary of the Superintendent, which is the same at all, helps to raise the average charge for establishment at the asylums where the number of inmates is small. The general expenses of maintenance were fairly uniform, but at the Agra Asylum, where the number of inmates is considerable, the total charges were relatively high. Except that two additional warders were appointed to the Benares Asylum, no alterations were made in establishments.

There was a falling off at all the asylums both in the number of men employed, as may be seen from the following table, and in the amount of their earnings:—

Year.	*Bareilly.*			*Benares.*			*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Mean population.	Average number employed	Percentage of 2 to 1.	Mean population.	Average number employed.	Percentage of 2 to 1.	Mean population	Average number employed	Percentage of 2 to 1.	Mean population.	Average number employed.	Percentage of 2 to 1.
1888 ...	322 34	150 00	46 53	273·48	91 83	33 57	234·47	171·57	73·17	180·39	101·45	56 23
1889 ...	323 01	145 00	44 89	281·11	105·20	37 42	226 55	165 89	73 22	179·33	90 39	50 40
1890 ..	316·05	142·00	44 92	290·53	94·85	32·64	210·35	149 94	71 28	197·11	92·42	46·88

Moderate and regular occupation can hardly fail to be to the advantage, both mental and physical, of the inmates, and there is no apparent reason why, when more than 70 per cent. were thus employed at Agra, less than 50 per cent. were employed at Bareilly and Lucknow, and only 33 per cent. at Benares. The small number at the last asylum was explained by the exclusion of the numbers and estimated earnings of lunatics employed in building. An experimental dairy farm was started at Bareilly.

The decrease, by more than a quarter, of the receipts on account of patients whose relatives are in a position to contribute to the cost of their maintenance, is to be regretted: nothing was realized on this account at Lucknow.

There was a marked improvement in the care with which claims to admission were scrutinized, and in point of health the results are much above the average of preceding years: the slight deterioration when compared with those of 1889, an exceptionally healthy year, being fully accounted for by causes which were not preventible. The increase in the ordinary cost of maintenance is not more than can be explained by the rise in the cost of food; and building charges, which swell the account for the current year, are of certain but irregular recurrence.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see page 265 of Report for year ending 31st March 1883, which still holds good except that the jurisdiction of Inspectors is not now confined to Revenue Divisions.)

2.—Education.

The total expenditure of all kinds on education was Rs. 33,89,971, being an advance of 10 per cent. on last year's figure, which was Rs. 30,57,376. Fees showed a remarkable rise of 46 per cent. from Rs. 5,24,689 to Rs. 7,70,861. In the following table is exhibited the expenditure of all kinds, direct and indirect, on institutions connected with the Department. A small sum (Rs. 544) on account of scholarships and miscellaneous expenditure on unaided institutions is included :—

Source of expenditure.	On University education.	On secondary education.	On primary education.	On special education.	Indirect expenditure	Total expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1889-90.	*Percentage*—		
								Of increase since 1889	To total expenditure.	
									1890-91	1889-90.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.			
Public funds ..	1,20,179	4,70,531	5,36,896	51,240	5,43,654	17,22,505	17,02,928	1·1	57	63
Municipal funds ..	6 325	53,640	30,926	360	13,657	1,04,908	94,556	10 9	3	3
Fees	52,212	4,93,030	41,474	1,384	1,32,657	7,30,757	4,71,722	52 7	23	17
All other sources,	56,551	2,20,972	1,01,170	11,028	1,61,348	5,41,072	4,74,913	13 9	17	17
Total ..	2,35,270	12,38,173	7,10,466	64,017	8,51,316	30,99,242	27,44,119	12 9		
Percentage to total expenditure from—										
Public funds of expenditure	7	27	32	3	31					
All sources, besides public funds, of expenditure.	8	57	42	1	22					

The proportion borne by the contribution from Government funds to the whole direct expenditure on each of the main classes of education was—

University	...	...	...	...	...	51 per cent.
Secondary	...	..	...	...	..	38 ditto.
Primary ...	...	..	...	...	..	75 ditto.

While the contribution of Government is fairly evenly divided between primary and secondary education; private enterprise is mainly occupied with the latter. The very remarkable rise of 52·7 per cent. in the fee income, following on a steady rise since 1885, reduced the percentage of the whole cost defrayed by Government from 63 to 57.

The expenditure, direct and indirect, on each stage of instruction on institutions with which the Department is concerned was as follows :—

					Rs.	*Percentage to total.*
University ...	...	...	...	...	3,19,886	11 8
Secondary ...	...	...	...	..	15,44,555	56
Primary ...	...	...	...	...	8,24,905	29 8
Special ...	...	...	...	...	68,594	2·4
			Total	...	27,57,940	100·0

A portion of the indirect expenditure, amounting to Rs. 3,41,302, details of which were not available, is omitted from this calculation. The percentages again emphasize the prominence given to secondary education as compared with primary.

The healthy tendency, noticed last year, for University education to spread while the expenditure incurred on that account by the State diminishes, is apparent from the following table, which exhibits the average monthly attendance in colleges and college classes during the year, and the total amount spent on that class of University education known as English Arts education :—

		1888-89	1889-90.	1890-91.	Percentage of increase since 1888-89.
Number of students on the roll monthly at—	Muir College ...	177	205	299	68
	Queen's ,, ..	92	135	174	89
	Agra ,, ..	137	175	200	46
	Canning ,, ...	120	164	228	90
	Aligarh ,, ..	60	61	102	70
	Total of all colleges and college classes	718	907	1,197	66
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	
Expenditure on University (English Arts) education from—	Public funds ..	1,15,066	1,15,665	1,01,378	—11
	Municipal funds ...	8,193	6,850	6,325	—22
	Fees ...	23,452	33,181	43,607	85
	Other sources ...	70,410	71,626	70,092	—
	Total ...	2,17,121	2,27,332	2,21,402	2
Percentage of total expenditure defrayed by—	Public funds .	53	50	45	...
	Fees	10	14	19	...
Cost per student ..	Total . .	302	250	184	—39
	To public funds ..	160	127	84	—47

There has thus been, in the last three years, an increase of two-thirds in the number of students in collegiate classes, coupled with a decrease of a little over one-tenth in expenditure from public funds, and a rise of over three-quarters in the amount raised by fees. The total expenditure remains nearly stationary and the cost per student is proportionally reduced.

For the first time this year no college sent students to be examined by the Calcutta University. The results of the University examinations are given in the following table :—

		1889.			1890.			1891.		
		Sent up	Passed.	Percentage passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
M.A. ...	State	10	5	50	7	5	71	7	4	57
	Aided	6	3	50	8	4	50	7	3	43
	Unaided ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
	Total ..	16	8	50	15	9	60	14	7	50
B.A. ..	State	39	29	74	26	14	53	61	33	54
	Aided	59	32	54	50	31	62	89	56	63
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	5	1	20
	Total ..	98	61	62	76	45	59	155	90	58
Intermediate ...	State ...	143	71	50	142	87	61	199	87	43
	Aided ...	148	70	47	176	95	54	214	101	47
	Unaided ...	35	16	45	38	22	58	47	9	19
	Total ...	326	157	48	356	204	57	460	197	43

The small number of students who present themselves for the M.A. degree is a matter of regret, as the extra training involved exercises a most beneficial result on the intellect and character of the students. It is hoped that the recent decision that M.A. scholarships may be held at other colleges than the Muir College will encourage the formation of M.A. classes. In the B.A. examination an extraordinary degree of success was attained by the Agra College, three-quarters of the 36 candidates having obtained their degree. The Bareilly College was not equally successful, but the recent improvements introduced in its teaching staff will probably lead to better results. Only 24 students out of 155 presented themselves for examination in the science course, and it is possible that the want of facilities for teaching science in secondary schools may account for this fact. Steps are being taken in connection with the report of the Committee on Technical Education to remedy this defect. The University maintained the high standard necessary to secure a place in the first class; only one candidate attaining that distinction. Forty-three per cent. of the students who presented themselves for the Intermediate examination passed, as compared with 57 per cent. in 1890. This is accounted for partly by the comparatively searching character of the examination, which last year was lenient, and partly by the increased number of students in colleges, which prevents tutors from giving the same attention to individual pupils. In this examination again the Agra College was conspicuously successful, passing 49 per cent. of its pupils as compared with the general average of 43. An equally good result was obtained by the Canning College. The number of pupils at Oriental colleges, 503, was nearly the same as in 1889-90. An increase from 396 to 530 occurred in the collegiate law classes; but they are said to consist largely of students who have no other object than to put in a certain number of attendances.

The number of pupils in secondary schools on the rolls on the 31st March is shown below :—

	Vernacular.				*English.*				PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS IN EACH STAGE							
									Vernacular.				*English*			
	State.	Aided.	Unaided	Total.	State.	Aided.	Unaided	Total.	State	Aided.	Unaided	Total	State	Aided.	Unaided	Total.
High section ..	..	...	...	...	1,182	1,472	68	2,722	...	...	..	...	14	9	8	11
Middle „ ...	6,138	136	68	6,342	2,089	3,227	234	5,550	21	16	28	21	26	21	27	23
Upper Primary section,	6,309	129	47	6,485	2,317	3 210	192	5,719	22	15	20	21	29	21	22	23
Lower „ „ .	15,721	585	121	16,427	2,334	7,324	351	10,009	57	69	52	58	31	49	43	43
Total ..	28,168	850	236	29,254	7,922	15,233	845	24,000								
Fees realized, Rs. ...	..	.	...	34,747	..	..	.	4,89,105								
Fees per head, Rs. .	...	...	.	1 1	...	...	...	20 2								

There was a slight decline in the number of pupils attending both English and Vernacular secondary schools, the totals having been in 1889-90, 25,107 and 29,889 respectively. Considering the disparity of the fees, the popularity of the English schools is evident, and the remarks contained in last year's report as to the prominence of the part taken by the State in supporting Vernacular education rather than English still apply. The fee income in English middle schools of all classes rose from Rs. 2,30,586 to Rs. 4,89,105, or by 49 per cent.; and this no doubt accounts for the slight falling off in the number on the rolls on the 31st March.

In the following statement are shown the results of the three examinations which test the tuition given in secondary schools, as compared with those of the previous year:—

		1890			1891.		
		Sent up	Passed.	Percentage passed.	Sent up.	Passed	Percentage passed.
Entrance	State ...	437	269	61	477	247	51
	Aided ...	620	274	44	727	290	40
	Unaided ...	53	27	49	76	25	33
	Total ...	1,110	570	51	1,280	562	44
Anglo-Vernacular,	State ...	1,238	692	56	883	332	38
	Aided ...	1,373	539	39	1,062	260	24
	Unaided* ...	781	158	20	486	67	14
	Total ...	3,392	1,389	41	2,431	659	27
Vernacular	State ...	2,256	1,259	56	2,138	1,367	64
	Aided ...	199	65	33	189	77	41
	Unaided* ...	2,090	376	18	1,832	375	20
	Total ..	4,545	1,700	37	4,159	1,819	44

* Include private candidates.

The figures for the Entrance Examination include a few students from other than the departmental schools who did not present themselves at the Allahabad University Examination. A greater strictness in the examination accounts for the falling off in the percentage of students who passed; but the Oudh schools were considerably less successful in this examination than the schools of the other three circles. At Cawnpore, Bareilly, Benares, and Fyzabad good results were obtained on a large number of candidates. The returns disclose an increasing number of private students who present themselves for examination. The figures for the last five years are—

	Sent up.	*Passed.*
1886-87	..	...
1887-88	...	..
1888-89	271	82
1889-90	245	52
1890-91	313	44

The Anglo-Vernacular, or, as it is now called, the English Middle Examination, was, in the year under report, revised with the intention of making it lead up to the Entrance Examination of the University, instead of itself being, as in previous years, a test of a final stage of education. This has necessitated the teaching, through the medium of English, of history, geography, and mathematics, so that a practical knowledge of English is essential to success. Two years' notice was given of the change, but not only were boys who had received an insufficient grounding in English under the old system, hindered by their want of acquaintance with the language, but the lower masters themselves, who had been for long accustomed to teach in the vernacular, found it difficult to impart instruction

through the newly introduced medium. This change in system explains the marked falling off in the percentage of successful candidates from 41 to 27. The diminution in the number of students presenting themselves for the examination is explained by the introduction of an enhanced fee rate into middle classes, and the inauguration in 1889 of a system of regular examinations for each class which had the effect of retarding promotion. At this examination again both Oudh and the 3rd Circle showed a poor result. In the Vernacular Middle Examination the general percentage of success improved, whilst the number of candidates again fell off. The zila schools of Saháranpur and Etáwah and the aided schools at Balrámpur and Benares (Bengali Tola) were successful at both the Matriculation and the English Middle Examinations.

Physical education made great progress wherever reasonable facilities existed. The Sitapur Zila School for instance, with the assistance of two cricketers from the Kheri School, succeeded in defeating at cricket an eleven from the East Lancashire Regiment. The Inspector of the first division organized an inter-school tournament, and his example was followed at Allahabad.

No details regarding boarding houses at zila schools are available. The Sitapur boarding house was said to be falling into disrepair, that at Bareilly to have been badly managed: steps have recently been taken to remedy this.

The figures showing the number of pupils resident at tahsíli schools for the last six years give the following results :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Total number of boarders ...	1,641	2,025	2,154	2,212	2,094	1,524
Self-supporters	876	1,235	1,288	1,415	1,332	902
Stipendiary	665	790	866	797	762	622
Percentage of self-supporters ...	53	60	59	63	63	59

The total number of boarders fell below that returned in 1885-86, but a larger proportion were self-supporting. The explanation of the decrease is that, owing to the special attention given to tahsíli school boarding houses, they now accommodate no more scholars than is advisable.

In the following table the number of pupils in primary schools for boys is compared with the corresponding number in 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

	Number, March 31st.		
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Upper primary	26,328	25,385	25,225
Lower „	120,117	120,027	124,288
Total ...	146,445	145,412	149,513

While therefore there was a slight recovery in the total number of pupils, the rise was confined entirely to the lower stages. The number in receipt of an education which can be of any use to them in after life showed no improvement on the figures for 1889-90, and a decided falling off when compared with those of the previous year.

The improvement of the Agra Division, where, in previous years, the deterioration of primary education had been most marked, deserves notice.

As last year, there were four Normal schools for the training of teachers; one of these, that at Bareilly, will shortly be amalgamated with the Lucknow institution. The number of pupils attending the schools was 314 as compared with 309 in 1889-90. A new standard of examination was introduced into these schools, but as it was conducted for each school by the Inspector in charge, the results were not uniform.

The number of Native girls, including Native Christians, under instruction, and the expenditure for the last three years, are compared in the following table:—

	Number receiving instruction in—			*Total expenditure in—*			*Expenditure from public funds.*		
	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91.
				Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
English ..	681	1,152	1,304	30,773	52,010	64,355	11,398	15,252	15,612
Vernacular ...	9,453	9,154	8,666	82,012	86,533	71,183	37,979	38,612	34,434
Total ..	10,134	10,306	9,970	1,12,785	1,38,543	1,35,538	49,377	53,864	50,046

The distinct tendency to encourage English education was due to the action of the aided schools, no instruction in English being given at any State school, and the expenditure from public funds favouring vernacular education at present. The English education was, however, almost entirely confined to Native Christians, 1,215 out of 1,304 pupils receiving such instruction being of that denomination. There is no material difference between the numbers for 1890-91 and the previous year of pupils of each religion, Christian, Hindu, and Muhammadan; except that the number of Eurasians and Native Christians receiving a vernacular education decreased from 2,275 to 1,786.

The features of the year's work in schools under the Code of Regulations for European Schools were a slight enhancement in the proportion of pupils in the upper grades, 36 per cent. of the whole having been in the High and Middle sections as compared with 33 per cent. in 1889-90, and a large increase of Rs. 10,223 or 14 per cent., in the grant (excluding payments for board and fees of indigent children) earned under the Code, which is accounted for partly by the rise in the number of pupils in the schools from 2,064 to 2,219, and partly by a rise in the rate of grant earned per pupil from Rs 33 to Rs. 36. At the final standard examination the number of candidates increased from 50 to 84, but the percentage of success decreased from 64 to 59. The Boys' and Girls' High Schools at Allahabad were unsuccessful.

The principal educational measure during the year, not directly connected with the Department, was the appointment of a roving commission consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Wickes, the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Mir Athar Ali, the legal adviser to the Talúqdárs' Association, Lucknow, and Mr. Holderness, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, to examine the institutions which had been established in other presidencies and provinces for the promotion of technical education, with the view of ascertaining in what directions it was desirable to take action of the same kind in these provinces. The Hon'ble Mr. Izat, the Manager of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and a member of the Legislative Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, was also nominated to the Committee, but was prevented by ill-health from taking a part in its deliberations. A very valuable report was submitted after the end of the year to which this section applies, and is now under the consideration of Government. Among the principal subjects which engaged the attention of the

Senate of the University some, such as the establishment of a Faculty of Engineering, and the provision of an alternative examination of the same rank as the present Entrance Examination, but more practical in its character and not designed to lead up to further study at the University, were more or less closely connected with the objects of the Technical Education Commission. The principle of putting back the period at which the choice of alternative and separate courses might be made by students, to the date of their matriculation was affirmed unanimously by the Faculty of Arts, but its immediate practical application was postponed, it being doubted whether the present standard of the Entrance Examination was sufficiently high to allow of its being accepted as a test of the general education required as a preliminary to the exclusive study of special subjects.

Questions connected with the reform of the various branches of the curriculum, and more especially the subjects set and methods of instruction in English and Philosophy, were frequently debated. The arts course now in use had been adopted with very few material changes from that of the Calcutta University, it not being thought expedient either to introduce any abrupt change in the course of instruction, or to take any steps in that direction without the most careful deliberation. It had, however, been recognised, when the University was first established, that one of the principal causes which called for its establishment was the unsuitability of the Calcutta course as a whole to the requirements of the people of these Provinces, and towards the end of the year small Boards of studies, consisting of from five to seven members each, were appointed, with the commission to report to the Faculty on the alterations, if any, which were to be recommended in the curriculum. Separate Boards were appointed for English, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, the Western Classics (including Hebrew), History, Mathematics and Science.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a)—Literature.

Works in the English language.—There were 86 publications against 72 last year and 30 in the year before last.

Of these the more noticeable works were—

Biography.—"The Biography of Charles Bradlaugh."

History.—"Cawnpore and the Nana of Bithur."

"Memoirs of Delhi" and "Memoirs of Fyzabad." These are translations from the original Persian of the Tarikh-i-Farhbaksh of Muhammad Faiz Baksh, by W. Hoey, Esq, M A, D L, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c., and contain accounts of Delhi and Fyzabad.

Miscellaneous.—"Six seasons' experience of opium weighments in the mufassil, and a visit to the Opium Factory, Gházipur, North-Western Provinces," by W. C. Lloyd, Esq., M.D.C.

Religion.—"The Hymns of the Rigveda, Volume I, Parts III and IV, and Volume II, Part I." A translation, with a popular commentary by R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., formerly Principal of Benares College.

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).—"The Indian Arithmetic," by Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Works in the Urdu language.—There were 408 publications against 569 last year and 558 the year before last. The decrease was largest in the number of publications dealing with fiction, history, religion, and science. As usual, the greater number of publications was on subjects of fiction, language, miscellaneous, poetry, and religion. The most noticeable works were—

Biography—"Sawanih-i-Umri-i-Sir Henry Lawrence, Volume I," containing incidents of the life of Sir Henry Lawrence.

"Risala-i-Sawanih-i-Umri," containing occurrences of the life of Maulvi Abd-ur-rahman, Superintendent, Police, Udaypur, Marwar.

Fiction.—"Sihat-ul-Nisa Ma Sihat-ul-Atfal," Volume II. A novel on domestic economy and morality, and prescribing rules for the preservation of the health of women and children.

"Kuwwat-i-Intizamiyya." The principles of education, trade, and social reforms are put in the mouth of the heroine (the Queen Akila). It also contains descriptions of the most famous places and buildings of the Lucknow city.

"Sair-i-Kohsar," Volumes I and II. An original novel of about 1,140 pages royal 4to, by Pandit Ratna Nath, Sarshar, of Lucknow.

History.—"Amal-i-Shahan, Tarjuma-i-nama-i-khusrawan." A translation of the Wamai-khusrawan.

Law.—Khulasa-i-Usul-i-shara-i-Muhammadi." A summary of the principles of Muhammadan Law.

Medicine.—"Homœopathic Tabih." The Homœopathic doctor.

"Ik-sir-ul-amraz." The cure of diseases.

"Tarjuma-i-Kamil-us-sanâ'a," Volume II. A translation of Kamil-us-Sanâ'a, a well known book by Ab-ul-Hasan Ali.

"Risala-i-Adiviya." A medical pamphlet by Dr. Bonavia, Civil Surgeon of Etáwah.

"Bahr-i-Muhit," Volume II. An original work on medicine by Hakim Asghar Husain of Farukhabad.

"Tarjuma-i-Kifaya-i-Mansuri." A translation of the Kifaya by Mansur.

"Shifa-ul-Marza, Tarjuma-i-Ilaj-ul-Ghuraba." A translation of the Ilaj-ul-Ghuraba.

Politics.—"Mu'allium-us-S'yasat." A translation of Mill's "Representative Government," by Maulvi Abul-Hasan, translator, *Anjuman-i-Hind*, Oudh.

Philosophy.—"Tarjuma-i-Yoga—Vasishtha," Volume I. A translation of the Yoga Philosophy of Vasishtha.

Works in the Hindi language.—There were 213 publications against 361 last year and 295 the year before last. There was a decrease in nearly every subject. Language, miscellaneous, poetry, and religion were the subjects of the largest number of publications. The most noticeable works were—

Drama.—"Hindi Urdu ka Natak," Part I. A book written to establish the superiority of Hindi and its preferential claim as against Urdu to public recognition, by Babu Ratna Chand, B.A., Vakíl, High Court, Allahabad.

Language.—"Dharma Siksha." Brief lessons on select subjects of morality and on the duties of man, explained by precepts and examples, published by the Allahabad Literary Institute.

Medicine.—"Bhaishajyaratnavali." A translation from the Sanskrit.

"Rasaratnakar." A description of the method of purifying mercury, sulphur, and such other things, and their efficacy when purified in curing diseases.

Miscellaneous.—"Thug Vrittant Mala." A translation of the work on the same subject by Colonel Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., in English.

"Krishividya ki Pratham Pustak." A first book on agriculture.

"Sarasalihotia." On horses, their diseases and treatment.

Poetry.—"Kavi-kul-kanthabharan." On rhetoric.

"Mahabharat Bharat-khand Bhasha," Part II. A Hindi version of the Mahabharat written on the metre of "Alha."

Philosophy.—"Ashtanga-yoga and Hatha-yoga Manjari." A work on Yoga philosophy.

"Yoga-Vaisishtha," Parts I and II. A translation from a Sanskrit work on Yoga philosophy.

Religion.—"Vámanapuran." A translation from Sanskrit work on Vaman (a dwarf), one of the incarnations of Vishnu.

Works in the Sanskrit language.—There were thirty-eight publications against 100 the last year, and thirty-six the year before last. There has been a decrease this year in the publications on language, miscellaneous, poetry, and philosophy, and an increase in those treating of religion. The publications in this language as well as in Arabic were chiefly reprints of old standard works. The most noticeable were—

Language.—"A collection of Sikshas." By Yajnavalkya and others, with commentaries of some of them.

"The Tantravartik." A gloss on Sabara Svami's commentary on the Mimansa Sutras by Bhatta Kumarila.

"Rasagangadhara." A treatise on the art of poetical composition, by Pandit Jagan Nath with a commentary called Gurumarma Prakasa by Nagesa Bhatta.

"The Sidhantulesa of Apfaya Dikshita, with extracts from the Sri-Krishnálaukára of Achuta-Krishnananda Tirtha."

Poetry.—"Trimani-dipakam." A work on rhetoric.

Philosophy.—"Yoga-Makaranda." A work on Yoga philosophy.

"Jaga dísi-vyadhikarana-dharma-vachchhinab-bavah." A work on Nyaya philosophy.

The monthly publications of the Benares College containing Sanskrit works known as "The Pandit" still continue. The Benares Sanskrit series, "A Collection of Sanskrit Works," edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, under the superintendence of R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A., and G. F. W. Thibaut, Esq., Ph.D, are still being published. A new series called "The Vizianagram Sanskrit Series," published under the superintendence of A. Venis, Esq., was started under the editorship of Mahamahopadhyaya Gangadhara Sastri Manavalli of Benares.

Works in the Arabic language.—There were thirty-eight publications against fifty-four last year and forty-one the year before last. The most noticeable works were—

Law.—"Kitabul-Istibsur," Volumes I and II. On Muhammadan law and religion.

Medicine.—"Sadidi." A republication of a well known medical work.

"Kulliyat-i-Kannu." A complete collection of rules.

Works in the Persian language.—There were 75 publications against 111 last year and 126 the year before last. The following were the most noticeable works:—

Medicine.—"Tarjuma-i-Kulliyat-i-Kannu." A translation of a complete collection of rules.

"Shifa-ul-Abdan." On the cure of diseases.

Religion.—"Wakiat-i-Mulla Makbal." A collection of elegies and verses by Mulla Makbal, Mulla Zahuri, Mulla Muhammad Khan, Nasiri, Mulla Nasim, Mulla Mukhlis, Mulla Muhtishim, and Mulla Altafti.

"Wakiat-i-Mulla Muhammad Khatá Shaustari." A collection of verses.

Polyglot works.—There were 249 publications against 293 last year and 276 the year before last.

The following were the most noticeable works :—

Language.—"Urdu Translator's Companion in the Roman character," by M. Durga Parshad.

Law.—"Mitákshará Satik." Translations from original Sanskrit works.

Medicine.—"Madhava-nidan." The original Sanskrit with a translation into Hindi.

"Majma-ul-Bahram." A comparison of the European and the Yunani system of medicine, by Hakim Haidar Ali Khan in Urdu and English.

Miscellaneous.—"A succinct History of Caste Distinctions among the Hindus, based on questions from Hindu Sastras," compiled by Nawin Chandra Rai, Fellow of the Panjáb University in Sanskrit and English.

Poetry —"Al Mutawal." A work on rhetoric in Arabic and Persian.

"Kumara-Sambhan Bhashanubad Sahit," Part II. The original Sanskrit with Hindi translation.

"Ujaragram." A Hindi metrical translation of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," by Pandit Sridhar Pathak.

Philosophy.—"Bahr-ul-Ma'ni." A work on Sufiism, Persian and Arabic.

"Nitisara" A collection of Sanskrit *slokas* on morality, with Hindi translation.

"Kapila-gita." The Yoga system of philosophy in Sanskrit and Hindi.

"Vedatnasar Bhasha Tika Sahit." On Vedanta philosophy.

Religion.—"Sri Sama Vedasya Brahma Bhashyam." Commentaries on Sám Veda, by Pandit Jwala Prasad Bhargawa, of Agra.

"Tafsir-i-Kadiri," Volumes I and II. A translation into Urdu of the interpretation of the Kuran by Kadir, translated by Maulvi Fakhr-ud-dín.

Periodicals.—The following new periodicals were published during the year :—

Fiction (Urdu) —"Tafrih-ul-Ukla." A collection of pleasing stories for the learned, by M. Durga Prasad.

"Nazara" and the "Murakda-i-Alam," publishing works of fiction.

Miscellaneous.—"Bhargava-pattrika" This periodical is concerned with the ceremonies of Hindus.

Poetry.—"Guldasta-i-Tarán-i-Nigár."

"Sahab-i-Sukhan."

"Tilisu-i-Tasahit."

Religion.—"Khwan-i-Khalit," edited by Nawáb Riziran Ali Khan.

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).—"Risala-i-hall-i-Mantakhbat-i-Riyazi." A journal containing problems in mathematics.

Miscellaneous (Polyglot).—"The Allahabad Review," edited by Maulvi Hamid-ul-lah.

The total number of publications during the year under review was 1,107 against 1,568 of the last year. There was a decrease in most subjects during the year.

The following statement shows the number of publications on each subject during the year 1890-91:—

Subjects.	Total.
Arts ...	2
Biography	12
Drama...	19
Fiction	65
History	84
Language	222
Law ...	21
Medicine	42
Miscellaneous	117
Poetry...	115
Politics	6
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	54
Religion	341
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	54
Science (Natural and other)...	2
Voyages and Travels	1
Total ...	1,107

The following statement shows the number of publications in each town:—

Place of publication.	Total number of works.	Place of publication.	Total number of works.
Lucknow ...	373	Saháranpur ...	15
Cawnpore ...	184	Aligarh ...	12
Allahabad ...	123	Jaunpur ...	9
Agra ...	107	Gorakhpur ...	7
Benares ...	89	Mirzapur ...	6
Meerut ...	66	Sháhjahánpur ...	6
Moradabad ...	61	Sitapur ...	3
Bareilly ...	26	Dehra Dún ...	1
Farukhabad ...	18	Almora ...	1
		Total ...	1,107

(b)—The Vernacular Press.

The following statement gives details of those vernacular papers, published in Upper India, excluding the Panjáb, which were reported on during the year:—

I.—Statement showing the number of Vernacular Newspapers published in Upper India and reported on in 1890.

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1890.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1890.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of the year.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	20	13	2	58	1	2	96	16	19	77
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
Native States in Rájputána.	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	..	2
Total ...	20	13	2	62	2	2	101	16	19	82

The *Ratn Prakash* and *Vritt Dhara*, published in Central India, and the *Marwar Gazette* and *Rájputana Gazette* are no longer received by this Government, being reported on elsewhere. Of the 101 papers reported on during the year, 96 are published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, three in the Central Provinces, and two in Rájputána: 85 newspapers were left on the register at the end of 1889, 19 were stopped during 1890, and 16 new papers were started, leaving at the end of the year 82 on the register. The papers that were stopped included the following:—*Akhbar-ul-Akhbar*, the *Bulbul-i-Hind*, the *Colvin Gazette*, the *Gohar-i-Nigar*, the *Kayasth Punch*, the *Nit Prakash*, the *Praja Hitkarak*, the *Rasik Pattrika*, the *Sasta Akhbar*, the *Surma-i-Tur*, the *Tahzib*, and the *Waqaya-i-Alam*; of these the *Nit Prakash*, the *Rasik Pattrika*, the *Kayasth Punch*, and the *Waqaya-i-Alam* had but an ephemeral existence, having only been started in the year of their death; and of the remaining eight all but the *Bulbul-i-Hind* and the *Tahzib* had only been started in the previous year. As usual, the papers are chiefly published weekly. The *Rozanah*, a daily paper, was not published in 1890, and the only daily papers are the *Hindustan* and the *Oudh Akhbar*.

Three papers, the *Akhbar-ul-Momnin*, the *Mufid-ul-Islam*, and the *Nusrat-ul-Sunnat*, are mainly concerned with Muhammadan religious topics, the first named being published by the Shia sect, and several other papers are devoted to special purposes. Thus the *Godharm Prakash* is the organ of the anti-kine-killing agitators; the *Devanagri Gazette* is published with a view to advocating the substitution of Nagri for Urdu in official documents; the *Bharat Sudasha Pravartak* and the *Arya Patra* are devoted to the interests of the Arya Samáj; the *Anjuman-i-Hind* to those of the Oudh Talúqdárs; the *Khattri Hitkari* to matters concerning Khattris and Saraswat Brahmans; while seven papers are published in the interests of Kayasths. Among the chief papers supporting the views which are embodied in the Reports of the so-called "National Congress" may be mentioned the following:—The *Hindustan*, the *Hindustani*, the *Oudh Punch*, the *Rahbar*, the *Hitkarak*, the *Nyaya Sudha*, the *Agra Akhbar*, the *Hamdard*, the *Almora Akhbar*, the *Bharat Jiwan*, the *Bharat Varsha*, the *Cawnpore Gazette*, the *Brahman*, and the *Tohfa-i-Hind*. The papers opposing those views are the *Sitara-i-Hind*, the *Azad*, the *Oudh Akhbar*, the *Najm-ul-Akhbar*, the *Alam-i-Taswir*, the *Mehr-i-Nimroz*, the *Naiyar-i-Azam*, the *Akhbar-ul-Momin*, the *Nizam-ul-Mulk*, the *Agra Punch*, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, the *Akhbar-i-Alam*, and the *Nasim-i-Hind*.

The average circulation is small, that of 33 papers not exceeding 150. The *Bharat Jiwan*, a weekly paper published at Benares, continues to have the largest circulation, which has again risen to 1,500. The *Kayasth Akhbar*, the journal of the Nigamomaya Kayasths, has the second largest circulation, *viz.*, 1,200.

Of the new papers the greatest circulation has been obtained by the *Khichri Samachar* of Mirzapur. This paper is described by the Magistrate "as of low tone, principally devoting itself to abusing the police and referring to local scandals. Its information is generally inaccurate and misleading: a poor specimen of a low class of native paper. It is owned and edited by Madho Parshad, originally Sub-Inspector of Police, who was degraded. It has a weekly issue of 700 copies."

The *Hindustan* continues to be among the most important and independent of the papers in these Provinces. It is pro-Congress, but discusses all matters of public interest. The *Azad*, the *Oudh Akhbar*, and the *Nasim-i-Agra* may also be reckoned as the more important and the best conducted of the papers of the year. There are as usual a number of papers that chiefly concern themselves with local events and indulge in long and scurrilous articles regarding the conduct and character of Government officials, whose proprietors attempt to increase the number of their subscribers by threatening Government officials and others that unless they subscribe they will be attacked in the paper. It is noteworthy that some of the

worst of these papers are owned and edited by men who were till recently in Government service in the Educational Department. Among papers of this class may be enumerated the *Halat-i-Hind*, the *Hamdard* published at Fyzabad, the *Khichri Samachar* and the *Public Service Gazette*, the *Rahbar* and *Sitara-i-Hind* at Moradabad.

Several newspapers have been before the Courts during the year. Among others the proprietor and editor of the *Suti-i-Hind* was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 and six months' imprisonment for libel. The proprietor of the *Hamdard* was summoned for libelling the Chairman of the Municipal Board of Fyzabad in his private capacity, but the case was withdrawn on apology being made.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the papers which were reported on :—

II.—Linguistic classification of Vernacular Newspapers reported on in each Province in Upper India in 1890.

Language.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Native States in Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	74	1	...	75
Hindi...	14	...	1	15
Hindi-Urdu	6	...	1	7
Mahrati-Hindi	...	1	...	1
Urdu-English	1	...	...	1
Hindi-English	1	...	...	1
Mahrati-English	...	1	...	1
Total ...	96	3	2	101

The meeting of the National Congress at Bombay attracted less attention from the vernacular newspapers than the Allahabad meeting of the previous year; and although the proceedings were published by the *Hindustan*, the *Hindustani*, the *Bharat Jiwan*, the *Almora Akhbar*, the *Nyaya Sudha*, and several other papers, the resolutions passed were little discussed or criticised. The *Hindustan* considered the Bombay meeting would greatly consolidate and strengthen the Congress movement, and quoted the approval expressed by "that great English politician, Mr. Bradlaugh, who, if his life is spared, is sure to become some day the prime minister of England." On the other hand, the *Azad* published some sarcastic remarks on those foolish Musalmans who are induced to attend the Congress by Bengali Bábus, who have established the Congress to secure their own foolish ends; it also ridiculed the admission of women to the meeting at Bombay, and the idea that they should be permitted to exercise the right of voting. The same paper points out of what little value are Mr. Bradlaugh's observations on the subject of the Congress after his stay of one week at Bombay. The *Akhbar-i-Alam* stands aloof and regrets the religious animosity that the proceedings of Congressists and anti-Congressists have given rise to, and urges on Government to take steps to nip it in the bud, as otherwise it may lead to serious consequences. Regret is expressed by the *Hindustan* of the 9th and 10th April that by his severance from the National Congress Rája Sir T. Madhava Rao should have undone all that he had done for the National Congress. The sudden change of views is ascribed to weakness of intellect brought on by old age. In April the *Azad* published a long article urging certain objections to the proposals of the National Congress. The elective system, it considered, would be injurious to the interests alike of the Muhammadan, Persian, and Eurasian communities, which are in a minority compared with Hindus, and its introduction would stimulate the already existing religious animosity between Hindus and Muhammadans; and it was further urged that no union is possible among the different nations of India, as the distinction of race is based on religion. The reduction of the army would

be very unwise, with Russia so near the north-west frontier, and so many men within the country who long for a revolution.

Towards the end of the year the various papers published the names of the delegates who had been elected at the local meetings. The appointment of Pandit Ajudhia Nath as Joint General Secretary to the National Congress was considered a matter for congratulation by the *Hindustani*, which paper urged on every Muhammadan and Hindu who had the interests of his country at heart to attend the meetings held by Pandit Ajudhia Nath, in order to convince Parliament that the assertions made by Government that Natives do not wish for the introduction of the elective system are baseless. Accounts of the meetings held by the Pandit shortly after his appointment, at Cawnpore and Agra, were given by the *Hindustan* and *Praja Hitharak*. The *Alam-i-Tasvir* complained that on the occasion of the Cawnpore meeting some influential Hindus brought undue pressure to bear on the shopkeepers to close their shops and suspend all trade during the day. The same paper blames the Pandit for holding up District Officers to ridicule and for bringing false charges against them, thus endangering the peace of the country.

If, however, the National Congress received less attention than formerly, a great deal was written on the subject of the rival Indian Councils Bill; the Congress papers of course supported Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, and the papers opposed to the Congress approved Lord Cross' Bill. The *Hindustan* considered the introduction of the Indian Councils Bill by Government a great triumph for the National Congress, as but for the persistent agitation of the last five years Lord Cross would never have thought of reforming the Indian Councils. At the same time this paper pointed out that the Bill was defective on two points: firstly, the Bill did not propose a sufficient increase in the number of members; and, secondly, the members would continue to be Government nominees, and therefore could never be independent. The *Hindustani* represented that Lord Cross' Bill does not give any concessions, for though a Member of the Council may object to items in the budget, he is not entitled to any reply, nor can he move a resolution. It thought the Bill would do more harm than good, as at present the responsibility for the management of affairs rests entirely with the Government: whereas if the Bill became law, Government would be able to declare that it conducts the administration with the advice of the representatives of the people. It urged natives to make united efforts, and pointed out the immediate necessity of sending hundreds of thousands of petitions to parliament in order to strengthen the hands of the friends of India in England, adding that if sufficient pressure were brought to bear on the Government, they must introduce some form of election. Referring to the petition circulated by Sir Saiyid Ahmad in favour of Lord Cross' Bill, it said the petition is inaccurate, in that so far from losing, Muhammadans will gain by the introduction of the elective system, as at present in Municipal and other elected committees the number of Muhammadan members is greater than is justified by the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population; and in each of the Legislative Councils there are at present fewer Muhammadans than there would be if the proposals of the Congress were accepted. At the same time this paper marvelled at the strange spectacle presented by the memorials got up by Sir Saiyid Ahmad and Nawal Kishore, in which intelligent men declare themselves unfit for the grant of any privileges to them by Government. According to this paper, whereas the anti-Congressists were only able to send six memorials to Parliament bearing 40,000 signatures, the Congressists forwarded nine hundred memorials bearing 430,000 signatures. On the other hand, the *Azad* asserted that Hindus and Muhammadans are both satisfied with the nomination system and considered Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill dangerous to the peace of the country, as the Muhammadans, Sikhs, and Mahrattas are all opposed to the representative system, and would prefer death to the dishonor of submitting to the rule of Bengalis; the *Oudh Akhbar*

regretted that enthusiastic public meetings were being held in favour of the introduction of the elective system, which is entirely unsuited to India, where the public belong to different races and creeds and have different manners and customs. The same paper regretted that Sir Saiyid Ahmad had referred to the anti-cow-killing agitation, in the petition he proposed forwarding in the name of the Muhammadan community in support of Lord Cross' Bill. The *Jubilee Paper* suggested that the Congress should propose that one Muhammadan vote should count for four votes; then all opposition to the Congress on the part of Muhammadans would vanish; failing this, it advised Muhammadans to send petitions to Parliament in condemnation of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. It added that Hindus must remember that the Muhammadans have still in their veins the blood of their forefathers who conquered the world from east to west, and that they will never submit to be the slaves of the Hindus. The *Mufid-i-Am* condemns the elective principle as unsuited to this country on the ground that the Natives do not form one nation, but are divided into many nations, among whom different religions, customs, and manners prevail. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* complained that the Congressists were obtaining signatures for their memorial against Lord Cross' Bill by deceit; that no copy of the memorial was attached to the papers on which the signatures were obtained; that the people were told that the memorial had reference to the abolition of the Income tax; that the Congressists sometimes affix the names of their friends and servants to the petition without their knowledge and consent. On the other hand, the *Hindustani* charged the Muhammadans with paying for signatures to their petitions at the rate of Re. 1 per 250 signatures.

The *Bhárat Jiwan*, writing of the Residents in Native States, complained that not only do they interfere in the internal affairs of the States of which they are accredited, but are ever ready to insult and illtreat the Princes. Thus a Native Chief who is perfectly sane is declared a lunatic. A Princess is separated from her husband. Young Princes are separated from their relatives and put under the charge of European tutors, receiving no instruction in their own language and religion, and the accumulated capital of the State is lent to Government at low rates of interest. The *Hindustani* regretted to notice the large number of Europeans in the Hyderabad service, and urged that the services of Natives should be more largely utilized. The *Tuti-i-Hind* pressed the Government of India to pass a law defining the powers of Residents and Political Agents or else to withdraw them, and thus make the Native States grateful and loyal. It asserted that Government often countenances mal-administration in order that the Residents may profit by it, but readily interferes in and out of season at the instance of Residents. Native Princes, it said, cannot protect themselves from the rapacious malignity of Residents and Agents, who are to them as wolves are to deer, and who abuse their position to amass wealth. The *Agra Punch* dealt with the same subject, in the same strain, adding—"In spite of all the honors and titles conferred on them by Government, Native Princes cannot enjoy even the ordinary happiness and contentment of peasants whilst Residents and Political Agents maintain a system of espionage upon their movements and regard them with the gaze of basilisks and vampires." The *Tuti-i-Hind*, referring to the state of affairs in Kashmir, considered the treatment which the Mahárája had received at the hands of the British Government in the present enlightened days of just laws and civilization, would have been considered most unfair and unjust even in the dark ages. The British reputation for justice will be stained with an indelible blot if the Mahárája's grievances are left unredressed.

The *Tuti-i-Hind* regretted the dismissal of Maulvi Abdul Hakk, Nawáb Mirza Khan, Hakim Abdul Ali, and a number of other well-wishers and able officials of the Rámpur State. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* urged that the visit of the Nawáb of Rámpur to England should be postponed until he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the principles of his own religion. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* entered a strong protest against the proposal, on the ground that it would have a bad effect

on the Nawáb, inasmuch as he is still a raw youth; if he desires to travel he should make a tour in different parts of this country.

There have been a larger number of articles than usual commenting adversely on British rule in India and of the proceedings of Anglo-Indians, and on more than one occasion they have attracted the attention of Government. In one instance a prosecution was instituted against the Editor of the *Kanauj Punch*, but it was dropped on an apology being published in the paper. The article in question was in the form of a letter from India to Burma, in which the latter was warned by India, from its own bitter experience, of the treatment it must expect from its new master. Hard labour would be exacted, and while England would take all the food the refuse only would be left to Burma: besides which it must expect kicks and blows from its English rulers. In another article the same paper represented India as a fruit tree from which Europeans were plucking and eating the fruit, whilst Natives raised their hands towards the fruit in vain. The other more noticeable articles were published by the *Oudh Punch*, the *Nazm Akhbar*, the *Tohfa-i-Hind*, the *Tuti-i-Hind*, and the *Rahbar*. The *Oudh Punch* published an ironical article holding Englishmen up to ridicule. It charges them with killing Natives to release them of their miserable existence, with grabbing Native States to relieve Princes of the burden of governing them, with holding all the high posts to save other people the trouble of performing responsible duties and drawing large salaries, and with going to the hills with a view to preventing overcrowding in the plains. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* pointed out that, although the Congressists desire no revolution, it is well known that no nation has been able to deliver itself from the clutches of tyrants without great bloodshed. It instanced the French revolution, and laid stress on the fact that in no country in the world are the people so entirely excluded from posts of trust and responsibility as in India, that a large portion of the population cannot afford two meals a day; and adds that the present state of affairs cannot last for ever. If Government does not give ear to the complaints of the people, or redress their grievances, they must adopt their own means for deliverance when their sufferings become unbearable. The *Tuti-i-Hind* gave it as its opinion that the establishment of the National Congress is due to arbitrary and high-handed proceedings of young, inexperienced, proud, and conceited European officers. The *Fitnah* published a cartoon in which India is represented as a man reduced to starvation, and Government as a European holding a club in his hand. The European tells the Native that the income tax will be made permanent; the Native protests. The European rejoins that he shall be reduced to beggary and orders him to hold his tongue. The *Rahbar*, in an article published in April, argued that the friendship of England was of little value, as she deserted her friends and allies in the hour of their need, and gave them no assistance unless she expected to benefit thereby. The Turks received no help in the war with Russia; nor the Afghans when Panjdeh was occupied by Russian troops. Natives who remained loyal during the mutiny are not trusted by the British Government, and now the Sultan of Muscat, a friend of the British, can expect no assistance from them, though harassed by internal and external foes. The *Nazm Akhbar* published a short poem in which it cursed the partiality and oppression of the British, and made the following statements:—Since the introduction of the murderous tax the pockets and stomachs of the people have always been empty. If disunion did not prevail in the country, every man would have his hopes realized. The constant prevalence of famine in India is inevitable, as large quantities of grain are exported to Europe. The offer of an insult to a Christian Church is a crime, but the demolition of a Hindu temple is quite legal. The *Tuti-i-Hiad* says that in the North-Western Provinces there are high European officers of conservative habits who are always ready to cut the throats of Natives with serrated knives. Government is not ignorant of their character, but on the contrary has, as it were, granted them a license to exercise tyranny and oppression, and places them in charge of districts or divisions which incur its displeasure.

Writing of the visits of members of the Royal Family to India, the *Nizam-ul-Mulk* contrasted the tours made by Muhammadan kings with the visits made to India by members of the Royal Family, and points out that whereas the former put the people to no expense, but on the contrary were the occasion of the distributions of grain to the poor and of rewards to deserving men, the latter put the people to great expense, and no presents or rewards are now distributed.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* called the attention of those foolish Natives who desire the establishment of Russian rule in India to the recent order passed by the mighty and despotic Russian Government, prohibiting the Jews in Russia from publishing a newspaper. The *Tuti-i-Hind* observed that those Natives who are anxiously awaiting the advent of the Russians and desire a revolution are ill-advised, as owing to the great physical obstacle in the way, the unsatisfactory state of the Russian treasury, and the unfriendly relations of the Russian Government with Austria, China, Japan, France, Afghanistan, the Russians could not successfully invade India; and adds that under British rule Natives are better off than the people in other countries. The *Agra Punch* published a cartoon, in which a young man marked England is protecting a young woman representing India, to whom another young man marked Russia is making advances. India rejects his advances, and England tells him to mind his own business.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed*, with reference to the visit of the Czarewitch to India, advised that he should be shown everything so that he may be convinced of the strength of the forts, the efficiency of the army, and the loyalty of the people and their Chiefs, the Russians will then think twice before invading India. The *Oudh Punch*, on the other hand, mistrusted the Czarewitch's intentions in visiting this country, and urged Government carefully to watch his movements.

The *Hindi Pradip*, commenting on the unfriendly attitude alleged to have been assumed by the Amír towards the Government, ascribes it to the fact that the Government has not yet recognised his son as his successor, and asserts that in consequence he has made advances to the Russians, and granted them permission to carry on trade in Herat. The Darbár held by the Amir at Kabul on the 1st September, and the uncomplimentary remarks concerning the British Government made thereat, received attention from several papers. The *Hindustan* warned the Amír lest he should again have to leave Afghanistan. The *Subodh Sindhu* warned the Government against trusting the Amír, and recommends that the subsidy be stopped and devoted to increasing the army and fortifying the frontier. The *Akhbar-i-Alam* recommended the adoption of a conciliatory policy, and that the construction of the railway, which is much disliked by the Afghans, should be stopped.

There were few articles on the subject of cow-killing. The *Godharm Prakash* expressed satisfaction at the success achieved by Pandit Chheda Lal, a missionary of the Hardwár Cow Protection Society, in inducing the rulers of several Native States to adopt measures for the protection of the bovine species, and complains that the scarcity of cattle has led to the dearth of milk and the deterioration of the Hindu race, and affected the fertility of the soil. In a later issue the same paper pointed out that Hindus are ill-advised in taking exception to the sacrifice of cows by Muhammadans on the occasion of the Íd, when they do not object to the wholesale cow slaughter occurring every day to provide beef for the European soldiers and Muhammadan community. As they have not power to stop kine-killing, they should not bring themselves into difficulties by committing riots on the day of the Íd. The best thing they can do is to induce all their co-religionists to take a vow not to sell cows to any Muhammadan. The *Naj-ul-Akhbar* considered the Cow Protection Society mischievous, and that if the movement were attended with success, the remedy would be worse than the disease, as cattle would increase and do incalculable damage, similar to that done by the cattle liberated by the Mahárája of Bhartpur.

The Resolution of the Local Government appointing a Committee to enquire into the working of the police force attracted more than usual attention to that Department. The vernacular papers were unanimous in approving the appointment of the Committee, but generally disapproved of its constitution. The *Bharat Jiwan* anticipated that the results of the Committee as constituted would be to benefit greedy European officials, but that police oppression and tyranny would not be checked This paper and the *Hindustani*, the *Hindustan*, and the *Khichri Samachar* regretted that more Natives had not been appointed members of the Committee, as they must necessarily be best acquainted with the habits and character of their countrymen. The appointment of Rája Udai Partap Singh to be a member of the Committee was regarded by the *Hindustan* and *Hindustani* as a bad symptom of the real intentions of Government, as from his antecedents it was certain that he would in all cases support the President. Many were the suggestions offered for the reform of the police The *Azad*, the *Tohfa-i-Hind*, and the *Najm-ul-Akhbar* pointed out that the first step to be taken was the appointment to the higher posts of Natives of respectable families. The *Almora Akhbar* also urged that a higher educational test should be insisted upon. The *Azad* recommended an increase of pay, and with a view to checking malpractices on the part of police, the curtailment of some of their powers, and urged that the system of hand-cuffing under-trial prisoners should be abolished. The *Hindustani* was of opinion that there was no call for an increase of the pay of the higher officials, but that they should be recruited from properly qualified Natives. The *Azad* and other papers dealt in detail with the various rates of pay that should be given to the different grades Among other papers the *Waqaya-i-Alam* disapproved of the suggested promotion of Police Inspectors to Deputy Collectorships, posts for which their previous training rendered them unfitted. The *Nizam-ul-Mulk* and the *Nawang* considered that much of the oppression exercised by the police and the false charges brought against innocent men had its origin in the practice of judging of a policeman's work by the percentage of convictions he obtained, and of stigmatizing him as incompetent if in any case he could not trace the offender Some remarkable suggestions were made. The *Jubilee Paper* suggested that police officials should be made to pay the value of all stolen property not recovered by them ; but, on the other hand, recommended that they should be relieved of the duty of making preliminary inquiries, which should be made over to Honorary Magistrates. This latter suggestion was also made by the *Oudh Punch*. The *Bharat Varsha* recommended the appointment of Honorary Inspectors elected by the people to exercise supervision and control over the local police.

The Dum Dum murder case and the release of O'Hara were much criticised. Originally the *Hindustani* rejoiced at the conviction, and was of opinion that the impartial decision of Mr. Justice Norris would greatly raise the reputation of British justice among the people. On the conviction being quashed by the High Court, the same paper ridiculed British justice and British laws under which such a result was possible. The *Hindustan*, however, considered the release of O'Hara, under the circumstances, unexceptionable, but the *Azad* pointed out that Natives were often killed by European soldiers, but the murderers always escaped punishment. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* feared the release of O'Hara would lead to an increase in the occurrence of such unfortunate incidents, and drew attention to certain recent cases. Many papers, including the *Hindustan*, considered the British Courts were unable to dispense even-handed justice in mixed cases. The *Bharat Jiwan* observed that as Anglo-Indians enjoy perfect immunity from punishment, they do not hesitate to ill-treat Natives, and look down upon them with contempt. Such things, it says, are not calculated to strengthen the foundations of British rule in this country.

The *Tuti-i-Hind* published a series of articles on the subject of the administration of justice. It fell foul of the Judges and the appellate Courts, complaining

that though a very large number of cases are disposed of they are tried in a most perfunctory manner. It urged that owing to their having both executive and judicial powers District Officers bring undue pressure upon suitors in their Courts. It also complained that the Courts of the British Officers are not held at regular hours to the great inconvenience of suitors and their witnesses. The *Tuti-i-Hind* disapproved the appointment of Honorary Magistrates, as they make their relatives petition writers, and these practise wholesale extortion; and pointed out that they are, as a rule, quite illiterate or have received only a nominal education.

The *Hindustan* said the water supply schemes are viewed by all thoughtful men with feelings of dread and alarm The people are already groaning under municipal taxation, and the increase in taxation required to meet the expenditure on water works will be the ruin of the people. The *Hindustan* pointed out that it is not from the want of pure water, of which there is no scarcity, that the people die, but from want of food, and an increase in their burdens will make their condition still worse.

The *Hindustani* condemned the opposition to the proposal to raise the age of consent, and observed that the cry of religion is false. The *Hindi Pradip*, with reference to the suggestion that social reform should be left to Natives themselves, pointed out that there is little hope of reforms being voluntarily introduced by them. The *Nyaya Sudha* observed that child marriages did not exist in this country 2,000 years ago, and that they reflect great discredit on the Hindu religion and their sense of humanity. The *Subodh Sindhu* and the *Akhbar-i-Alam*, on the other hand, urged Hindus to hold indignation meetings and to forward memorials to the Government of India against the raising of the age of consent.

The *Hindustan* ascribed the disputes between Muhammadans and Hindus at Aligarh to the action of the authorities, and complained of the unjust partiality shown to Muhammadans, giving instances. It considered the orders of Government did not go far enough, as the instigators of the dispute should have been punished. These orders were, however, approved by the *Hindustani*. The *Mufid-i-Am* recommended Muhammadans to stop all dealings with the Hindus.

The *Hindustan* published a letter from a correspondent in which it was argued that the destruction of the temple is due to the Mahárája of Darbhanga's expression of sympathy with the Congress, and that it was brought about by the authorities, with a view to instigating an *émeute* between the Hindus and Muhammadans, and thus belie the statement of the Congressists as to the existence of good feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans. The *Bharat Jiwan* said the incident reminds one of the days of Aurangzeb and Nadir Shah, and urged Government to make an example of those officials who, by desecrating the temple, have wounded the feelings of the whole Hindu population.

There were few Acts passed during the year that affected to any large extent the people of these Provinces. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Bill was approved by the few papers that noticed it. The *Hindustani* regretted that such an excellent opportunity of completely separating the judicial and executive functions exercised by District Magistrates had been lost, and the *Hindustan* observed that the Bill should have provided for Collectors being relieved of all criminal work, Joint Magistrates being made Magistrates.

The *Azad* approved the North-Western Provinces Sanitation Bill, as the increase in taxation will be slight compared with the improvement which the measure will affect in public health.

As was to be expected, most papers raised a voice against the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867, and from the accounts given in the various articles the condition of publishers would appear to be far from satisfactory. The *Bharat Jiwan*

and the *Hilal* pointed out that publishers in India were very differently situated to publishers in England, and it would press very heavily on them if they were made to supply free of cost two copies of each work published. The *Hindustan* thinks it very unfair to introduce into India only those English laws which are favourable to Government The *Nizam-ul-Mulk* condemned the Bill as opposed to the general policy of Government, which does not take anything from the people without payment. The *Rahbar* and the *Nasim-i-Agra* feared that if the Bill is passed, the principle will be extended, and all classes of persons will be required to supply Government with things free of charge The *Azad*, on the other hand, expresses satisfaction at the proposed amendment of the law, holding that Government is perfectly justified in requiring three copies of all books to be supplied free of charge; and that while it will save Government considerable expense, it will not press heavily on individual publishers, especially as they always have a number of copies that are not sold.

4.—Literary Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 284 and 285 of report for year ending 31st March 1883.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

(For section on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.)

CHAPTER IX.

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1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 286 of Administration Report for year ending 31st March 1883.)

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards)

5.—Government Press.

The cash expenditure of the year amounted to Rs 2,76,829, and the value of the stock received from the Superintendent, Government Stationery, and by transfer from other Departments, to Rs 1,50,240 If to these amounts be added Rs. 55,714, the estimated value of the depreciation of dead stock and interest on raw materials, &c, the expenses of the year aggregated Rs. 4,82,783. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 68,806; the net cost of the Press to Government was therefore Rs. 4,13,977.

The value of the outturn was estimated at Rs. 5,26,830, of which Rs. 1,05,036 were remunerative, Rs. 4,21,434 administrative, and Rs. 360 Press contingencies. The result of the year's working was therefore a profit to Government estimated at Rs. 44,047, or 9 1 per cent. on the outlay.

The Camp Press continued to work economically and well during the past year, securing a profit of 26·6 per cent. by turning out, at a cost of Rs. 13,500, work to the value of Rs 17,014.

The accounts outstanding during the year amounted to Rs. 3,125, a balance much larger at the end than at the commencement of the year (Rs 1,175); the amount, however, was chiefly due from the High Court on account of private appeal cases. It was satisfactory that there were no bad debts to be struck off.

6.—Government Book Depôt.

The cost of maintenance of the Book Depôt during the year was Rs. 32,100, and the sum realized was Rs. 13,654. The stock in hand was reported to have increased by Rs. 18,141 so that the net cost to Government was Rs. 305 The estimated value of the stock in hand on 31st March 1891 amounted to Rs. 2,06,006.

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SUPPLEMENT I.

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SUPPLEMENT II.

Administration Report of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year 1890-91 ... ... 13A—28A

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nipál, on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude, on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur, and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, Behar, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1 District.	2 Area shown by the Survey Department.	3 Deduct. Feudatory and Tributary States.	4 Deduct. Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	5 Deduct. Total.	6(a) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the Survey of India.	6(b) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the village papers.
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
1	Dehra Dún ...	* 763,520	...	...	...	763,520	763,495
2	Sahárunpur ...	1,425,920	...	...	...	1,425,920	‡ 1,429,210
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	* 1,054,080	...	...	..	1,054,080	1,062,356
4	Meerut ..	* 1,511,680	..	..	...	1,511,680	1,516,136
5	Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	...	..	...	1,214,080	1,222,586
6	Aligarh ...	* 1,252,480	...	...	...	1,252,480	1,249,559
	Total ...	7,221,760	...	...	...	7,221,760	7,243,342
7	Muttra .	932,480	...	..	.	932,480	922,102
8	Agra ..	1,187,840	...	...	..	1,187,840	1,181,092
9	Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	...	...	...	1,100,160	1,100,965
10	Mainpurí ..	1,086,080	...	...	..	1,086,080	1,086,547
11	Etáwah .	1,084,160	..	.	...	1,084,160	1,082,372
12	Etah ...	† 1,110,918	..	...	..	1,110,918	1,113,493
	Total ...	6,501,638	...	...	...	6,501,638	6,486,571
13	Bijnor ...	1,196,902	...	...	...	1,196,902	1,213,798
14	Moradabad ...	1,473,920	...	...	...	1,473,920	1,461,320
15	Budaun ...	† 1,271,550	.	...	..	1,271,550	1,289,170
16	Bareilly ...	† 1,622,856	604,800	..	604,800	1,018,056	1,020,399
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	† 1,116,412	...	...	...	1,116,412	1,116,716
18	Pilibhít ...	† 878,904	..	...	...	878,904	878,797
	Total ...	7,560,544	604,800	...	604,800	6,955,744	6,980,200
19	Cawnpore ...	1,514,368	...	...	...	1,514,368	1,513,503
20	Fatehpur ...	* 1,043,840	..	...	...	1,043,840	1,044,454
21	Bánda ...	2,129,152	169,984	..	169,984	1,959,168	1,958,495
22	Hamírpur ..	1,751,680	286,976	..	286,976	1,464,704	1,464,746
23	Allahabad ...	1,813,184	...	...	...	1,813,184	1,826,247
24	Jaunpur ...	992,640	..	...	...	992,640	991,849
	Total ...	9,244,864	456,960	...	456,960	8,787,904	8,799,258
25	Azamgarh ...	1,374,080	...	...	...	1,374,080	1,374,584
26	Mirzapur ...	3,342,720	554,000	1,180,576	1,734,576	1,608,144	1,608,144
27	Benares ...	* 646,061	75,680	...	75,680	570,381	569,285
28	Gházipur ...	935,952	...	3,987	3,987	931,965	931,688
29	Gorakhpur ...	* 2,941,440	...	...	...	2,941,440	2,928,514
30	Basti ...	1,761,792	...	...	...	1,761,792	1,766,934
31	Ballia ...	† 747,458	...	...	...	747,458	749,596
	Total ...	11,749,503	629,680	1,184,563	1,814,234	9,935,260	9,928,695

* Revised in accordance with a revised state-
† Revised on account of territorial changes
‡ Same as last year, figures for 1889-90 not

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh, during the year ending the 30th June 1890.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
93,710	9,187	102,897	89,755	105,807	195,562	465,036	1
832,208	54,997	887,205	146,853	142,463	289,306	252,699	2
698,390	41,777	740,167	161,192	160,997	322,189	...	3
1,071,301	60,718	1,132,019	203,087	181,030	384,117	...	4
839,639	50,653	890,292	197,385	134,909	332,294	...	5
874,694	54,096	928,790	114,186	206,583	320,769	...	6
4,409,942	271,428	4,681,370	912,458	931,779	1,844,237	717,735	
678,052	55,104	733,156	128,582	60,364	188,946		7
756,193	49,573	805,766	155,398	219,928	375,326	..	8
571,490	104,840	676,330	181,802	242,833	424,635	..	9
553,167	57,533	610,700	155,547	320,300	475,847	...	10
537,241	40,158	577,399	260,113	244,860	504,973	..	11
546,170	124,320	670,490	221,192	221,811	443,003	...	12
3,642,313	431,528	4,073,841	1,102,634	1,310,096	2,412,730		
648,603	84,059	732,662	297,522	125,353	422,875	58,261	13
1,001,764	99,678	1,101,442	246,493	113,385	359,878	...	14
835,246	123,126	958,372	209,582	121,216	330,798	...	15
761,730	41,404	803,134	104,336	112,929	217,265	...	16
728,737	68,256	796,993	213,362	106,361	319,723	..	17
410,538	51,918	462,456	246,529	72,767	319,296	97,045	18
4,386,618	468,441	4,855,059	1,317,824	652,011	1,969,835	155,306	
807,682	69,701	877,383	227,877	408,243	636,120	...	19
571,399	28,625	600,024	172,011	272,419	444,430	..	20
864,782	214,502	1,079,284	510,826	292,895	803,721	75,454	21
740,531	151,412	891,943	334,299	231,894	566,193	6,610	22
1,093,043	69,249	1,162,292	247,765	416,190	663,955	...	23
639,843	30,225	670,068	152,035	169,746	321,781	...	24
4,717,280	563,714	5,280,994	1,644,813	1,791,387	3,436,200	82,064	
853,122	31,410	884,532	163,568	326,484	490,052	..	25
589,254	176,601	765,855	458,501	304,940	763,441	78,848	26
420,850	16,135	436,985	69,471	62,779	132,250	...	27
650,504	24,361	674,865	128,696	128,227	256,823	..	28
1,857,635	113,180	1,970,815	581,764	271,743	853,507	104,192	29
1,250,634	20,689	1,271,323	318,805	176,806	495,611	...	30
516,022	32,976	548,998	87,159	113,439	200,598	..	31
6,138,021	415,352	6,553,373	1,807,864	1,384,418	3,436,200	183,040	

ment furnished by the Surveyor-General.
reported by the District Officers.
being available owing to settlement operations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1 District.	2 Area shown by the Survey Department.	3 Deduct. Feudatory and Tributary States.	4 Deduct. Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	5 Deduct. Total.	6(a) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the Survey of India.	6(b) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the village papers.
	N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	Jhánsi ..	1,049,790	.	97,920	97,920	951,870	* 943,716
33	Jalaun ..	1,000,212	54,528	..	54,528	945,684	946,965
34	Lalitpur ...	1,246,080	...	..	...	1,246,080	1,246,344
	Total ..	3,296,082	54,528	97,920	152,448	3,143,634	3,137,025
35	Kumaun ..	4,576,640	...	3,580,843	3,580,843	995,797	995,797
36	Garhwál .	6,277,760	2,675,200	301,840	2,977,040	3,300,720	3,300,886
37	Tarái ...	590,720	...	...	...	590,720	582,049
	Total ...	11,445,120	2,675,200	3,882,683	6,557,883	4,887,237	4,878,732
	TOTAL, N.-W. P. ...	57,019,511	4,421,168	5,165,166	9,586,334	47,433,177	47,453,823
	OUDH.						
1	Lucknow .	625,280	...	...	...	625,280	619,013
2	Unao .	1,111,385	..	.	..	1,111,385	1,137,236
3	Bara Banki ...	1,089,966	..	...	...	1,089,966	1,113,318
	Total ...	2,826,631	...	...	.	2,826,631	2,869,567
4	Sitapur ..	1,411,840	..	..	..	1,411,840	1,443,156
5	Hardoi .	1,463,040	..	...	...	1,463,040	1,488,302
6	Kheri ...	1,896,320	..	...	...	1,896,320	1,897,426
	Total ...	4,771,200	...	...	...	4,771,200	4,828,884
7	Fyzabad ...	1,092,319	..	...	...	1,092,319	1,107,857
8	Bahraich ...	1,699,180	..	. .	..	1,699,180	1,713,627
9	Gonda ...	* 1,804,150	...	.	...	1,804,150	1,843,146
	Total ...	4,595,649	...	...	...	4,595,649	4,664,630
10	Rae Bareli ...	1,121,280	...	...	...	1,121,280	1,120,866
11	Sultanpur ...	1,088,640	..	...	...	1,088,640	1,094,899
12	Partabgarh ...	933,120	...	...	...	933,120	920,565
	Total ...	3,143,040	...	...	..	3,143,040	3,135,330
	TOTAL, OUDH ...	15,336,520	...	...	...	15,336,520	15,498,911

* Revised owing to changes reported by the District Officers.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh, during the year ending the 30*th June* 1890—(concluded).

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
404,332	73,330	477,662	270,603	171,528	442,131	† 28,923	32
562,196	57,038	619,234	151,617	176,114	327,731	...	33
277,640	142,362	420,002	506,720	227,352	734,072	† 92,270	34
1,244,168	272,730	1,516,898	928,940	574,994	1,503,934	116,193	
253,047	58,212	311,259	10,618	...	10,618	673,920	35
118,865	16,981	135,846	..	...	..	3,165,040	36
213,229	28,560	241,789	179,286	41,823	221,109	119,151	37
585,141	103,753	688,894	189,904	41,823	231,727	3,958,111	
25,123,483	2,526,946	27,650,429	7,904,437	6,686,508	14,590,945	5,212,449	
351,508	18,419	369,927	120,859	128,227	249,086	..	1
611,182	33,250	644,432	269,497	223,307	492,804	...	2
720,345	22,882	752,227	210,995	150,096	361,091	...	3
1,692,035	74,551	1,766,586	601,351	501,630	1,102,981	...	
952,576	69,742	1,022,318	259,377	161,461	420,838	...	4
927,494	55,076	982,570	312,364	193,368	505,732	...	5
800,502	117,732	918,234	557,943	156,302	714,245	264,947	6
2,680,572	242,550	2,923,122	1,129,684	511,131	1,640,815	264,947	
684,074	19,495	703,569	218,598	185,690	404,288	...	7
926,547	49,328	975,875	389,875	139,856	529,731	208,021	8
1,180,837	55,174	1,236,011	328,437	179,561	507,998	99,137	9
2,791,458	123,997	2,915,455	936,910	505,107	1,442,017	307,158	
594,011	19,390	613,401	263,852	243,613	507,465	...	10
616,036	13,822	629,858	247,502	217,039	464,541	...	11
499,587	16,995	516,582	163,970	240,013	403,983	..	12
1,709,634	50,207	1,759,841	675,324	700,665	1,375,989	...	
8,873,899	491,805	9,365,004	3,343,269	2,218,533	5,561,802	572,105	

† Difference from last year's area due to alluvion.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year* 1890.

Number.	Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall (in inches).				Average Temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		"	"	"	"	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				
1	Chakráta	7·93	57·27	2·23	67·43	57·0	76·4	66·7	60·1	69·2	64·6	38·6	54·2	46·8	N.E.	W.	E.S.W &W.	
2	Mussoorie	8·16	87·23	2·64	98·03	54·0	80·3	67·2	58·7	72·1	65·4	37·6	51·5	44·6	N.W.	S.E.	N. & N.E.	
3	Ránikhet	7·15	57·56	1·36	66·07	53·0	79·4	66·2	62·6	71·9	67·3	43·8	57·7	50·9	S.W.	S.W.	S.	
4	Pithoragarh	5·10	48·02	1·77	54·89	61·1	83·0	72·0	65·6	76·7	71·2	43·9	64·4	54·2	S.	S.	S.	
5	Dehra Dún	2·78	89·78	1·99	94·55	71·4	97·4	84·4	73·2	84·0	78·6	47·0	70·6	58·9	W.	S.	N.E.	
6	Roorkee	2·14	42·45	1·63	46·22	74·8	103·6	89·2	77·0	90·4	83·7	48·2	69·8	59·0	W.	S E.	W.	
7	Meerut	1·82	26·16	0·64	28·62	75·3	103·1	89·3	77·4	91·0	84·2	48·4	70·8	59·6	W.	W.	W.	
8	Bareilly	1·00	48·33	0·34	49·67	77·2	105·0	91·0	78·1	89·3	83·8	...	73·3	...	N W.	S E.	N.W.	
9	Agra	0·53	26·73	0·14	27·40	82·8	109·9	96·4	78·7	90·0	84·3	51·2	76·3	63·8	N.W.	S W.	N W.	
10	Cawnpore	1·49	38·05	0·52	40·06	82·4	106·6	94·5	78·1	87·0	82·8	50·9	76·3	63·6	S W.	S.E. & W.	N W.	
11	Lucknow	0·65	44·74	1·55	46·94	77·8	106·2	92·0	78·1	88·0	83·1	49·6	75·9	62·8	W.	E.	W.	
12	Gorakhpur	1·22	64·10	0·36	65·68	77·7	101·6	89·7	79·1	86·8	82·9	53·0	73·3	63·2	W.	E.	W.	
13	Gházipur	1·14	55·14	1·57	57·85	78·5	102·9	90·7	78·8	86·4	82·6	53·4	72·9	63·2	W.	E.	W.	
14	Benares	0·32	45·30	0·52	46·14	77·8	105·3	91·6	79·0	87·3	83·2	52·4	71·4	61·9	W.	S W.	S.W.	
15	Allahabad	0·20	56·59	2·52	59·31	78·5	107·4	90·3	77·6	88·4	83·0	49·8	77·9	63·9	W	W.	W.	
16	Jhánsi	0·80	51·19	0·36	52·35	86·6	110·3	98·4	77·3	87·8	82·5	55·5	79·3	67·4	S.W.	S.W.	N.W.	
	General mean ...	1·03	45·34	0·92	47·92	79·0	105·6	92·3	78·1	88·4	83·3	51·2	74·3	62·8				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situation.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
Nil.							

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not	Remarks.
Rámpur.	Muhammad Hamid Alí Khán, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory. At present a minor.	Pathán, Musalmán.	16	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	Student ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 941 square miles: a population of 541,914. During 1890 the State was administered by a Council of Regency, of which Nawáb Safdar Ali Khan was President, and General Azim-ud-din Khan, Bahádur, was Vice-President. The estimated income for 1889-90 was Rs. 29,13,100, but the actual income for nine months of the year amounted to Rs 30,39,100, and the annual expenditure about Rs. 22,41,415. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,250 inhabitants, and the next largest town 9,860. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries, and salt. A military force of about 2,097 men of all arms, besides 1330 military police was maintained during the year.
Benares.	Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhuinhár).	35	Privately	In the management of his estate.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 439,851 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Mahárája and his Principal and Deputy Principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861, the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1885.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri (at present a minor).	Rájput	16	Being educated at the Ajmere College.	Student	Yes	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	Succeeded on the 7th February 1887, on the death of his father. The State is at present under the Regency of the mother of the Rája. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 200,000, and the income from all sources was Rs. 2,58,000 in 1889-90, and the expenditure Rs. 2,25,000. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory for the Revenue

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	144,070	Dehra Dún 18,959
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	979,544	Saháranpur 59,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,647	758,444	Kairana 18,374
4	Meerut	6	2	2,362	1,313,137	Meerut 99,565
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	924,822	Khurja 27,190
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,021,187	Koil 61,730
7	Muttra	6	2	1,457	671,690	Muttra 55,016
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	974,656	Agra 141,188
9	Farukhabad .	6	4	1,719	907,608	Farukhabad 74,872
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	801,216	Mainpuri 20,236
11	Etáwah	5	2	1,694	722,371	Etáwah 34,721
12	Etah	4	3	1,736	756,263	Kásganj 10,535
13	Bijnor	5	2	1,870	721,450	Nagina 20,503
14	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,155,173	Moradabad .. . 67,387
15	Budaun	5	4	1,987	905,553	Budaun 33,680
16	Bareilly	6	2	1,591	1,030,936	Bareilly 113,417
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,744	858,104	Sháhjahánpur ... 74,830
18	Pilibhit	3	2	1,373	451,601	Pilibhít 29,721
19	Cawnpore	9	3	2,366	1,181,396	Cawnpore . .. 15,444
20	Fatehpur	6	1	1,631	683,745	Fatehpur 21,328
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	698,608	Bánda 28,974
22	Hamírpur	6	1	2,289	507,337	Ráth 14,479
23	Allahabad	9	2	2,833	1,474,106	Allahabad 150,388
24	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,209,663	Jaunpur 42,845
25	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,604,654	Azamgarh 18,528
26	Mirzapur	5	...	5,223	1,136,796	Mirzapur 56,378
27	Benares . .	3	1	1,009	892,684	Benares 199,700
28	Gházipur	4	3	1,462	1,001,582	Gházipur 32,885
29	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,617,120	Gorakhpur 57,922
30	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,630,612	Mondhawal 11,592
31	Ballia	3	2	1,168	937,280	Ballia 15,320
32	Jhánsi	4		1,640	361,702	Jhánsi .. 25,872
33	Jalaun	5	...	1,477	418,142	Kálpi 14,306
34	Lalitpur	2	..	1,947	249,088	Lalitpur 10,684
35	Kumaun	3	...	7,151	493,641	Almora 7,390
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	345,629	...
37	Tarái	3	...	923	206,993	Káshipur 14,667
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	180	67	83,167	32,748,603	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	979	696,824	Lucknow 261,303
2	Unao	4	4	1,768	899,069	Purwa 9,719
3	Bara Banki	4	4	1,768	1,026,788	Nawábganj 15,133
4	Sitapur	4	4	2,253	958,251	Khairabad 14,217
5	Hardoi	4	4	2,305	987,630	Shahabad 18,510
6	Kheri	3	2	2,992	831,922	Lakhimpur 7,526
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,688	1,081,419	Fyzabad 88,828
8	Gonda	3	3	2,881	1,270,926	Gonda 13,743
9	Bahraich ...	3	3	2,654	878,048	Bahraich 21,998
10	Rae Bareli	4	4	1,729	951,905	Rae Bareli 16,269
11	Sultánpur	4	3	1,707	957,912	Perkinsganj ... 4,605
12	Partabgarh	3	3	1,434	847,047	Partabgarh 5,852
	Total, Oudh ...	43	38	24,158	11,387,741	

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

YEAR 1890-91 FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Average of maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Number.
							Land.	Gross.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
539	6	17	45	13	401	96,766	83,152	5,09,676	1
1,916	19	36	27	21	2,218	3,33,947	12,20,672	19,22,770	2
1,058	10	31	24	12	1,853	2,09,742	12,36,663	15,57,986	3
1,716	21	24	18	17	3,697	4,03,655	22,16,976	41,24,114	4
1,613	11	42	31	8	2,446	2,29,265	18,62,632	21,94,630	5
1,813	20	27	25	17	3,029	3,98,042	21,38,021	30,14,693	6
887	13	23	39	15	2,470	3,23,397	16,27,522	21,06,171	7
1,241	20	24	26	7	3,757	5,56,213	17,66,713	24,57,380	8
1,830	18	24	29	19	2,998	3,43,053	13,07,760	17,13,996	9
1,434	13	17	15	10	2,430	2,52,564	12,64,171	1,74,787	10
1,561	12	17	24	13	2,054	2,95,466	13,32,104	17,87,604	11
1,544	13	11	33	25	1,941	2,59,160	11,76,149	14,91,200	12
2,926	11	16	38	10	2,466	3,08,656	11,80,841	17,06,093	13
2,929	20	36	28	11	964	42,886	14,58,482	21,19,618	14
2,133	15	17	26	20	2,664	3,27,747	10,43,920	14,85,566	15
2,109	18	21	18	9	3,010	5,15,159	13,42,396	20,30,270	16
2,375	16	20	30	10	2,751	1,89,855	11,62,482	20,41,171	17
1,260	8	10	21	12	1,413	1,54,385	7,02,479	9,27,486	18
3,190	22	30	44	15	3,628	4,77,593	21,60,703	33,33,355	19
1,592	11	18	19	11	2,378	3,84,916	13,09,953	17,07,622	20
1,301	15	19	32	9	2,813	3,12,163	11,35,764	16,87,763	21
929	11	10	25	11	1,669	2,76,541	10,70,250	13,71,885	22
4,000	23	31	21	10	4,756	5,72,823	23,75,939	36,52,730	23
3,455	15	24	22	16	2,555	2,56,480	12,48,136	18,27,252	24
5,532	15	15	29	25	2,823	4,19,636	17,30,615	23,87,446	25
5,207	11	14	60	40	2,175	3,74,913	8,63,514	15,52,554	26
2,328	13	24	34	1	2,514	4,55,263	8,95,745	18,07,791	27
3,730	16	17	24	20	2,310	3,79,230	10,76,554	16,34,204	28
8,705	23	21	40	2	3,148	4,60,733	23,75,673	36,93,929	29
7,606	13	13	32	12	2,489	2,40,874	18,81,443	24,59,830	30
2,380	9	10	30	9	1,654	2,38,735	6,41,534	10,82,915	31
705	12	11	20	14	1,691	2,56,207	4,72,551	7,16,278	32
937	11	14	22	16	1,755	2,40,937	10,40,310	12,74,700	33
749	5	6	33	14	901	1,70,048	1,50,629	2,43,283	34
6,908	15	21	140	18	170	2,03,922	4,15,704	6,95,595	35
4,288	4	7	131	44	13	48,388	1,15,905	1,41,190	36
672	2	5	50	25	302	75,324	1,69,095	4,53,441	37
95,098	510	723	..	...	81,806	1,10,84,674	4,52,48,152	6,51,48,969	
957	14	25	25	10	1,836	2,60,808	7,15,492	14,16,399	1
1,674	19	14	24	12	488	1,37,355	14,78,423	18,09,181	2
2,094	12	17	28	13	965	1,48,484	17,17,944	2,57,096	3
2,363	13	22	20	10	484	1,96,363	13,01,757	16,29,958	4
1,981	15	26	25	9	2,078	1,10,645	13,43,816	16,69,172	5
1,777	19	17	50	36	2,797	1,10,049	8,20,318	11,10,886	6
2,570	16	29	23	7	720	1,74,313	11,46,614	15,90,586	7
2,834	22	21	35	27	600	2,58,108	15,31,714	20,61,797	8
1,939	16	14	49	16	458	1,64,369	9,53,926	14,21,766	9
1,768	17	19	17	10	451	2,84,237	12,42,784	14,95,775	10
2,526	16	13	25	9	409	1,77,491	11,72,347	13,74,860	11
2,214	10	12	31	9	363	2,06,774	9,89,754	23,88,028	12
24,697	189	229	...	...	11,649	21,78,996	1,44,14,889	1,82,25,504	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Pro

Number.	District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings	Number of all other kinds	Total	Men.	Women.	Children up to 14 years.			Number per square mile.
							Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	32,942	57,302	36,926	26,683	23,159	144,070	121
2	Sahárunpur ...	...	...	91,977	332,448	283,311	197,979	165,806	979,544	439
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	..	97,018	260,117	226,143	149,319	122,865	758,444	461
4	Meerut ...	...	...	150,259	458,473	402,703	246,964	204,997	1,313,137	556
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	96,446	306,801	277,201	185,157	155,660	924,822	487
6	Aligarh ..	...	...	124,573	350,352	305,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522
7	Muttra ..	..	..	85,949	236,861	208,985	124,106	101,738	671,690	461
8	Agra	.	..	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	525
9	Farukhabad ...	..	...	133,966	316,666	272,116	173,842	144,684	907,608	528
10	Mainpuri .	.	.	102,037	279,090	230,059	163,004	129,063	801,216	472
11	Etáwah ...	...	..	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426
12	Etah ..	..	...	88,496	262,590	221,070	150,950	121,653	756,263	435
13	Bijnor ..	...	.	84,871	236,577	217,385	146,681	120,807	721,450	386
14	Moradabad ...	..	..	143,631	373,042	341,217	237,249	203,665	1,155,173	502
15	Budaun ...	...	...	102,849	302,411	268,460	184,463	150,219	905,553	456
16	Bareilly ..	.	...	119,935	335,733	301,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,936	648
17	Sháhjahánpur .	...	...	123,740	287,371	253,821	173,319	143,593	858,104	492
18	Pilibhít ..	...	...	64,625	141,981	132,009	94,806	79,805	451,601	329
19	Cawnpore ...	..	...	201,172	416,467	366,361	212,424	186,144	1,181,396	499
20	Fatchpur ...	..	...	131,589	222,860	222,072	124,727	114,086	683,745	419
21	Bánda ...	...	...	123,393	221,937	221,264	132,440	122,967	698,608	228
22	Hamírpur ...	...	. .	83,544	162,046	161,134	97,732	86,425	507,337	222
23	Allahabad ...	..	..	288,647	467,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520
24	Jaunpur ...	...	...	204,387	370,423	375,291	240,984	222,965	1,209,663	780
25	Azamgarh ..	...	...	245,336	476,333	489,666	340,096	298,559	1,604,654	747
26	Mirzapur ...	...	.	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	218
27	Benares ...	...	.	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	885
28	Gházipur ...	...	.	165,789	298,102	321,778	202,235	179,467	1,001,582	685
29	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	448,925	755,466	796,512	550,657	514,485	2,617,120	569
30	Basti ...	..	...	268,159	483,491	497,597	340,760	308,764	1,630,612	592
31	Ballia .	..	...	127,685	262,615	323,802	194,654	156,209	937,280	802
32	Jhánsi ..	...	...	66,076	119,771	114,701	68,563	58,667	361,702	224
33	Jalaun ...	...	...	66,734	135,590	131,737	80,555	70,260	418,142	283
34	Lalitpur ...	...	..	34,181	78,466	73,985	51,333	45,304	249,088	128
35	Kumaun ...	...	...	72,964	162,051	141,712	99,003	90,875	493,641	69
36	Garhwál ...	..	..	47,436	101,288	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	61
37	Tarái ...	..	..	33,205	72,770	60,019	40,545	33,659	206,993	224
	Total ...	..	..	4,812,062	10,565,235	10,010,632	6,511,000	5,661,736	32,748,603	394
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ..	...	..	131,215	244,461	224,285	120,844	107,234	696,824	704·1
2	Unao ...	.	...	152,008	292,868	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	514·6
3	Bara Banki	..	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,788	580·7
4	Sitapur ...	...	..	150,849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425·6
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	147,073	332,315	284,926	199,389	171,000	987,630	427·7
6	Kheri ...	..	...	142,657	278,210	210,998	166,809	145,905	831,922	278·0
7	Fyzabad ...	...	..	206,258	331,629	344,954	214,545	190,291	1,081,419	640 2
8	Bahraich ...	..	...	177,314	283,965	261,283	175,222	157,578	878,048	320·3
9	Gonda ...	...	..	203,274	386,486	390,124	264,285	230,031	1,270,926	442·0
10	Rae Bareli ..	...	..	180,548	288,440	321,599	178,466	168,400	951,905	547·6
11	Sultanpur ...	...	...	193,052	289,835	320,502	185,290	162,285	957,912	561·1
12	Partabgarh ...	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6
	Total ...	...	...	2,066,113	3,622,423	3,561,614	2,229,232	1,974,472	11,387,741	502·6

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY,

VINCES AND OUDH, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.								Occupation.			Emigration or Immigration during the year.		
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.		Number.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
864	427	734	125,384	16,527	...	134	..	68,243	75,827	Hindi ...	...	1	
1,291	166	336	653,541	317,535	2	6,673	.	477,847	501,697	Urdu ..	...	2	
38	8	8	535,232	213,842	..	9,316	..	430,946	327,498	Urdu and Hindi .	...	3	
2,161	781	1,121	997,964	294,656	1	16,453	.	685,501	627,636	Hindi ..	..	4	
66	31	18	748,280	175,458	2	967	.	515,648	409,171	Urdu and Hindi ..	.	5	
119	83	87	901,172	117,339	10	2,377	..	522,610	498,577	Urdu, Hindi, and English.	79	6	
262	19	57	611,670	58,088	...	1,594	.	374,787	296,903	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	7	
2,015	1,395	1,587	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	.	551,732	422,924	Urdu ..	237	8	
367	78	381	804,684	101,284	...	814	..	572,815	334,793	Do ...	..	9	
33	11	102	749,141	45,068	.	6,861	.	505,014	296,212	Do. ..	...	10	
48	41	69	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	.	484,420	237,951	Hindi ..	...	11	
36	52	29	674,242	76,751	1	5,152	.	511,452	244,811	Urdu, Hindi, and English	..	12	
23	2	274	484,353	236,073	...	725	..	409,153	311,997	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	13	
373	110	1,394	768,009	384,719	3	571	.	774,561	380,612	Ditto ...	...	14	
76	8	225	766,474	138,610	.	160	..	671,882	233,671	Ditto ..	13	15	
1,527	125	741	790,516	247,996	16	15	.	715,785	315,151	Hindi .	189	16	
942	6	460	736,380	120,314	2	...	..	623,551	234,553	Do. .	...	17	
12	2	4	377,003	74,580	...	...	..	326,574	125,027	Urdu .	...	18	
2,293	643	259	1,084,970	93,073	39	114	.	736,397	444,999	Hindi ..	1,040	19	
47	16	25	609,481	74,218	..	58	.	447,116	236,629	Urdu and Hindi ...	190	20	
51	46	181	657,431	40,627	..	269	..	493,652	201,956	Ditto ..	.	21	
10	5	2	474,092	33,228	.	...	.	336,029	171,308	Hindi .	..	22	
3,809	1,86)	910	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	..	986,947	487,159	Urdu and Hindi .	1,020	23	
53	36	31	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	..	916,617	293,046	Urdu ..	350	24	
27	10	40	1,393,387	211,190	...	...	..	1,293,089	311,565	Urdu and Hindi ..	695	25	
433	46	222	1,062,388	73,507	..	200	..	780,549	356,247	Hindi .	..	26	
875	283	610	801,556	89,351	2	7	.	439,605	453,079	English, Hindi, and Bengali.	1,721	27	
58	92	498	901,644	99,281	9	...	.	723,421	278,161	Hindi ..	1,366	28	
67	58	808	2,354,950	261,196	41	...	...	2,276,514	340,606	Do .	690	29	
52	1	25	1,378,425	252,108	1	..	.	1,395,676	234,936	Urdu and Hindi .	609	30	
13	17	2	867,530	69,718	.	..	..	606,656	330,624	Ditto .	96	31	
621	20	34	343,858	14,589	7	2,573	..	213,568	148,134	Ditto .	..	32	
14	...	..	392,332	25,666	.	130	.	240,669	177,473	Urdu ...	..	33	
18	1	6	233,666	5,368	..	10,029	.	165,197	83,891	Hindi .	..	34	
2,018	50	325	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	391,303	102,338	Hindi and Hill language	...	35	
24	..	218	343,186	2,077	...	124	..	305,216	40,413	Pahári ..	..	36	
11	..	..	131,966	74,982	..	34	..	137,054	69,939	Urdu and Hindi ...	..	37	
20,252	6,529	11,823	28,140,838	4,490,274	166	78,721	..	22,108,096	10,640,507	..	8,295 Emigration.		
4,590	* 961	739	540,255	149,921	19	339	...	317,553	379,271	Hindustani ...	1,227	1	* Including 10 Jews.
21	14	14	830,343	68,677	...	..	..	643,139	255,930		...	2	
20	40	18	855,192	170,556	...	962	..	744,696	282,092		83	3	† Including 74 Sikhs.
365	32	46	† 818,812	138,733	...	263	..	662,272	295,979		..	4	
23	...	52	884,982	102,572	..	1	.	724,135	263,495		...	5	
62	15	320	727,770	103,755	...	...	..	609,654	222,368		..	6	‡ Including 17 Jews.
1,117	‡ 136	58	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,294	247,125		1,999	7	
27	16	16	734,700	143,252	...	37	..	709,474	168,574		23	8	
47	8	104	1,102,221	168,546	...	...	..	1,022,214	248,682		1,075	9	
31	44	48	874,345	77,424	...	13	...	700,379	251,526		...	10	
38	17	...	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277,199		45	11	
20	11	17	763,054	83,944	1	...	..	617,859	229,188		...	12	
8,361	1,294	1,492	9,943,565	14,33,443	22	1,624	...	8,266,418	3,121,323	...	4,452	...	Emigration.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

(a) Surveys: North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.			Previous cost per mile		Surveyed during the year, from 1st October 1889 to 30th September 1890, with total cost and cost per mile		Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue: By villages	Revenue: By fields	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
				Rs.	Rs.			
Tarái ...	...	...	362	...	115 7	...	*Cadastral Survey, on 16" scale.* Area = 53 square miles. Cost = Rs 2,006 Rate = Rs. 37 8	(a) The following sums were expended in addition to the cost of field survey :— Rs 22,362 expended on Khanapuri. 1,074 ditto Gorakhpur records. 1,013 ditto giving instructions to Junior Civilians. 5,367 Leave and furlough pay of Assistant Surveyor 2,737 expended on traversing Gursarai State area 135 square miles and rate Rs. 20 3 32,553 Total
Jhánsi ..	...	...	1,059	...	42·1	...	*Cadastral Survey, on 16" scale.* Area =282 square miles Cost = Rs. 10,424 *(a)* Rate = Rs 37 0 *Forest Survey, on 8" scale* Area = 46 square miles Cost = Rs 1,798 Rate = Rs 39 1	Rs 1,798 expended on forest survey. 10,424 ditto field survey. 44,775 Total expended in Jhánsi.
Bhábar (Kumaun).	...	..	53	..	94 4	...	*Cadastral Survey, on 16" scale.* Area = 44 square miles Cost = Rs 4,114 Rate = Rs 94·3 *Forest Survey, on 4" scale.* Area = 3.0 square miles Cost = Rs 23,283 *(b)* Rate = Rs 77 6	(b) Includes the cost of traversing = 9 916 .— Rs 4,114 expended on field survey. 23,283 ditto forest survey. 27,397 Total expended in Kumaun Bhábar
Rámpur State,	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Cadastral Survey, on 16" scale* Area = 66 square miles. Cost = Rs 6,517 Rate = Rs 98 7 *Traverse Survey.* Area = 577 square miles. Cost = Rs 12,503 Rate = Rs 21 7	Rs 12,503 expended on traverse survey. 6,517 ditto cadastral survey. 19,020 Total expended in Rámpur State.
Lalitpur ...	...	...	1,200	..	15 1	...	*Traverse Survey.* Area = 738 square miles Cost = Rs 15,923 Rate = Rs 21 6 *Cadastral Survey, on 16" scale* Area = 16 square miles Cost = Rs 803 Rate = Rs 50 2	Includes 106 square miles of forest reserves @ Rs. 29·9 per square mile.
Garhwál (Bhábar).	...	...	...	..	...	...	*Traverse Survey.* Area = 300 square miles. Cost = Rs. 12,245. Rate = Rs 40 9	In addition to the cost of traversing Rs 8,235 were expended in an attempt to commence the field by field survey.
Garhwál district.	...	...	...	...	...	...		

(a) Surveys: Oudh.

District.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically	Revenue: By villages.	Revenue: By fields.	Topographical	Revenue: By villages.	Revenue: By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue: By villages	Revenue: By fields.	
						Rs a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736 54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	..	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	..	40 5 0	...	...	.	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,253 23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	.	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285 64	2,305·10	..	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649 08	1,688 86	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336 46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,727·60	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultanpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	1,458·48	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Provincial Total.	...	23,101·18	23,239 72	...	...	38 10 11	..	...	...	

N B.—The cost per mile of the survey "By villages" of the districts as at present constituted cannot be given, as the professional survey was concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

(b) Settlement—North-Western Provinces—for the year ending 30th September 1890.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	2,911	47,31,370	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards	58,443	3,56,69,875	Various, between the years 1889 and 1919.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years	11,059	30,84,906	Between the years 1890 and 1906.	
Settled under 10 years	2,598	10,03,048	Between the years 1889 and 1895.	
Settlements in progress	1,156	7,58,953	...	
Total	83,167	4,52,48,152		
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	80,511	4,37,26,564		
Settlements without such records	2,294	8,50,475		
Settlements during the year { Detailed ...	70	5,58,964		
Settlements during the year { Summary ...	292	1,12,149		

(b) Settlement: Oudh.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,914·96	3,72,131 0 0	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards,	20,912·01	1,35,77,687 12 5	Varies between the years 1892 and 1906.	Lands of which the revenue has been permanently released are included in the area shown as "Settled in perpetuity."
Settled for 10 years and under 30 years.	...	...	...	
Settled under 10 years ...	398·80	198,449 8 0	Varies between the years 1889 and 1897.	The conditions of settlement are to pay punctually the Government revenue and the wages of chaukidárs, to assist the police in keeping order, to level all forts, to give up all arms, and to act loyally.
Settlements in progress ...	84·60	...	...	
Total ...	* 23,310·37	1,44,48,268 4 5	Varies between the years 1889 and 1906.	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	...	...	...	
Settlements without such records.	23,239·72	1,06,65,171 9 2	...	
Settlements during the year. { Detailed,	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year. { Summary,	...	...	...	

* The difference between the area "By fields" in part I and the area shown in part II is due to the inclusion in the latter of the variations in alluvial maháls, whereas the first retains the areas of settlement.

E.—Fiscal.

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres in Oudh, for the year* 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Districts.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2)	Population of district (column 2).	Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4)	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4 — 11).	*Towns over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
								For total area (column 8 — 4).	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	
Lucknow	625,280	93,549	531,731	7,18,342	696,824	1 0 6	6,63,950	1 4 0	1 9 9	415,185	1 9 7	2	261,303*
Unao	1,111,385	96,327	1,015,058	13,41,770	899,069	1 7 10	12,43,528	1 3 7	2 2 8	810,410	1 8 6	...	...
Bara Banki	1,089,966	41,761	1,048,205	15,64,554	1,026,788	1 8 5	15,53,269	1 7 9	2 3 3	1,021,330	1 8 4	2	25,327
Sitapur	1,411,840	34,546	1,377,294	13,01,758	958,251	1 5 9	13,01,687	0 15 2	1 6 9	946,614	1 7 0	3	43,198
Hardoi	1,463,040	81,962	1,381,078	13,45,913	987,630	1 5 9	13,05,816	0 15 2	1 6 6	943,599	1 6 2	5	66,438
Kheri	1,896,320	383,060	1,513,260	8,21,768	831,922	0 15 9	8,19,079	0 8 7	1 0 4	807,892	1 0 3	...	...
Fyzabad	1,092,319	16,404	1,075,915	11,47,167	1,081,419	1 1 0	11,45,293	1 1 1	1 8 0	994,939	1 2 5	3	72,164
Bahraich	1,699,180	236,908	1,462,272	9,54,679	878,048	1 1 5	9,03,413	0 9 10	1 2 0	743,545	1 3 5	1	19,439
Gonda	1,804,150	427,269	1,376,881	15,31,399	1,270,926	1 3 3	12,99,566	0 15 1	1 6 0	1,033,718	1 4 1	2	26,554
Rae Bareli	1,121,280	58,042	1,063,238	* 12,44,325	951,905	1 4 11	12,25,062	1 2 5	2 2 4	928,064	1 5 2	2	22,825
Sultanpur	1,088,640	19,573	1,069,067	11.88,495	957,912	1 3 10	11,88,495	1 1 9	1 15 3	941,826	1 4 2	...	...
Partabgarh	933,120	5,273	927,847	† 9,91,598	847,047	1 2 9	9,84,711	1 1 0	1 15 7	842,066	1 2 9	...	...
Total ...	15,336,520	1,494,674	13,841,846	1,41,51,768	11,387,741	1 3 10	1,36,33,869	0 15 9	1 10 6	10,429,188	1 4 10	20	536,248

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,215 on account of arrearsof surplus revenue.
† Inclusive of Rs. 6,729 on account of miscellaneous revenue.

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September* 1890.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue-rate per acre.
North-Western Provinces.					Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Great zamíndáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	1,519	1,483	437	867,471	571	288 12 10	0 8 1
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	1,313	1,891	12,581	591,316	450	690 8 11	1 3 7
Large zamíndáris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture... ...	1,258	1,882	2,929	848,920	671	655 0 8	0 15 7
	Under ordinary law	4,476	7,702	39,623	3,565,299	797	969 9 10	1 3 6
	Zamíndáris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	61,600	66,515	1,288,273	28,536,407	463	505 12 4	1 1 6
	Small zamíndáris, other than those of cultivating communities, paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	38,183	33,862	952,357	6,454,654	169	156 0 6	0 14 9
	Peasant proprietors paying separately ...	7,165	7,001	165,383	826,963	115	132 14 8	1 2 6
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	3,778	4,923	85,826	1,909,047	505	264 3 8	0 3 4
	For life or lives	89	194	2,110	89,384	1,004	885 6 1	0 14 1
	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.	52	53	248	29,991	577	242 2 9	0 6 9
	Purchasers of waste lands ...	85	123	78	94,682	1,114	642 10 9	0 9 3
	Total ...	119,518	125,629	2,549,845	43,809,134	367	382 8 6	1 0 8
	Government Forests ...	44	62	40	8,789,209	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	119,562	125,691	2,549,885	52,598,343	...	...	...

Note.—Thirty-two thousand six hundred and seven villages have been shown more than once, and 754,551 proprietors recorded more than once in 35 districts.

E.—FISCAL.

3.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September* 1890—(concluded).

1		2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.		Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate	Gross land-revenue assessed	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue-rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
			Mauzas.	Pattis.							
	OUDH.										
I.—Taluqdári.	(1) Talúqdárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue or more. Holding under the law of primogeniture	39	7,033¼	1,499	46	5,010,001 0 7½	28,410 1 5	44,11,556 14 2	1,13,116 13 1	0 14 1	0 15 1
	Holding under ordinary law of succession	1	136	11	1	107,269 2 13	107,269 2 13	81,320 0 0	81,320 0 0	0 12 1	0 9 0
	(2) Taluqdárs paying Rs 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	158	4,400	1,988	189	2,905,314 2 23¼	18,388 0 10	30,04,080 13 5	19,013 2 7	1 0 6	1 0 1
	Under ordinary law	36	825	377	60	671 199 2 34	18,644 1 29	5,38,180 13 6	14,949 7 5	0 12 9	1 0 1
	(3) Taluqdárs paying less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	34	175¼	84	39	91,208 2 14½	2,682 2 14	1,04,149 14 1	3,063 3 8	1 2 3	1 1 4
	Under ordinary law	12	38	28	23	24,375 2 30½	2,031 1 9	31,148 11 10	2,595 11 7	1 4 5	1 3 2
	(4) Petty grantees under Act I of 1869	159	325½	56	370	164,145 2 5½	1,032 1 11	1,71,092 0 0	1,076 0 9	1 0 8	1 1 2
II.—Zamíndári, exclusive of cultivating communities.	(1) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue and upwards. Under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	5	68	...	5	37,611 2 34	7,522 1 14	43,359 8 7	8,671 14 6	1 2 5	1 2 11
	Under ordinary law	17	165	13	66	123,755 1 13	7,279 2 36	1,36,897 6 6	8,052 12 7	1 1 8	1 4 0
	(3) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	25	86	45	27	61,857 1 24	2,474 1 7	52,944 8 0	2,117 12 5	0 13 8	0 14 8
	Under ordinary law	225	574¼	244	342	409,025 3 23½	1,817 3 22	4,36,187 11 3	1,938 9 9	1 1 0	1 1 3
	(4) Zamíndárs paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	11	15	...	16	4,822 0 0	438 1 18	5,066 10 0	460 9 7	1 0 9	1 0 11
	Under ordinary law	1,184	819½	708	1,614	381,202 2 24½	321 3 33	3,68,559 14 2	311 4 6	0 15 5	0 15 7
III.—Villages communities.	(1) Zamíndári cultivating communities, holding in common ...	3,184	2,877	2,244	26,924	1,586 343 0 4½	498 0 35	15,21,040 12 8	477 11 5	0 15 4	1 0 3
II.—Zamíndári, exclusive of cultivating communities.	(2) Pattidári (in which the land and the revenue are divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by law of inheritance).	1,653	674	112	15,077	4,62,450 1 21½	279 3 2	5,09,080 0 11	307 15 6	1 1 7	1 0 2
	(3) Bhaiyachára (in which possession is the measure of right in all lands).	236	180	143	8,029	151,936 1 22	643 3 7	1,64,178 13 10	695 10 9	1 1 3	1 1 1
	(4) Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára (in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common. the measure of right in common lands being the amount of the share or extent of land held in severalty).	3,873	3,580	1,994	1,00,291	2,260,530 0 10	583 2 26	25,59,230 10 1	660 12 7	1 2 1	1 0 11
	Holders of revenue-free tenures... { In perpetuity ...	117	109	63	300	52,513 0 37	448 3 12	71,892 10 0	614 7 5	1 5 10	1 8 4
	{ For life ...	452	211	446	1,791	127,192 0 13¾	281 1 23	1,23,712 0 6	273 11 2	0 15 6	1 2 3
	{ Conditionally ...	140	117	118	374	54,845 3 12	391 3 0	71,993 0 7	514 3 0	1 5 0	1 2 4
	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	6	6	...	42	2,241 0 0	373 2 0	3,359 0 0	559 13 4	1 7 11	1 7 11
	Holders of waste lands ... { Under the lease rules	23	19	8	61	24,719 3 17	1,074 3 4	3,150 9 6	136 15 8	0 2 0	0 5 1
	{ In fee-simple ...	56	122	5	76	6,148 1 13	109 3 6	..	..	...	...
	Total	11,646	22,556¼	10,186	155,763	14,720,709 3 37	14,412 142 7 7	1,264 0 2	1,237 8 3	0 15 7	1 0 9

NOTE.—The number, area, and assessment of estates below Rs. 100 accounted for in the body of the statement are—

Number.	*Area.* A. r. p.	*Assessment.* Rs. a. p.
2,142	149,004 3 23	1,06,152 5 10

E.—FISCAL.

4.—*Varieties of Tenures not held direct from Government for* 1889-90—*(Oudh).*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	REMARKS.
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS-AT-WILL.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(i)—*Heritable and transferable.*					
(a) Sub-settlement	4,254	208 1 19	315 8 1	1 11 3	
(b) Sír	79,916	5 0 11	2 9 10	0 8 2	
(c) Birts and others	58,615	5 0 38	13 7 3	2 8 8	
(ii)—*Heritable but not transferable.*					
(a) Villages or mahálsheld in permanent lease	471	233 1 18	440 9 2	1 14 2	
(b) Tenants with rights of occupancy under provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent the Act, or otherwise.	15,285	8 0 22	23 3 9	2 10 5	
(iii)—*Lessees or farmers of villages*	6,163	266 0 18	558 15 2	2 1 7	
II.—TENANTS-AT-WILL	2,563,937	3 1 0	12 13 8	3 15 3	
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS—					
(a) On religious grounds, such as shankalaps, or for past services rendered as marwats, &c.	107,182	1 3 11	...	...	
(b) Conditional on service as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings	63,949	1 1 10	...	...	
Total ...	2,899,772	4 0 26	14 7 3	3 5 4	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th June 1890.*

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	North-Western Provinces.		No	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Meerut	Dehra Dún	Revenue-paying	1	53	130	2,540
		Revenue-free	...	8	...	803
	Saháranpur *	Revenue-paying	93	983	836	6,012
		Revenue-free	..	25	..	725
	Muzaffarnagar	Revenue-paying	137	655	2,480	10,987
		Revenue-free	5	53	309	261
	Meerut	Revenue-paying	149	854	1,561	6,987
		Revenue-free	2	49	6	269
	Bulandshahr	Revenue-paying	164	392	8,664	15,206
		Revenue-free	3	33	5	104
	Aligarh	Revenue-paying	183	428	11,453	14,145
		Revenue-free	4	60	27	86
	Total	Revenue-paying	727	3,365	25,124	55,877
		Revenue-free	14	223	347	1,748
Agra	Muttra	Revenue-paying	126	398	1,612	6,842
		Revenue-free	1	12	200	219
	Agra	Revenue-paying	213	431	8,650	17,662
		Revenue-free				
	Farukhabad	Revenue-paying	113	383	5,877	6,042
		Revenue-free	2	17	1	134
	Mainpuri	Revenue-paying	122	179	5,835	4,009
		Revenue-free	..	2	.	3
	Etáwah	Revenue-paying	81	164	10,070	10,516
		Revenue-free	..	20	..	66
	Etah	Revenue-paying	134	190	14,828	5,630
		Revenue-free	8	18	25	218
	Total	Revenue-paying	789	1,745	46,902	50,701
		Revenue-free	11	69	226	640
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	Revenue-paying	82	726	1,241	11,867
		Revenue-free	12	41	19	237
	Moradabad	Revenue-paying	166	822	16,756	40,921
		Revenue-free	56	318	987	6,348
	Budaun	Revenue-paying	193	436	9,837	16,328
		Revenue-free	9	30	85	570
	Bareilly	Revenue-paying	139	427	7,353	19,102
		Revenue-free	6	53	253	1,280
	Sháhjahánpur	Revenue-paying	118	342	4,170	10,508
		Revenue-free	3	40	4	125
	Pilibhít	Revenue-paying	25	135	3,086	14,739
		Revenue-free	2	9	2	26
	Total	Revenue-paying	718	2,888	42,443	113,465
		Revenue-free	88	491	1,350	8,586

* Same as last year, figures for 1889-90 not being available owing to settlement operations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th June 1890*—(continued).

Division.	District.		Number of transfers		Total area transferred.	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Allahabad.	Cawnpore	Revenue-paying	47	343	2,325	13,896
		Revenue-free	..	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	Revenue-paying	29	338	1,631	9,070
		Revenue-free	1	2	3	4
	Bánda	Revenue-paying	17	366	2,000	31,038
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	55
	Hamírpur	Revenue-paying	40	438	2,118	16,824
		Revenue-free	...	1	..	1
	Allahabad	Revenue-paying	130	636	1,796	15,097
		Revenue-free	1	...	2	...
	Jaunpur	Revenue-paying	17	193	1,124	1,750
		Revenue-free	...	20	.	24
	Total	Revenue-paying	280	2,314	10,994	87,675
		Revenue-free	2	25	5	84
Benares.	Azamgarh	Revenue-paying	145	438	2,390	5,068
		Revenue-free	..	..	.	...
	Mirzapur	Revenue-paying	9	110	958	11,264
		Revenue-free	..	59	.	232
	Benares	Revenue-paying	17	178	725	5,353
		Revenue-free	5	106	4	146
	Gházipur	Revenue-paying	135	691	746	3,471
		Revenue-free	16	9	126	36
	Gorakhpur	Revenue-paying	87	812	1,615	16,517
		Revenue-free	..	1	..	24
	Basti	Revenue-paying	..	..	...	.
		Revenue-free	...	718	..	4,067
	Ballia	Revenue-paying	85	636	3,100	4,119
		Revenue-free	.	9	.	17
	Total	Revenue-paying	478	2,865	9,534	45,792
		Revenue-free	21	902	130	5,062
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi *	Revenue-paying	15	72	1,201	3,456
		Revenue-free	...	3	..	19
	Jalaun	Revenue-paying	44	432	3,243	16,722
		Revenue-free	...	3	..	7
	Lalitpur	Revenue-paying	1	61	252	15,180
		Revenue-free	.	..	..	..
	Total	Revenue-paying	60	565	4,696	35,358
		Revenue-free	..	16	.	26
Kumaun.	Kumaun	Revenue-paying	131	530	114	2,884
		Revenue-free	..	...	.	.
	Garhwál	Revenue-paying	93	255	33	35
		Revenue-free	.	...		.
	Tarái	Revenue-paying	3	19	78	963
		Revenue-free	1	5	3	10
	Total	Revenue-paying	227	804	225	3,882
		Revenue-free	1	5	3	10
	Total, N.-W. P.	Revenue-paying	3,279	14,546	130,918	392,750
		Revenue-free	127	1,721	2,061	16,156

* Same as last year, figures for 1889-90 not being available owing to settlement operations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th June 1890—(concluded).

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
	Oudh.					
Lucknow.	Lucknow	Revenue-paying	25	792	1,377	16,866
		Revenue-free	...	9	...	185
	Unao	Revenue-paying	15	1,026	862	56,702
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	3,060
	Bara Banki	Revenue-paying	55	1,331	4,629	46,199
		Revenue-free	...	13	...	438
	Total	Revenue-paying	95	3,149	6,868	119,767
		Revenue-free	...	25	...	3,683
Sitapur.	Sitapur	Revenue-paying	7	542	511	63,144
		Revenue-free	...	16	...	4,914
	Hardoi	Revenue-paying	34	1,835	803	62,999
		Revenue-free	...	21	...	5,491
	Kheri	Revenue-paying	32	306	607	95,888
		Revenue-free	3	40	8,286	9,332
	Total	Revenue-paying	73	2,683	1,921	322,031
		Revenue-free	3	77	8,286	19,737
Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	Revenue-paying	5	1,832	63	42,355
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	102
	Bahraich	Revenue-paying	3	101	52	62,292
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	18
	Gonda	Revenue-paying	4	1,468	613	76,113
		Revenue-free	...	39	...	2,348
	Total	Revenue-paying	12	3,401	728	180,760
		Revenue-free	...	42	...	2,468
Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli	Revenue-paying	77	2,060	5,290	89,295
		Revenue-free	...	19	...	1,288
	Sultanpur	Revenue-paying	7	985	48	7,587
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	Revenue-paying	72	1,805	2,673	43,626
		Revenue-free	...	13	...	1,718
	Total	Revenue-paying	156	4,850	8,011	140,508
		Revenue-free	...	32	...	3,006
	Total, Oudh	Revenue-paying	336	14,083	17,528	663,066
		Revenue-free	3	176	8,286	28,894

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—Register of Transfers in Oudh recorded during the year ending 30th June 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of transfers recorded.			*Average area in acres of each holding transferred.*		
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
				A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
1. Taluqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shares or portions of talúqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	4	4	...	62 0 0	11 0 0	...
3. Talúqas paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue (complete).	1	...	64	531 0 0	...	4,906 0 0
4. Shares or portions of talúqas paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue (complete).	17	15	113	255 0 0	49 0 0	246 0
5. Talúqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 and-revenue (complete).	6	...	7	298 0 0	...	686 0 0
6 Shares or portions of talúqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land-revenue (complete).	20	...	13	136 0 0	...	850 0 0
7. Tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869 (complete).	1	...	2	225 0 0	...	864 0 0
8. Shares or portions of tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869 (complete).	3	...	4	87 0 0	...	379 0 0
9. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue (complete).	2	...	...	811 0 0	...	...
12. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue (complete).	8	11	3	87 0 0	417 0 0	13 0 0
13. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue (complete).	3	...	9	449 0 0	...	1,146 0 0
14. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue (complete).	59	21	45	18 0 0	92 0 0	36 0 0
15. Zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue (complete).	18	3	41	244 0 0	850 0 0	248 0 0
16. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue (complete).	51	10	90	76 0 0	48 0 0	46 0 0
17. Estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári* (complete).	7	...	19	370 0 0	...	371 0 0
18. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári* (complete).	430	36	771	45 0 0	40 0 0	33 0 0
19. Estates held by village communities—*Pattidári* (complete).	4	...	1	394 0 0	...	14 0 0
20. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Pattidári* (complete).	235	5	348	28 0 0	21 0 0	42 0 0
21. Estates held by village communities—*Bhaiyachára* (complete).	...	...	2	...	...	12 0 0
22. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Bhaiyachára* complete).	64	2	202	13 0 0	20 0 0	13 0 0
23. Estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára* (complete).	...	...	1	...	...	1,979 0 0
24. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára* (complete).	1,192	95	4,054	16 0 0	41 0 0	19 0 0
25. Revenue-free tenures (complete) ...	14	...	65	53 0 0	...	301 0 0
26. Shares or portions of revenue-free tenures (complete).	35	...	54	18 0 0	...	22 0 0
27. Waste land allotments (complete) ...	1	2	1	1,595 0 0	4,605 0 0	3,794 0 0
28. Shares or portions of waste land allotments (complete).	2	1	4	224 0 0	276 0 0	282 0 0
29. Sub-settlements (complete) ...	8	2	9	293 0 0	251 0 0	289 0 0
30. Shares or portions of sub-settlements (complete).	439	26	1,615	20 0 0	19 0 0	16 0 0
31. Other intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	1,515	97	2,176	6 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
32. Intermediate holdings heritable, but not transferable.	27	9	375	9 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land-revenue for the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 30th September* 1890.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year*, 1888-89.		*Revenue of this year*, 1889-90.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Causes of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	4,27,56,940	...	4,27,91,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	Demand for 1888-89 ... 4,27,91,217 Ditto 1889-90 ... 4,27,89,447 Decrease ... 1,770
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	59,274	...	45,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Increase* By lapse or resumptions of revenue-free tenures ... 10,949 By revision of assessment at regular settlement ... 2,294 By alluvion ... ... 20,495 By territorial transfer ... 1,577 By progressive assessments ... 404 By land released from occupation by Government ... 1,575 By any other cause ... 7,893
Total ...	4,28,16,214	...	4,28,36,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ... 45,187
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	24,997	...	46,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) Difference	4,27,91,217	4,24,22,876	4,27,89,447	4,23,05,886	8,11,000	4,14,94,886	4,83,561	6	4,557	*Decrease.* By summary reduction ... 21,665 By diluvion ... ... 20,231 By territorial transfer ... 1,365 By Government appropriation, 2,319 By grant of land free of revenue, 318 By any other cause ... 1,059 Total ... 46,957 Net decrease ... 1,770
(1) Collections from Government estates.	5,11,584	5,11,063	5,41,412	5,27,069	58,229	4,68,840	14,343	...	...	
(2) Income from sale of Government estates.	14,749	14,573	44,523	44,523	...	44,523	...	...	...	
(3) Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	1,81,221	1,72,000	20,13,121	19,97,253	1,954	19,95,299	15,868	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	4,34,98,771	4,31,20,512	4,53,88,503	4,48,74,731	8,71,183	4,40,03,548	5,13,772	6	4,557	

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for Oudh*, 1889-90.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year*, 1888-89.			*Revenue this year*, 1889-90.			Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Remarks.
	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realised.	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,40,93,743 11 6	...	...	1,41,06,398 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	20,642 3 10	...	...	11,187 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,41,14,385 15 4	...	...	1,41,17,586 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	8,014 5 5	...	...	1,063 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi.	1,41,06,371 9 11	144 0 0	1,41,03,216 15 7	1,41,16,522 12 4	1 199 2 0	*1,41,10,180 1 2	8,12,623 11 2	1,32,97,556 6 0	5,143 9 2	...	...	
Land-revenue *not* on the roll, *viz.*,—												
(a) Fluctuating collections (App. XXII).	21,935 8 0	...	21,773 10 3	20,864 1 10	...	† 20,288 0 8	1,506 0 2	18,782 0 6	576 1 2	...	...	
(b) Surplus collections (App. XXIIA).	5,517 11 10	...	5,102 11 10	7,706 15 3	82 0 0	‡ 7,624 15 3	...	7,624 15 3	...	...	...	
Collections from Government estates (exclusive of land-revenue, cesses, and rates assessed on them). (App. IX).	18,973 6 8	...	18,622 14 7	20,012 10 11	...	§ 19,274 10 5	2,229 6 10	17,045 3 7	738 0 6	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	44,043 8 6	...	44,043 8 6	48,502 14 10	1 8 0	48,501 6 10	532 14 1	47,968 8 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,41,96,841 12 11	144 0 0	1,41,92,759 12 9	1,42,13,609 7 2	1,282 10 0	1,42,05,869 2 4	8,16,892 0 3	1,33,88,977 2 1	6,457 10 10	...	...	

	Rs. a. p.
* Exclusive of last year's collections ...	143 13 9
† Exclusive of advance collections ...	2 11 0
‡ Exclusive of arrear collections	446 12 1
§ Exclusive of nasúl and arrear collections ...	522 15 9

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land-revenue.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.	VI.—Provincial Rates.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	85,129 10 11	42,617 5 0	1,09,442 13 8	16,041 13 4
	2	Saháránpur	13,04,998 4 0	2,20,114 4 10	1,26,852 3 4	2,16,213 13 4
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	12,18,220 7 10	1,42,652 1 0	78,750 0 11	2,07,424 7 1
	4	Meerut	22,10,861 5 9	2,97,663 9 3	2,38,416 4 0	3,59,674 15 0
	5	Bulandshahr ...	18,39,646 1 0	1,60,871 3 0	51,189 5 5	3,04,107 0 0
	6	Aligarh	20,87,852 2 1	2,39,021 12 0	98,735 5 7	3,36,897 12 1
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	15,08,085 15 8	1,04,235 8 6	50,758 3 1	2,60,051 11 8
	9	Agra	17,39,794 7 11	2,44,747 6 0	1,35,068 0 10	2,95,583 2 0
	10	Farukhabad ...	11,19,364 6 1	1,61,817 6 0	84,778 2 0	2,01,196 9 7
	11	Mainpuri	12,23,122 13 10	1,38,765 13 0	32,754 7 0	2,00,869 10 5
	12	Etáwah	13,33,506 14 10	83,333 0 0	46,025 2 9	2,15,057 14 7
	13	Etah	9,90,215 15 8	1,01,714 13 0	36,784 4 0	1,76,169 6 0
ROHILKHAND.	14	Bareilly	12,92,557 7 3	1,95,103 7 9	1,55,209 9 3	2,24,687 15 1
	15	Bijnor	11,93,180 8 6	1,01,117 9 6	70,675 13 9	1,98,878 15 3
	16	Budaun	10,36,547 13 4	1,39,134 12 0	45,598 11 9	1,71,347 9 9
	17	Moradabad	13,87,929 8 11	2,62,638 2 0	1,08,430 0 0	2,71,440 12 1
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	11,08,903 8 5	1,64,807 15 9	4,32,597 7 0	1,79,143 3 4
	19	Pilibhít	7,00,503 11 6	61,572 8 3	59,483 14 6	1,14,200 6 5
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	21,55,673 2 9	2,58,057 2 6	3,25,279 7 4	3,46,459 0 1
	21	Fatehpur	13,12,681 6 6	60,206 4 3	62,784 1 3	2,09,676 8 11
	22	Bánda	11,41,649 2 4	61,335 9 0	44,252 11 8	1,85,852 2 7
	23	Hamírpur	10,76,494 9 9	41,775 14 0	39,133 7 6	1,72,659 5 9
	24	Allahabad	24,44,348 6 3	3,85,143 2 9	3,03,199 14 3	3,85,678 11 5
	25	Jhánsi	4,66,981 8 3	68,737 11 0	58,261 5 4	79,524 4 0
	26	Jalaun	10,34,680 14 6	63,661 3 6	32,976 7 0	1,68,365 12 0
	27	Lalitpur	1,51,463 1 7	14,348 13 6	15,080 3 1	30,012 13 11
BENARES.	28	Benares	9,01,781 6 6	2,36,001 15 6	3,43,521 15 2	1,52,048 2 6
	29	Mirzapur	8,86,312 0 7	1,44,362 13 9	1,85,696 4 2	1,31,609 8 11
	30	Jaunpur	12,20,215 6 2	1,69,606 9 0	1,37,340 12 6	2,00,245 1 3
	31	Gházipur	10,47,819 5 9	1,91,421 7 9	90,767 6 0	1,90,737 15 5
	32	Ballia	6,36,338 5 6	4,19,622 7 0	66,330 12 3	1,54,039 12 7
GORAKH. PUR.	33	Gorakhpur	23,02,147 7 1	3[illegible]88,557 0 0	2,75,565 12 6	3,81,753 10 9
	34	Basti	18,92,703 1 0	1,07,142 9 4	79,798 1 9	3,09,450 12 0
	35	Azamgarh	15,53,057 12 8	1,60,[illegible]64 7 0	82,960 15 3	2,76,875 10 11
DEPL. KUMAUN.	36	Naini Tal	3,56,070 5 1	84,262 12 0	51,505 1 10	79,719 7 5
ACCTS.	37	Tarái	3,30,181 4 5	11,355 9 0	31,757 10 8	17,886 12 11
	38	Kumaun Bhábar, ...	2,26,247 12 8	...	...	...
	39	Garhwál do. ...	10,989 15 9	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	4,45,28,257 10 7	53,28,113 9 4	* 41,87,242 2 4	74,21,571 10 4
		OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	1	Lucknow	7,15,955 2 9	2,49,639 5 0	3,04,774 4 6	82,829 0 10
	2	Unao	13,26,739 4 10	1,05,383 6 3	1,66,341 14 4	1,45,130 5 6
	3	Rae Bareli	12,43,529 6 9	1,14,198 4 3	1,19,268 2 2	1,63,520 11 5
SITA-PUR.	4	Sitapur	12,99,609 12 0	1,04,101 6 0	96,387 3 8	1,47,219 1 2
	5	Hardoi	13,49,150 9 11	1,18,547 13 9	71,698 4 6	1,86,189 14 8
	6	Kheri	8,30,036 9 6	53,941 10 0	69,838 14 0	89,486 1 5
FYZ-ABAD.	7	Fyzabad	11,27,435 4 10	1,61,823 9 0	1,89,167 7 5	1,33,588 10 1
	8	Gonda	15,03,158 0 0	1,30,835 5 0	79,683 14 5	2,16 376 11 10
	9	Bahraich	9,04,288 9 8	82,175 7 6	62,505 7 6	1,07,378 4 4
RAE BAREILL.	10	Sultanpur	11,76,844 11 11	93,742 13 6	97,088 0 6	1,65,314 14 3
	11	Partabgarh	9,95,611 6 1	95,654 3 0	64,878 9 9	95,720 12 1
	12	Bara Banki	15,57,765 9 5	1,02,756 5 0	1,02,597 12 3	2,25,940 10 2
		Total, Oudh ...	1,40,80,124 7 8	14,12,249 9 3	14,24,179 15 0	18,06,690 2 6

* Including opium

† Gross receipts for North-Western Provinces and Oudh

‡ Already shown in the statement forwarded with

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Fiscal.

and Oudh for the year 1890-91, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice. Courts of Law.	XVIB.—Law and Justice Jails.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
36,316 7 8	...	2,010 9 0	212 3 3	3,303 4 10	2,250 5 2	1
65,645 2 7	...	12,830 1 0	329 4 2	14,053 3 1	2,667 2 1	2
53,925 9 4	...	10,745 11 8	30 9 4	7,791 0 8	358 2 10	3
1,21,901 6 6	...	15,956 15 0	1,128 10 10	21,305 13 1	2,673 13 5	4
44,785 7 8	...	10,580 14 0	973 13 1	13,013 6 6	1,005 6 8	5
78,223 6 0	...	10,487 9 9	3,127 9 11	15,574 6 11	2,117 2 5	6
638 9 7	...	36 6 0	128 0 0	130 11 3	...	7
50,024 8 3	...	9,338 6 4	2,024 9 5	9,382 7 1	3,913 1 5	8
91,177 10 4	...	11,231 12 0	49,527 0 6	16,774 9 11	61,701 8 10	9
34,716 7 7	...	8,749 6 9	600 11 2	10,243 9 8	11,927 8 3	10
34,351 3 5	...	5,208 2 0	2,505 13 2	10,726 7 2	2,685 15 4	11
29,298 10 3	...	5,115 6 2	711 13 4	8,035 1 3	796 10 4	12
34,130 7 5	...	4,858 12 0	746 4 2	8,079 8 6	850 6 6	13
64,246 14 0	...	10,614 14 0	1,307 8 8	13,671 13 10	9,463 13 10	14
33,501 0 0	..	9,012 1 0	426 5 5	6,269 4 9	2,542 2 11	15
36,507 9 7	..	8,252 7 3	1,564 9 7	10,920 1 2	2,526 0 6	16
88,300 1 2	...	14,398 5 0	160 0 0	16,935 4 7	2,791 1 3	17
44,717 10 3	..	6,460 12 0	1,234 0 3	14,086 2 8	1,842 7 3	18
19,527 15 4	...	7,567 8 0	496 9 2	5,460 0 0	...	19
1 57,714 8 5	...	10,446 7 0	2,972 13 8	20,613 2 6	2,608 15 4	20
24,232 8 9	...	3,901 11 0	1,609 8 3	9,093 11 7	2,336 13 8	21
20,403 13 3	...	3,093 13 0	2,382 8 3	6,042 4 3	1,643 13 2	22
16,924 3 5	..	3,051 9 0	5,449 11 2	4,338 12 1	1,404 3 2	23
1,45,699 2 9	...	12,204 5 0	48,859 12 1	37,357 0 4	33,936 9 0	24
38,985 4 10	...	2,119 0 0	7,652 13 10	4,409 9 0	2,367 5 3	25
25,829 7 6	...	3,423 9 0	1,010 14 9	4,946 15 1	1,271 8 10	26
7,007 13 1	...	412 10 0	1,338 13 6	3,291 14 11	843 5 11	27
91,391 0 4	...	14,768 3 3	6,781 7 6	15,489 6 0	25,882 15 9	28
56,749 8 5	..	14,847 11 0	2,514 7 6	10,003 14 2	2,561 6 11	29
41,167 13 3	...	10,080 13 0	1,049 5 8	16,161 8 2	794 8 0	30
43,348 12 7	...	8,365 9 0	203 2 6	10,605 8 4	3,357 5 10	31
32,912 11 3	...	9,127 11 0	82 13 11	8,535 0 6	...	32
1,09,856 5 10	..	18,590 12 0	4,808 11 5	24,524 3 6	3,343 2 6	33
18,560 1 1	...	10,265 15 0	422 8 9	5,618 6 5	3,615 4 1	34
32,581 14 1	..	8,980 9 0	386 7 11	19,450 5 1	3,975 6 4	35
28,626 11 2	..	2,842 14 0	5,272 0 0	7,842 14 5	1,022 15 11	36
3,087 9 6	...	1,066 3 0	48 1 0	505 3 4	...	37
302 1 10	..	...	..	.	.	38
..	..	..	...	..	...	39
18,51,317 10 3	†16,37,879 0 9	3,01,015 3 2	1,60,081 9 1	4,10,576 0 7	2,03,078 8 8	
1,27,800 7 7	...	16,054 11 0	310 12 1	10,917 1 3	43,774 4 4	1
24,965 6 4	...	8,317 12 0	518 11 0	8,110 9 7	1,778 10 2	2
19,841 11 1	...	6,006 1 6	13,319 5 9	6,050 1 10	4,110 13 4	3
22,465 4 6	...	7,859 1 0	445 10 5	5,530 15 2	11,729 7 11	4
23,986 0 5	...	11,505 0 0	6,407 7 11	10,193 7 0	5,708 0 3	5
15,374 5 1	...	3,588 9 0	699 0 2	8,484 7 7	2,465 14 2	6
33,499 9 7	...	8,008 5 0	304 5 6	12,688 4 3	3,277 8 0	7
24,483 5 6	..	8,759 3 0	482 7 8	11,848 10 6	2,521 4 0	8
16,734 4 7	...	3,685 4 0	1,978 5 8	5,815 11 3	2,766 13 9	9
16,676 4 4	...	5,966 12 0	3,129 0 8	8,015 3 2	562 2 3	10
14,653 5 8	..	5,063 4 0	996 0 8	9,393 9 3	3,048 0 8	11
35,906 1 7	...	9,861 14 0	1,797 8 0	9,410 2 4	3,522 14 1	12
3,75,786 2 8	‡...	94,674 12 6	30,388 11 6	1,06,458 3 2	85,266 12 11	

as shown in the books of the Accountant-General's office, including transfer adjustments.
Accountant-General's letter No. 9554, dated 22nd July 1891.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	XVI.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	2,079 13 6	240 13 0	2,719 0 9	681 5 7	866 3 11
	2	Saháranpur	11,343 14 2	5,515 5 0	2,440 12 0	21,750 12 2	3,427 5 5
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	5,806 0 4	4,605 11 1	1,669 3 0	...	2,269 12 4
	4	Meerut	13,164 13 9	8,760 10 3	4,225 14 0	1,632 0 0	6,589 2 10
	5	Bulandshahr ...	5,981 7 11	4,832 14 0	3,364 2 2	2 14 3	1,484 3 7
	6	Aligarh	11,996 6 5	9,731 13 2	772 8 9	...	3,798 15 8
	7	Roorkee	44 4 0	25 0 0	567 8 0	...	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	8,042 15 11	4,674 15 9	1,823 14 0	... *	1,570 7 3
	9	Agra	14,044 10 3	2,330 12 3	1,524 10 8	8,806 12 10	4,614 4 11
	10	Farukhabad... ...	9,703 14 5	4,243 2 5	2,738 0 0	...	2,706 11 6
	11	Mainpuri	10,751 8 3	2,372 1 6	1,225 6 11	...	2,056 13 5
	12	Etáwah	10,462 8 7	5,161 12 9	1,705 1 1	20 0 0	0,847 13 10
	13	Etah	5,055 8 3	3,178 5 6	2,211 2 3	...	1,329 11 0
ROHILKHAND.	14	Bareilly	8,293 11 1	10,449 10 9	4,623 0 11	17 0 0	6,305 2 1
	15	Bijnor	8,850 5 6	4,976 10 9	3,006 0 0	...	1,578 12 0
	16	Budaun	6,604 4 0	3,557 4 0	4,029 12 6	2,639 12 6	1,554 0 6
	17	Moradabad	8,637 3 9	7,406 6 6	2,499 5 9	970 2 3	11,916 13 2
	18	Sháhjaháupur ...	8,016 4 11	4,010 6 0	2,209 1 0	...	3,344 13 10
	19	Pilibhít	3,672 3 0	695 12 0	1,543 5 4	...	928 3 0
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	15,045 5 6	7,159 5 0	4,074 10 11	9,820 4 4	3,930 3 5
	21	Fatehpur	4,287 1 2	4,572 8 6	883 8 1	...	675 0 0
	22	Bánda	6,572 12 4	2,195 14 9	1,617 12 6	...	2,605 14 3
	23	Hamirpur	6,572 13 5	1,205 11 3	1,570 5 8	...	14,447 8 0
	24	Allahabad	13,196 5 3	33,468 1 10	8,905 9 2	31,479 6 9	31,654 6 4
	25	Jhánsi	6,006 7 11	866 13 0	3,133 15 6	...	4,406 12 2
	26	Jalaun	6,627 14 10	789 5 3	2,493 2 10	...	806 2 2
	27	Lalitpur	5,934 1 4	1,300 4 6	725 4 3	...	435 13 3
BENARES.	28	Benares	4,170 14 9	21,646 7 7	4,648 13 9	20 0 0	4,981 14 1
	29	Mirzapur	7,481 0 4	3,727 3 0	3,217 2 3	10 0 0	3,928 10 0
	30	Jaunpur	3,004 9 3	4,705 14 0	1,752 14 9	.	1,929 9 11
	31	Gházipur	4,726 3 6	2,014 7 6	2,932 1 3	6,067 0 0	2,530 5 3
	32	Ballia	4,232 12 2	5,735 14 3	1,313 7 3	...	982 1 6
GORAKHPUR.	33	Gorakhpur	19,164 7 14	2,257 3 0	4,351 6 2	...	2,780 9 7
	34	Basti	9,044 6 5	1,192 10 0	4,127 2 11	...	1,054 5 7
	35	Azamgarh	7,403 12 7	2,869 13 7	2,340 10 8	...	1,652 12 9
KUMAUN.	36	Naini Tal	859 8 4	1,821 5 6	4,835 1 4	1,524 15 3	13,994 2 7
DEPT. ACCTS.	37	Tarái	6,844 4 6	105 2 0	840 0 0	...	45 0 0
	38	Kumaun Bhábar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	39	Garhwál do. ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	2,83,726 11 6	1,84,403 7 2	98,460 14 4	85,982 5 11	1,38,030 9 1
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	1	Lucknow	12,942 12 8	3,326 1 6	3,567 5 5	14,385 5 8	7,872 15 9
	2	Unao	5,938 9 6	6,466 1 10	1,421 6 6	601 3 6	616 8 5
	3	Rae Bareli	6,952 0 9	4,401 13 2	2,566 7 7	514 7 6	3,201 10 1
SITAPUR.	4	Sitapur	7,457 12 3	5,434 8 11	1,899 8 2	...	195 0 0
	5	Hardoi	6,092 13 0	5,342 14 3	1,757 2 8	...	278 12 9
	6	Kheri	10,451 13 11	4,080 12 10	1,648 8 0	706 12 3	487 5 4
FYZABAD.	7	Fyzabad	5,717 7 3	10,100 11 3	1,768 2 3	...	4,648 2 2
	8	Gonda	9,925 1 11	3,779 5 2	475 5 5	10 0 0	4,815 5 8
	9	Bahraich	12,958 3 9	4,058 2 4	2,286 11 0	30 0 0	266 10 6
RAE BAREILLY.	10	Sultanpur	5,006 10 3	4,215 10 9	3,927 11 9	... .	896 8 4
	11	Partabgarh	4,261 14 3	3,714 6 11	1,367 10 4	6 0 0	...
	12	Bara Banki	6,581 13 1	5,713 0 0	1,490 9 11	0 6 0	1,769 1 11
		Total, Oudh ...	94,287 0 7	60,628 8 11	24,177 0 0	16,254 2 11	25,046 0 11

* Includes Rs. 16,37,879-0-0.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1890-91, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works.	XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	Total.	Remarks.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
58 0 6	3,058 3 7	...	3,570 15 4	19,984 9 0	3,30,588 10 9		1
112 8 0	10,598 0 6	9,502 7 11	...	1,204 8 5	20,29,099 0 0		2
861 4 9	1,309 15 1	53,287 8 3	...	10,998 6 4	18,00,705 15 10		3
201 7 8	6,028 2 1	59,903 7 7	...	30,162 3 1	34,06,250 10 1		4
61 11 7	5,779 11 9	2,279 4 10	...	16,284 0 9	24,66,223 0 2		5
197 13 3	2,614 5 2	16,479 0 0	...	10,150 10 1	29,27,778 11 3		6
5 7 0	150 15 0	...	...	84 0 0	1,810 12 10		7
129 3 0	4,254 2 9	37,309 6 6	...	16,164 11 0	20,71,784 3 7		8
55 3 6	16,818 4 6	9,387 11 10	...	46,123 2 1	27,49,311 3 2		9
125 13 5	7,783 13 9	10,109 0 2	...	34,759 13 3	17,05,564 8 0		10
90 15 8	4,047 0 2	18,629 2 8	...	4,469 11 9	16,94,633 1 8		11
42 2 5	4,660 7 1	55,049 12 4	...	22,773 12 9	18,23,604 0 4		12
147 3 0	2,966 7 9	15,214 2 5	...	1,364 8 6	13,85,016 13 11		13
140 10 8	14,228 9 0	...	5,517 2 10	27,705 14 6	20,44,744 5 6		14
190 11 0	3,010 7 3	...	2,223 13 7	17,841 11 0	16,57,282 4 2		15
42 0 0	4,580 7 9	...	...	15,389 12 6	14,90,797 0 8		16
103 15 9	11,266 10 5	...	...	17,972 11 3	22,08,796 7 10		17
141 0 8	2,119 10 8	...	...	17,990 13 11	19,91,625 5 11		18
8 9 1	1,804 4 9	...	1874 15 4	1,497 4 0	9,80,837 1 8		19
112 4 7	8,792 3 6	44,948 4 3	...	16,458 13 2	33,90,166 4 3		20
29 7 9	1,741 4 3	...	...	14,874 15 8	17,13,636 7 7		21
78 12 5	1,775 1 10	...	...	7,240 7 9	14,88,732 9 4		22
66 0 4	3,667 5 2	...	...	8,214 9 8	13,82,976 1 4		23
43,552 1 4	24,736 11 3	...	...	39,294 1 6	40,18,708 11 3		24
40 9 2	3,734 1 2	...	...	5,610 4 0	7,52,837 12 5		25
291 4 9	1,043 11 8	...	...	9,281 13 9	13,57,500 3 5		26
125 12 9	659 14 1	...	...	1,040 2 0	2,34,020 13 8		27
208 10 1	12,336 9 2	...	...	30,971 3 9	18,66,651 1 8		28
74 14 5	5,441 8 0	...	...	31,559 14 9	14,90,092 0 2		29
110 11 11	2,916 3 9	...	...	13,739 6 6	18,24,821 3 1		30
318 15 9	1,801 11 2	...	...	41,428 14 8	16,48,986 4 3		31
142 6 5	350 0 0	...	...	15,694 1 3	10,55,440 4 10		32
410 15 10	3,284 7 3	...	...	50,689 6 5	34,92,185 9 9		33
29 10 10	2,066 12 9	...	...	14,128 4 6	24,59,220 0 1		34
144 14 0	1,590 5 3	...	...	9,794 12 0	21,64,522 3 1		35
40 3 8	10,729 3 10	...	...	1,268 9 5	6,51,938 3 9		36
8 3 6	270 0 0	...	...	...	4,04,000 15 10		37
...	...	...	...	...	2,26,549 14 6		38
...	...	...	...	...	10,989 15 9		39
48,501 12 5	1,94,616 15 1	3,32,099 4 9	13,186 15 1	6,24,212 1 8	*6,80,32,354 2 1		
11,821 2 5	32,544 0 11	...	...	11,609 4 8	16,50,124 2 4		1
22 15 0	994 4 4	...	...	649 8 9	18,04,016 9 10		2
338 0 2	8,205 6 3	...	...	2,217 1 3	17,18,235 8 10		3
185 3 1	1,803 8 4	...	...	13,111 1 7	17,25,434 8 2		4
197 12 0	2,011 7 10	...	...	4,192 6 4	18,03,260 6 3		5
165 6 4	1,480 8 2	...	...	9,009 15 9	11,01,946 9 6		6
129 13 0	30,177 10 3	...	...	15,016 14 6	17,87,351 12 4		7
89 12 8	16,132 1 7	...	...	19,385 3 0	20,32,259 1 4		8
66 2 3	945 13 4	...	...	9,786 13 11	12,17,717 4 9		9
159 0 6	1,166 12 8	...	...	12,394 9 4	15,95,556 14 1		10
550 2 6	866 1 2	...	...	1,886 15 11	12,97,663 6 3		11
158 12 0	2,964 11 1	...	...	20,600 5 0	20,88,232 8 10		12
13,944 9 4	99,282 5 11	...	...	1,20,360 4 0	1,98,21,798 12 6		

on account of IX, Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1890, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

	Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
								Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
													Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																	Rs.	Rs.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	(a) Territory subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Civil ...	81,751	31,006,823	1	21	79	5	1	22	33	79	95,557	29,957	10,663	1,281			
		Revenue,	69,421	31,673,865	6	34	172	2	25	34	167	168	84,798	149,177	4,105	6,022			
		Criminal,	83,350	32,747,240	21	37	179	5	21	37	...	515	107,524	3,915	11,188	3,252			
	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	4	12	...	2	4	5	12	26	61,432	23,454	3,063	748	72,87,728	88,21,120	
		Revenue,								12	62	162	33,960	17,339	3,070	375			
		Criminal,								...	...	...	36,172	1,988	4,054	1,023			
	(b) Territory not subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Revenue,	12,438	1,046,263	...	3	7	1	...	3	9	3	1,259	461	279	6			
	Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,843	
	Total ...		189,201	66,874,993	31	49	179	8	46	37	176	688	420,702	226,291	36,422	12,701	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	5	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,839	1,477	1,500	7,832	2,701	4,722	25	384	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	330	209	209	299	158	133	...	8	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	2,969	2,648	2,670	4,724	1,823	2,798	12	91	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,515	2,146	2,162	2,835	1,250	1,531	19	135	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	258	236	239	275	110	157	...	8	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	189	171	171	229	121	106	...	2	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,643	1,368	1,439	4,149	1,180	2,925	2	42	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	237	102	102	219	152	59	1	7	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,067	1,885	1,916	1,698	858	1,520	11	319	
— Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth.	219	184	185	230	77	142	2	9	
— Hurt	42,597	26,473	26,075	53,934	42,588	10,221	125	1,000	
— Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	3,368	1,037	1,063	1,971	1,456	452	1	62	
— Criminal force and assault	16,311	10,083	9,884	18,262	14,601	3,405	37	219	
— Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	530	226	224	383	192	157	6	28	
— Rape	263	168	166	187	113	63	...	11	
— Unnatural offence	116	100	100	118	47	59	...	12	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	31,763	26,408	25,176	33,622	9,222	23,721	151	528	
— Extortion	734	225	226	409	289	80	...	40	
— Robbery and dakáiti	1,599	764	758	2,261	1,079	734	54	294	
— Criminal misappropriation of property	593	328	220	455	227	214	2	12	
— Criminal breach of trust	1,577	949	946	1,122	562	521	6	33	
— Receiving of stolen property	6,116	6,664	5,672	8,029	2,233	5,500	51	245	
— Cheating	794	755	751	1,080	820	215	10	35	
— Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	28	8	8	27	21	6	...	...	
— Mischief	10,451	5,772	5,635	10,811	8,812	1,824	17	158	
— Criminal trespass	17,938	12,653	12,340	18,962	9,183	9,383	43	483	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	285	150	158	241	164	54	3	20	
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX	38	25	25	43	132	11	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	4,588	2,747	2,835	3,839	3,215	501	17	106	
Défamation, Chapter XXI	777	374	363	509	501	91	13	14	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	1,502	751	737	1,376	1,091	239	2	44	
Offences against special and local laws	42,421	43,047	43,076	72,065	18,860	52,494	131	580	
Total ...	202,171	150,226	147,094	253,399	123,610	124,139	731	4,919	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	316	336	8	328	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	33	69	40	26	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	204	282	79	201	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	162	199	122	71	
5. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,600	6,338	2,741	3,468	
6. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	1,868	2,480	642	1,707	
7. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X	716	1,626	525	949	
8. Possession, Chapter XII and section 522 of Chapter XLIII ...	241	674	284	361	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,403	1,379	1,041	313	
Total ...	6,543	13,383	5,482	7,424	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
									N.-W.P.	Oudh.		
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates... Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	12,786	24	3,751	8,080	841	44	86	7,371	3·	...	16,520	
Subordinate Magistrates... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	12,724	21	7,798	4,645	34	56	204	7,108	5·	5·42	20,435	
Subordinate Magistrates... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	151,156	436	79,502	59,001	5,736	3,785	2,586	84,072	7·	5·40	312,855	
Subordinate Magistrates... Benches of Magistrates	36,671	34	13,789	14,854	7,666	61	377	24,040	4·	·4	31,310	
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Act X of 1882	852	1	223	466	...	134	28	504	...	11·48	3,530	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	5,587	114	1,587	2,160	1,100	267	285	2,924	9·	6·89	17,562	
Courts of Sessions	3,982	17	1,103	1,562	22	132	466	1,969	43·	50·14	18,019	
Superior Courts (High Court, N.-W. P., and Judl. Commr.'s Court in Oudh),	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	47·	...	25	
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	33,168	82	15,584	14,287	1,857	510	848	18,344	...	·8	72,374	
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	1,293	4	271	914	48	25	31	870	3·	...	...	
Total	258,222	733	123,609	105,970	17,304	5,014	4,912	147,204	...	...	492,630	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																											
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	..	706	45	..	8,059	166	23	11	7,776	264	16	3	.	...	27,016	26,078	1,573	315	344	92	...	..	37	73	56	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	1,532	119	..	2,803	280	6	..	2,587	213	3	...	..	...	12,105	10,757	803	572	969	20	...	...	101	121	58	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	..	32,340	1,881	...	42,242	5,096	4,237	1,329	37,048	4,727	317	141	9	...	2,83,162	1,27,026	19,486	7,732	18,238	8,233	18	...	2,049	2,346	771	7
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	..	1,145	95	..	21,719	48	...	...	21,503	244	1	1	...	...	26,124	23,506	481	462	666	12	...	...	21	23	4	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	..	343	13	...	94	540	74	4	73	19	1	...	1	..	1,622	675	72	50	180	117	9	...	312	183	45	...
District Court cases decided under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	455	4	..	74	66	...	.	16	45	9	4	...	...	3,022	1,086	656	10	37	110	302	...	4	20	42	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts .	...	...	...	1,262	65	...	1,268	625	336	174	1,042	203	13	7	3	...	15,646	10,100	861	191	678	416	42	...	307	205	113	2
Courts of Sessions ...	132	657	...	1,503	17	..	79	77	17	9	11	36	19	11	2	..	5,923	4,160	582	7	214	321	871	107	1	21	55	1
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	132	657	...	39,287	2,239	...	76,368	6,898	4,693	1,527	70,056	5,751	379	167	15	...	3,74,620	4,03,388	24,514	9,339	21,326	9,322	1,242	107	2,832	2,992	1,144	10

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.										Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered	Sentence reversed.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
												N.-W.P.	Oudh	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,831	11	436	3,891	...	729	1,433	28	75	15	223	11	9	
To Courts of Sessions	12,558	16	3,530	5,680	...	1,083	1,559	15	127	37	511	17	11	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	1,802	...	227	995	...	125	92	...	2	...	361	55	22	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	15	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	59	...	
Total ...	21,206	27	4,193	10,569	...	1,937	3,084	43	204	52	1,100	31	12	
Revisions.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	532	7	1,686	1,004	...	13	59	13	693	88	87	12	10	
By Courts of Sessions	2,051	9	1,310	932	...	5	69	...	315	308	323	19	12	
By Superior Courts	1,483	...	311	562	36	94	306	14	81	...	188	41	16	
Total ...	4,066	16	3,307	2,498	36	112	434	27	1,089	396	598	20	13	
Grand Total ...	25,272	43	7,500	13,067	36	2,049	3,518	70	1,293	448	1,698	20	12	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits insti

Tribunals.	*Suits for money or moveable property.*										*Suits under the*				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on contract of illegal restraint or other course.	For pattas or kabuliyats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
1.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	914	648	297	82	217	16	...	28	402	64	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	53,774	8,655	4,216	496	3,716	606	...	2,403	3,032	2,728	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts,	19,649	7,095	3,765	534	6,106	1,278	...	1,329	1,759	1,379	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts.	14	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	3,030	301	217	13	77	11	..	55	66	100	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	77,381	16,701	8,496	1,125	10,116	1,911	...	3,815	5,260	4,272	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2.—*Revenue Courts*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,032	67	2,532	322	11
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,819	6,883	519	369	142
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,932	6,950	3,051	691	152
GRAND TOTAL ...	77,381	16,701	8,496	1,125	10,116	1,911	...	3,815	5,260	4,272	100,932	6,950	3,051	691	152

OF PROTECTION.

MENT No. 7 (CIVIL).

tuted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Rent Law.			*Title and other suits.*																		
For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or account from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contract or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	32	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	..	1	...	...	1	...	4	...
...	...	...	13,442	692	527	3,526	287	72	15	215	45	334	260	.	46	23	11	23	1	419	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	1,022	192	44	550	96	30	2	66	15	15	24	..	1	...	...	8	...	59	...
..	...	...	14,500	884	571	4,089	383	102	19	283	62	356	286		48	23	11	31	1	483	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	95
62,312	62	12,779	136,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,073
72,521	2	10,514	101,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	8
134,833	64	23,293	237,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	32,176
134,833	64	23,293	253,304	884	571	4,089	383	102	19	283	62	356	286	..	48	23	11	31	1	483	32,176

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts (Revenue) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Class of Tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10	Not exceeding Rs 50.	Not exceeding Rs 100	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs 1,000	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs 10,000.	Exceeding Rs 10,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	1,004	1,451	303	37	3	...	..	...	...	68,631	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	12,003	42,446	21,316	21,287	3,571	565	84	..	49	1,14,68,211	
Small Cause Courts	11 823	23,566	4,714	3,500	...	7	1	..	...	17,15 923	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	154	1,129	580	928	223	2,401	267	311	26	2,58,34,733	
Chief Courts of Districts	1	8	2	7	..	6	1	4	8	1,01,745	
Total ...	24,985	68,600	26,915	25,759	3,797	2,979	353	315	83	3,91,89,243	
Superior Courts	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	. .	
Total ...	24,985	68,600	26,915	25,759	3,797	2,979	353	315	84	3 91,89,243	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	33	44	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,234	
Other Subordinate Courts	45,356	54,026	8,142	2,088	170	55	...	. .	56,467	27,61,761	
District Courts	12,423	16,045	6,479	4,674	262	92	8	1	50,726	20,22,881	
Total ...	57,812	70,115	14,631	6,770	432	147	8	1	107,193	47,87,875	
Grand Total ...	82,797	138,915	41,546	32,529	4,229	3,126	361	316	107,277	4,39,77,118	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Part I.—Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.														*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	3,211	..	759	520	663	275	75	20	6	441	197	255	52	16	46	29	49	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	108,955	..	15 381	17,801	8,314	23,000	986	668	266	22,061	10 150	10,214	2,978	78	67	40	36	
Small Cause Courts	47,828	...	7,758	6,185	7,071	10,504	539	148	45	7,662	3,268	4,618	831	45	41	40	37	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	16,114	...	1,753	1,467	1,037	7,837	164	147	26	3,882	1,690	4,111	1,799	176	140	81	80	
Chief Courts of Districts	392	...	27	13	8	4	...	72	...	75	59	204	150	149	358	437	140	
Total ...	176,600	..	25,678	25,986	17,093	35,620	1,764	985	343	34,121	15,364	19,402	5,810	84	73	42	41	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	106	...	10	5	24	18	2	...	...	37	6	4	...	...	44	...	30	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	15,028	...	1,658	945	2,442	4,331	145	8	1	4,520	804	174	1	...	27	...	17	
Other Subordinate Courts	97,051	...	9,944	5,781	15,686	26,824	5,394	92	35	19,939	5,655	7,711	86	40	34	22	25	
District Courts	18,033	...	1,225	1,327	1,391	4,374	881	72	7	50.026	1,423	2,307	373	68	62	42	13	
Total ...	130,218	...	12,827	8,058	19,543	35,547	6,422	172	43	74,522	7,898	10,196	460	48	32	25	21	
Superior Courts...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	75	...	...	
Grand Total ...	306,819	...	38,505	34,044	36,636	71,167	8,186	1,157	386	108,644	23,362	29,598	6,270	...	...	...	..	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh	N.-W. P.	Oudh	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	210	...	39	13	19	9	10	5	2	62	31	20	4	...	51	5	33	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	28,097	...	4,291	1,234	720	7,209	488	26	22	6,166	5,015	2 936	566	43	32	10	30	
Small Cause Courts... ...	2,856	...	640	107	94	200	12	..	..	822	643	241	100	52	29	42	38	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	8,055	...	1,000	136	84	1,657	114	4	..	2 326	1,569	1,165	269	55	36	42	30	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	5,029	...	700	22	5	2,602	116	1	1	421	229	842	377	114	111	73	50	
Total ...	44,247	...	6,670	1,512	922	11,678	740	36	25	9,797	7,487	5,004	1,316	49	36	47	33	
Superior Courts	363	...	59	15	1	63	4	...	..	35	60	126	50	152	..	116	...	
Total ...	363	..	59	15	1	63	4	.	...	35	60	126	50	152	...	116	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	8,577	...	365	939	159	4,860	31	...	..	1,642	235	346	2	...	23	...	17	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	70,660	...	58,538	1,327	571	4,892	636	141	13	3,311	595	636	9	30	18	28	15	
District Courts	94,200	...	17,524	8,236	2,021	29,016	3,980	58	15	17,926	7,370	8,054	3,763	70	24	53	28	
Total ...	173,739	...	76,429	10,502	2,751	38,768	4,647	199	28	22,879	8,200	9,036	3,774	68	23	40	17	
Grand Total. ...	218,349	...	83,158	12,029	3,674	50,509	5,391	235	53	32,711	15,747	14,166	5,140	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex-parte. Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	*Contested.* Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals. N.-W. P.	Oudh.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882. N.-W. P.	Oudh.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																			
Appeals from Original Decrees.																			
A.—Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	8,439	..	5	264	87	17	33	20	3,551	714	1,027	405	2,316	431	150	71	184	13	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	11,216	...	173	235	71	8	22	7	3,188	806	1,021	342	5,343	1,552	201	126	192	66	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province .	124	...	7	5	...	..	..	...	55	12	17	9	19	...	20	...	...	...	
Total ...	19,779	..	185	504	158	25	55	27	6,794	1,532	2,065	756	7,678	1,983	172	103	376	79	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters-Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	66	...	...	...	4	..	2	.	21	...	1	...	38	17	201	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from original decrees ...	794	...	1	18	7	..	1	1	132	24	45	18	547	451	575	424	25	7	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from appellate decrees . .	4,383	...	187	44	24	1	8	4	1,229	76	280	67	2,413	1,963	445	425	26	10	
Total ...	5,243	..	188	62	35	1	9	5	1,382	100	326	85	2,998	2,431	453	...	35	9	
Grand Total ..	25,022	.	373	566	193	26	64	32	8,176	1,632	2,391	841	10,676	4,414	213	...	401	88	
B.—Revenue Courts.																			
Collector's Appellate Courts	4,140	..	49	147	77	7	43	26	2,222	371	822	265	389	77	36	51	...	4	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	2,279	..	19	88	31	6	17	13	934	155	262	164	590	333	...	83	...	34	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	1,514	...	12	52	11	1	6	...	433	212	124	54	609	296	182	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																			
Chief Courts of the Provinces . { Appeals from original decrees }	694	...	62	8	41	2	5	...	190	20	47	35	284	216	257	...	...	...	
High Court, N.-W. Provinces, { Appeals from appellate decrees, }																			
Judicial Commissioner's { Appeals from original decrees .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Court, Oudh. { Appeals from appellate decrees,	702	.	69	7	7	3	5	...	309	20	113	15	154	84	...	179	...	6	
Total ...	9,629	..	211	302	167	19	86	39	4,088	778	1,368	533	2,026	1,006	87	321	...	44	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ..	34,751	...	584	868	360	45	150	71	12,264	2,410	3,759	1,374	12,702	5,419	...	...	401	132	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces	Appeals summarily rejected	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	*Heard* ex-parte				*Contested.*				Pending	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.		Objections under section 660, Act XIV of 1882	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh*		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	371	..	3	21	10	...	4	2	155	4	59	31	82	13	71	47	1	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	1,760	...	102	93	44	2	30	10	565	30	233	81	570	291	102	83	7	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province.	17	..	1	3	...	..	.	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	22	...		
Total ...	2,148	.	106	117	54	2	34	12	727	34	298	112	652	304	65	65	8	
Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from original decrees .	279	.	5	3	3	3	3	...	105	2	28	5	122	77	159	206	1	
Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from appellate decrees .	90	..	2	6	3	...	...	..	35	3	26	1	14	7	..	241	2	
Total ..	369	..	7	9	6	3	3	.	140	5	54	6	136	84	159	223	3	
Grand Total ..	2,517	...	113	126	60	5	37	12	867	39	352	118	788	388	224	288	11	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	199	.	.	16	3	...	..	1	75	9	47	34	14	.	24	25	.	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	4,989	.	551	166	213	12	38	9	1,604	182	598	137	1,475	678	98	67	1	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. { Appeals from original decrees ..	3,642	..	1,614	...	600	68	189	30	14	4	7	...	1,116	307	74	..	.	
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. { Appeals from appellate decrees ..																		
Chief Courts of the Province of Oudh. { Appeals from original decrees ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	356	...	
Chief Courts of the Province of Oudh. { Appeals from appellate decrees ..	35	...	6	1	..	...	1	..	14	...	9	...	4	2	...	238	...	
Chief Courts of the Province of Oudh. { Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	355	...	140	3	6	1	3	1	119	6	23	5	48	27	...	149	..	
Total ...	9,224	..	2,311	186	825	81	231	41	1,828	201	684	176	2,659	1,015	65	167	1	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ..	11,841	...	2,424	312	885	86	268	53	2,695	240	1,036	294	3,447	1,403	146	228	12	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil (Revenue) Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Class of Courts	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of: By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year	Amount realised: With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	Number of applications: On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
								Rs.	Rs.													
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ..	1,107	62	362	192	376	115	28	8,533	5,531	...	1	129	336	17	2	4	...	13	8	...	55	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	102,189	5,662	19,589	15,038	46,895	15,005	4,995	20,63,657	2,77 785	262	627	3,250	6,046	5,047	228	3,017	67	4,641	56	98	2,609	
Small Cause Courts			5,490	3,992	15,138	3,136	577	1,43,944	31,446	173	732	1,429	2,546	43	..	1	2	47	...	2	3,203	
District Courts other than Chief	28,985	1,229	3,652	2,752	6,400	4,235	1,866	18,70,452	3,01,722	38	82	776	1,354	1,087	49	714	9	1,022	6	13	736	
Courts of Districts ...	18,239	1,200																				
Chief Courts of Districts ...	933	296	127	75	210	225	153	4,84,906	23,723	..	1	17	17	8	3	5	7	27	1	1	82	
Total ...	151,453	8,449	29,220	22,049	69,019	22,716	7,619	46,71,492	6,40,207	473	1,443	5,601	10,299	6,202	282	3,741	85	5,750	71	114	6,685	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ..	39	...	18	5	11	5	...	548	...	...	...	5	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	
Other Subordinate Courts ..	37,158	98	16,330	4,644	12,427	3,659	216	3,40,599	40,807	220	572	5,395	9,442	493	2	682	...	...	...	...	3,315	
District Courts ...	21,383	164	8,689	2,382	7,374	2,774	587	4,94,302	78,757	147	168	2,335	3,778	212	17	188	24	686	6	...	2,320	
Chief Courts of Districts ..	17	...	5	3	8	1	1	1,252	...	...	1	2	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Total ..	58,597	262	25,042	7,034	19,820	6,439	804	8,45,701	1,19,564	367	741	7,737	13,232	705	20	871	24	687	6	...	5,645	
GRAND TOTAL ..	210,050	8,711	54,262	29,083	88,839	29,155	8,423	55,17,193	7,59,771	840	2,184	13,338	23,531	6,907	302	4,612	109	6,437	77	114	12,330	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers into which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claim dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	64	24	10	2	13	...	...	15	6	10	7,625	23,051	29,015	11,704	
Chief Courts of Districts	265	83	20	46	43	...	...	73	52	18	66,437	24,838	10,614	10,427	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	329	107	30	48	56	...	...	88	58	28	74,162	47,889	39,629	22,131	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1890.

Class of Courts in which Jurors and Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors	Number of cases in which Judge differed from—		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-Western Provinces only.
Total, Civil Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Jurors, five	5	170	...	149	7	14	10	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Assessors, two or more Qualificationsas described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	2 or more	...	1,651	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	324	315	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-Western Provinces only.
Total Criminal Courts	...	174	1,651	153	7	14	10	...	1,196	324	315	
Grand Total	...	174	1,651	153	7	14	10	...	1,196	324	315	

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the*

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I. *Compulsory.*											
			Instruments of gift [section 17 clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards		Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act)	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Instruments of perpetual lease [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17 clause (*d*)	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.
	1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				a.	*b*									
	N.-W. PROVINCES.											Rs. a. p		
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	3	9	165	37	130	37	42	47	463	1,770 6 0	...	11
3	Saháranpur	10	153	2,115	880	3,571	235	122	1,261	8,337	13,757 14 0	...	1,806
4	Meerut	12	199	2,204	597	3,838	278	10	2,061	9,185	15,302 10 0	...	1,267
5	Aligarh	9	69	948	448	1,484	148	48	659	3,804	7,333 0 0	...	530
6	Agra	18	106	1,656	830	2,186	1,041	98	1,249	7,166	11,239 14 0	...	1,182
7	Farukhabad	7	88	833	870	638	491	19	540	3,479	4,608 12 0	...	415
8	Mainpuri	13	86	882	755	829	1,047	18	553	4,170	6,706 10 0	...	448
9	Moradabad	12	81	1,922	1,403	2,614	291	15	1,517	7,846	12,148 6 0	...	1,480
10	Bareilly	12	90	961	664	227	1,202	5	600	3,748	7,157 10 0	...	152
11	Sháhjahánpur	10	99	1,069	1,180	1,785	267	222	1,065	5,687	7,502 0 0	...	1,772
12	Cawnpore	17	192	1,273	627	1,292	249	7	235	3,875	7,516 8 0	...	295
13	Bánda	15	109	642	300	905	94	8	69	2,127	3,707 13 0	...	375
14	Allahabad	12	161	732	309	1,400	90	92	151	2,925	6,154 4 0	...	303
15	Jaunpur	6	93	806	600	1,750	103	202	127	3,681	5,699 12 0	...	1,150
16	Gorakhpur	12	185	1,951	520	4,664	367	41	927	8,653	17,091 8 0	...	1,802
17	Azamgarh	6	131	616	280	1,609	60	17	230	2,943	5,013 12 0	...	1,443
18	Mirzapur	6	34	494	361	1,241	128	25	209	2,582	4,213 0 0	...	1,010
19	Benares	5	146	893	760	1,655	181	204	296	4,135	6,951 2 0	...	1,274
20	Gházipur	8	78	1,231	722	3,418	60	327	187	6,088	10,499 8 0	...	1,221
21	Jalaun	6	19	332	200	506	47	...	9	1,113	2,121 10 0	...	331
22	Jhánsi	6	30	225	89	290	28	5	2	669	1,178 12 0	...	145
23	Lalitpur	3	9	60	41	19	19	1	2	151	186 0 0	...	15
24	Kumaun	6	63	413	54	175	16	17	18	756	1,459 0 0	...	27
25	Garhwál	2	33	168	3	11	...	40	3	258	381 6 0	...	1
26	Tarai	2	12	72	64	128	2	..	46	324	511 10 0	...	28
27	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	4	30	434	420	965	76	10	391	2,326	2,974 10 0	...	785
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P.,	222	2,300	23,097	13,077	37,330	6,558	1,595	12,544	96,501	1,62,587 5 0	...	19,268
	OUDH.												
1	Lucknow	11	141	913	1,317	1,399	175	33	151	4,129	6,690 0 0	...	1,266
2	Unao	15	99	533	341	1,347	96	7	12	2,435	4,353 12 0	...	721
3	Bara Banki	14	115	388	311	1,683	119	5	94	2,715	4,613 12 0	...	1,402
4	Fyzabad	11	68	412	228	1,330	148	36	78	2,295	4,361 6 0	...	592
5	Gonda	8	39	314	155	1,024	559	25	1,188	3,304	4,713 12 0	...	435
6	Bahraich	8	36	68	86	210	79	2	804	1,285	1,244 2 0	...	140
7	Sitapur	11	45	173	115	868	173	14	162	1,550	3,818 8 0	...	304
8	Hardoi	10	58	551	350	2,106	101	15	89	3,270	6,136 12 0	...	1,355
9	Kheri	8	35	118	64	333	55	4	126	735	1,381 10 0	...	201
10	Rae Bareli	13	80	232	107	998	30	16	17	1,480	2,859 6 0	...	485
11	Sultanpur	9	71	271	140	1,273	43	124	24	1,946	3,176 10 0	...	868
12	Partabgarh	7	46	163	61	1,085	20	64	21	1,410	2,467 14 0	...	569
	Provincial Total, Oudh...	125	828	4,136	3,275	13,606	1,598	345	2,766	26,554	45,812 8 0	...	8,838
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES,	347	3,128	27,233	16,352	50,936	8,156	1,940	15,310	1,23,055	2,08,399 13 0	...	27,606

PROTECTION.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890-91.

Optional.								Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments for lease for one year or less [section 18, clause (*c*)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause (*e*)].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Compulsory. Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.		
...	7	...	...	1	19	10	0 0	6,27,007 9 2	1	11	27	88	127	121 0 0	...	11
328	331	17	...	...	2,482	988	4 0	41,86,339 6 11	7	454	1,264	416	2,141	1,528 4 0	3	64
196	880	38	9	1	2,391	1,051	4 0	50,05,767 2 3	2	284	497	413	1,196	1,196 6 0	1	43
78	102	8	1	...	719	345	4 0	29,79,117 2 3	...	291	249	233	773	810 12 0	1	21
796	309	16	7	9	2,319	926	14 0	40,00,555 10 7	6	475	1,353	497	2,331	1,628 10 0	2	62
302	14	17	.	...	748	364	12 0	12,70,395 3 1	...	166	161	285	612	594 0 0	2	38
536	82	14	104	2	1,186	798	0 0	21,67,564 8 8	...	223	452	454	1,129	1,110 2 0	...	10
281	199	56	412	...	2,428	1,586	8 0	48,42,001 2 4	1	422	1,159	351	1,933	1,204 4 0	1	21
624	49	13	30	...	868	481	8 0	31,18,239 9 2	1	341	1,621	9,953	11,916	3,725 14 0	2	10
328	333	39	1	...	2,473	1,040	4 0	23,96,131 12 10	1	653	777	453	1,884	955 4 0	1	5
58	64	11	2	..	430	223	12 0	22,81,287 6 7	2	112	160	415	689	1,222 14 0	2	47
18	7	1	1	4	406	187	9 0	10,38,934 4 11	3	17	92	249	361	543 12 0	...	1
37	11	2	..	...	353	157	14 0	27,12,428 12 9	3	64	101	205	373	638 10 0	1	35
27	20	...	...	...	1,197	470	2 0	17,45,219 12 5	...	31	164	181	376	420 10 0	1	6
206	15	8	1	1	2,033	976	8 0	51,10,717 9 10	3	218	510	532	1,263	1,415 14 0	2	6
23	6	...	1	...	1,472	610	6 0	12,82,272 5 9	...	30	123	187	360	326 2 0	2	...
24	37	7	14	...	1,092	504	6 0	14,19,788 15 10	4	50	193	196	443	556 0 0	...	72
26	40	11	...	...	1,351	613	6 0	27,73,606 14 1	1	120	226	312	659	853 6 0	2	255
4	17	1	..	...	1,243	579	12 0	30,39,376 8 11	...	29	254	242	525	654 10 0	1	7
10	2	4	2	1	350	191	12 0	5,72,048 11 9	...	38	68	91	192	279 10 0	2	4
13	...	...	...	...	158	66	14 0	2,67,124 13 7	...	6	30	94	130	252 14 0	...	1
74	...	...	...	...	89	34	12 0	38,083 2 6	2	1	...	33	36	69 0 0	...	4
14	1	...	...	...	42	15	12 0	4,95,577 14 8	...	6	1	46	53	108 14 0	1	36
...	...	...	...	...	1	0	8 0	78,948 10 10	1	...	2	25	28	48 12 0	...	10
...	2	...	...	...	30	9	4 0	1,38,045 11 0	1	2	45	41	87	117 12 0	...	1
53	250	2	...	...	1,090	358	4 0	6,76,078 11 2	...	37	104	61	202	116 2 0	...	6
4,056	2,777	265	585	19	26,970	12,594	1 0	5,42,02,659 9 10	39	4,101	9,626	16,053	29,819	20,604 6 0	27	776
68	37	...	2	...	1,373	466	4 0	25,79,774 14 9	19	86	580	1,003	1,688	2,174 10 0	...	71
46	6	...	6	...	779	308	4 0	10,91,627 7 7	3	65	258	346	672	682 4 0	...	29
50	17	...	26	...	1,495	468	14 0	12,92,752 9 11	2	60	1,027	581	1,670	979 4 0	.	25
53	23	...	...	...	668	237	10 0	18,56,739 11 3	8	68	315	336	727	582 8 0	3	43
181	37	...	3	...	656	227	14 0	18,86,868 3 9	2	39	354	519	914	883 2 0	..	25
60	109	...	...	...	309	97	10 0	12,94,742 0 5	5	103	287	466	861	549 8 0	...	25
94	24	...	13	...	435	148	14 0	25,46,592 11 8	6	295	581	491	1,373	923 13 0	..	41
19	60	2	23	2	1,461	539	8 0	16,32,669 4 11	...	393	1,699	605	2,697	1,263 7 0	.	7
19	38	...	19	...	277	126	0 0	8,63,928 8 4	14	143	279	780	1,216	561 12 0	..	35
5	18	3	35	...	541	334	4 0	10,88,683 13 7	5	45	264	280	594	592 2 0	2	47
11	1	...	19	...	899	402	0 0	10,09,785 11 4	2	48	525	221	796	624 0 0	..	21
13	2	2	20	...	606	286	4 0	7,00,750 13 7	...	43	468	184	695	522 12 0	...	24
619	367	7	166	2	9,499	3,643	6 0	1,78,44,915 15 1	66	1,388	6,637	5,812	13,903	10,339 2 0	5	393
4,675	3,144	272	751	21	36,469	16,237	7 0	7,20,47,575 8 11	105	5,489	16,263	21,865	43,722	30,943 8 0	32	1,169

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	N.-W. Provinces.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	...	1	...	5	48	68	1,424 0 0	506 9 0	921 0 6
3	Saháranpur	..	...	1	55	85	1,904	16,402 6 0	7,209 12 8	8,411 2 1
4	Meerut	...	1	...	38	150	2,121	17,636 4 0	8,786 9 0	10,272 11 3
5	Aligarh	1	2	...	13	69	1,461	8,535 0 0	4,145 11 9	7,140 12 7
6	Agra	1	...	1	26	130	1,447	13,923 6 0	6,646 12 4	10,488 0 1
7	Farukhabad	...	3	3	8	54	1,050	5,643 8 0	3,090 14 9	4,818 13 8
8	Mainpuri	3	2	..	8	69	1,597	8,658 12 0	4,330 2 0	8,127 12 1
9	Moradabad	...	2	...	42	173	2,133	14,988 2 0	8,422 4 0	9,145 6 8
10	Bareilly	..	...	...	14	127	1,039	11,385 0 0	6,797 6 0	7,982 3 11
11	Sháhjahánpur ...	1	2	...	12	75	1,254	9,517 8 0	5,195 11 3	7,412 2 1
12	Cawnpore	3	7	...	15	109	1,049	9,077 2 0	4,891 0 0	7,536 9 8
13	Bánda	...	1	..	14	62	436	4,446 2 0	1,699 4 0	4,800 7 4
14	Allahabad	...	1	1	12	114	687	7,020 12 0	4,122 1 0	7,500 7 9
15	Jaunpur	...	1	...	15	57	499	6,602 8 0	3,478 5 0	3,835 12 7
16	Gorakhpur	..	2	1	55	160	1,556	19,495 14 0	9,360 13 0	8,038 12 4
17	Azamgarh	..	...	...	11	38	839	5,950 4 0	3,000 0 0	4,068 2 6
18	Mirzapur	1	...	...	8	44	274	5,421 6 0	3,605 11 0	3,068 11 10
19	Benares	..	...	...	14	166	730	8,927 14 0	5,840 5 3	6,848 3 3
20	Gházipur	..	2	...	26	101	688	11,747 14 0	5,745 6 0	7,105 2 5
21	Jalaun	...	3	..	22	8	171	2,601 0 0	822 9 0	1,815 4 0
22	Jhánsi	1	...	..	...	14	88	1,504 8 0	614 8 0	1,456 8 2
23	Lalitpur	...	...	..	3	1	13	297 12 0	114 14 0	471 14 6
24	Kumaun	6	1	...	5	27	126	1,675 10 0	875 8 0	1,538 2 0
25	Garhwál	...	...	...	3	..	32	450 10 0	221 2 0	250 10 1
26	Tarái	...	...	...	1	9	25	640 10 0	425 9 0	493 11 6
27	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	...	1	...	15	8	131	3,461 0 0	2,359 10 0	2,517 15 5
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P.,	16	32	7	440	1,907	21,418	1,97,434 12 0	1,01,808 6 0	1,35,506 3 8
	Oudh.									
	Lucknow	...	6	...	7	174	1,018	9,472 14 0	6,531 13 0	10,221 6 6
	Unao	...	1	...	2	88	411	5,410 4 0	2,907 8 0	4,231 5 6
	Bara Banki	...	1	...	8	45	550	6,111 14 0	3,750 0 0	5,017 10 0
	Fyzabad	...	5	...	5	43	494	5,267 8 0	2,700 13 0	5,529 8 3
	Gonda	1	1	...	2	113	483	5,878 12 0	2,880 7 0	4,487 11 0
	Bahraich	1	4	...	1	65	133	1,945 4 0	1,740 0 0	2,086 10 8
	Sitapur	...	2	...	1	98	430	4,968 3 0	2,890 14 0	5,030 0 6
	Hardoi	...	..	...	2	75	929	7,953 11 0	3,543 0 0	5,774 6 0
	Kheri	1	1	...	...	45	243	2,222 6 0	1,366 3 0	1,881 9 6
	Rae Bareli	...	5	...	10	36	217	3,879 12 0	2,132 6 9	4,371 9 0
	Sultanpur	1	...	...	9	23	183	4,248 10 0	1,718 2 0	2,976 11 6
	Partabgarh	...	2	...	13	28	177	3,326 14 0	1,736 6 0	2,582 4 6
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	4	28	...	60	833	5,263	60,686 0 0	33,897 8 9	54,190 12 6
	Total, United Provinces	20	60	7	500	2,740	26,681	2,58,120 12 0	1,35,705 14 9	1,89,696 15 9

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year [illegible]

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	1,670	..	1,670	1,689	...	1,689	3,359	...	3,359	1,193	...	1,193	2,166	...	2,166	1,870 75	...	1,870·75	1,873 00	...	1,873·00
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5	3	...	3	2	...	2	2 25	...	2 25			
		Civil ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ..	1,840	56	1,896	729	38	767	2,569	94	2,663	837	37	874	1,732	57	1,789	1,763·25	54·50	1,817 75	1,765·75	56·00	1,821·75
		Under-trial,	4	1	5	8	33	41	12	34	46	8	33	41	4	1	5	2 50	1·50	4·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ..	1,422	22	1,444	1,018	51	1,099	2,470	73	2,543	847	44	891	1,623	29	1,652	1,545·00	23·75	1,568·75	1,545·00	23·75	1,568·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ..	1,748	80	1,828	1,085	47	1,132	2,833	127	2,960	990	42	1,032	1,843	85	1,928	1,716·25	82·50	1,798 75	1,716·25	82·50	1,798·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,437	78	1,515	980	121	1,101	2,417	199	2,616	674	98	772	1,743	101	1,844	1,467·00	85·00	1,552·00	1,467 75	85·03	1,552·78
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	4	0·75	...	0 75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·03	0 03			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ..	1,663	93	1,756	780	51	831	2,443	144	2,587	917	46	963	1,526	98	1,624	1,649·00	96·25	1,745·25	1,649·00	96·25	1,745·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts .	49	...	49	138	6	144	187	6	193	138	5	143	49	1	50	48 25	1 00	49·25	52·09	1·00	53·09
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	125	4	129	127	4	131	115	4	119	12	...	12	3 00	...	3 00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	0 84	...	0 84			
8	Chákráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25
		Under-trial,	...	..	..	32	...	32	32	...	32	32	...	32	...	...	...	0 25	...	0 25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Saháranpur Jail ..	Convicts ...	295	7	302	816	17	833	1,111	24	1,135	828	18	846	283	6	289	289·75	6·25	296 00	297·68	6·25	303·93
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	50	...	50	58	...	58	46	...	46	12	...	12	7·93	...	7·93			
10	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·25	0·50	36·75
		Under-trial,	39	...	39	1,166	15	1,181	1,205	15	1,220	1,186	13	1,199	19	2	21	36·25	0·50	36 75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·50	...	5·50
		Under-trial,	1	..	1	207	3	210	208	3	211	207	3	210	1	...	1	5 50	...	5·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts .	96	4	100	514	15	529	610	19	629	515	14	529	95	5	100	103 25	3 00	106 25	131 20	3 25	134 45
		Under-trial,	32	1	33	537	7	544	569	8	577	535	8	543	34	...	34	24·25	0 25	24 50			
		Civil ..	6	...	6	32	...	32	38	...	38	37	...	37	1	...	1	3 70	...	3 70			
13	Meerut District Jail ...	Convicts ..	445	8	453	1,361	45	1,406	1,806	53	1,859	1,267	45	1,312	539	8	547	468 50	7·75	476 25	473·16	7·75	480·91
		Under-trial,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...			
		Civil ..	2	..	2	41	...	41	43	...	43	42	...	42	1	...	1	4 66	...	4·66			
14	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	83 00	1 50	84·50
		Under-trial,	48	1	49	1,406	32	1,438	1,454	33	1,487	1,364	33	1,397	90	..	90	33 00	1 50	84·50			
		Civil . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 50	...	1 50
		Under-trial,	2	1	3	118	6	124	120	7	127	118	7	125	2	..	2	1 50	...	1 50			
		Civil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	60	6	66	731	13	744	791	19	810	698	10	708	93	9	102	77 25	7 50	84 75	104 91	8 00	112 91
		Under-trial,	34	...	34	672	13	685	706	13	719	680	13	693	26	...	20	24 00	0 50	24 50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	56	...	56	57	...	57	52	...	52	5	...	5	3 66	...	3 66			
17	Aligarh do. ..	Convicts ...	229	14	243	992	39	1,031	1,221	53	1,274	842	40	882	379	13	392	293 75	13 25	307 00	340·45	15 00	355·45
		Under-trial,	17	4	21	929	64	993	946	68	1,014	888	65	953	58	3	61	40 75	1·75	42·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	76	...	76	79	...	79	72	...	72	7	...	7	5 95	...	5 95			
18	Bijnor do. ...	Convicts ...	163	...	163	467	37	504	630	37	667	475	33	508	155	4	159	174 50	4·78	179 25	195 24	5 25	200 49
		Under-trial,	22	1	23	325	31	356	347	32	379	342	32	374	5	...	5	15 75	0 50	16 25			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	47	...	47	51	...	51	51	...	51	...	...	...	4 99	...	4 99			
19	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ..	319	10	329	1,259	33	1,292	4,578	43	1,621	1,231	32	1,263	347	11	358	330 25	9·25	339 50	373 15	11·50	384·65
		Under-trial,	34	1	35	971	45	1,016	1,005	46	1,051	936	42	978	69	4	73	39 75	2 25	42 00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31	29	...	29	2	...	2	3 15	...	3·15			
20	Bareilly Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	531	55	586	1,655	86	1,741	2,186	141	2,327	1,665	98	1,763	521	43	564	483·50	47·00	530 50	547·61	51·25	598·86
		Under-trial,	61	5	66	1,403	61	1,464	1,464	66	1,530	1,394	54	1,448	70	12	82	61·50	4·25	65·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	27	...	27	28	...	28	27	...	27	1	...	1	2·61	...	2 61			

21	Pilibhit Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	19	..	1	20	573	23	596	592	24	616	571	23	594	21	..	1	22	18·25	0·75	19·00	18·25	0·75	19·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Budaun do.	Convicts ...	279	8	287	1,369	45	1,414	1,648	53	1,701	1,324	45	1,369	324	8	332	326·00	11·50	337 50					
		Under-trial,	68	1	69	1,133	38	1,171	1,201	39	1,240	1,148	38	1,186	53	1	54	75·50	1·25	76 75	403·80	12·75	416·55			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	29	...	29	31	...	31	28	...	28	3	..	3	2 30	...	2·30						
23	Sháhjahánpur do.	Convicts ...	221	9	230	1,478	60	1,538	1,699	69	1,768	1,419	66	1,485	280	3	283	263 50	5·75	269·25						
		Under-trial,	51	2	53	1,042	27	1,069	1,093	29	1,122	1,040	26	1,066	53	3	56	62 25	0 75	63 00	328·07	6·50	334 57			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	29	...	29	29	...	29	25	...	25	4	...	4	2 32	...	2·32						
24	Muttra do.	Convicts ...	172	6	178	846	34	880	1,018	40	1,058	811	29	840	207	11	218	178 25	4 75	183·00						
		Under-trial,	32	3	35	910	52	962	942	55	997	895	50	945	47	5	52	55 50	3 50	59 00	237·89	8·25	246·14			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	37	...	37	38	...	38	35	...	35	3	...	3	4 14	...	4 14						
25	Agra District do.	Convicts ...	621	...	621	980	...	980	1,601	...	1,601	1,052	...	1,052	549	...	549	584 00	...	584·00						
		Under-trial,	2	..	2	166	...	168	170	...	170	152	...	152	18	...	18	11 50	...	11 50	602·05	...	602·05			
		Civil ...	2	..	2	71	...	71	73	...	73	64	...	64	9	...	9	6 55	...	6 55						
26	Ditto Lock-up	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Under-trial,	60	1	61	1,449	47	1,496	1,509	48	1,557	1,463	48	1,511	46	...	46	46 25	1 50	47 75	46 25	1·50	47·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
27	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...						
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	5	..	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	0 10	...	0 10	0·10	...	0·10			
		Civil ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
28	Etáwah Jail	Convicts ...	47	5	52	636	24	660	683	29	712	587	27	614	96	2	98	70 75	4·00	74 75						
		Under-trial,	25	1	26	646	32	678	671	33	704	644	29	673	27	4	31	36 00	1 75	37 75	108·48	5 75	114 23			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	18	...	18	2	...	2	1 73	...	1 73						
29	Mainpuri do.	Convicts ...	250	9	259	585	26	611	835	35	870	610	31	641	225	4	229	234 25	6·00	240 25						
		Under-trial,	23	3	26	503	22	527	528	25	553	479	23	502	49	2	51	34 50	1 25	35 75	269 82	7·25	277·07			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26	26	...	26	...	...	...	1 07	...	1·07						
30	Etah do.	Convicts ...	167	4	171	899	31	921	1,057	35	1,092	888	24	912	169	11	180	174 25	5·50	179 75						
		Under-trial,	45	1	46	797	25	818	838	26	864	804	24	828	34	2	36	43 75	1 25	45 00	218·85	6·75	225·60			
		Civil ...	...	...	..	18	...	18	18	...	18	17	...	17	1	...	1	0 85	...	0 85						
31	Fatehgarh District Jail	Convicts ...	348	..	348	1,447	...	1,447	1,795	...	1,795	1,465	...	1,465	330	...	330	304 75	..	304 75						
		Under-trial,	81	..	81	685	26	711	766	26	792	725	23	748	41	3	44	45 50	0 75	46 25	351 99	0·75	352 74			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	1 74	..	1 74						
32	Cawnpore Jail	Convicts ...	246	14	260	1,247	83	1,330	1,493	97	1,590	1,195	75	1,270	298	22	320	283·00	15 50	298 50						
		Under-trial,	40	5	45	1,011	49	1,060	1,051	54	1,105	1,031	52	1,083	20	2	22	34 00	1 50	35 50	320 86	17·00	337·86			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	32	...	32	35	...	35	28	...	28	7	...	7	3 86	...	3·86						
33	Fatehpur do.	Convicts ...	339	16	355	682	57	739	1,021	73	1,094	785	59	844	236	14	250	330 75	15 50	346 25						
		Under-trial,	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	332 57	15·30	348·07			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	1 82	...	1 82						
34	Ditto Lock-up	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Under-trial,	34	2	36	1,020	69	1,089	1,054	71	1,125	1,026	70	1,096	28	1	29	32 25	0·75	33·00	32·25	0·75	33·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
35	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	435	36	471	2,110	171	2,281	2,545	207	2,752	2,017	179	2,196	528	28	556	513 50	29 00	542 50	528·70	29 50	558·20
		Under-trial,	13	...	13	97	4	101	110	4	114	103	4	107	7	...	7	11 50	0 50	12 00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28	27	...	27	1	...	1	3 70	...	3 70			
36	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 25	1·75	46 00
		Under-trial,	17	4	21	2,249	122	2,371	2,266	126	2,392	2,239	126	2,365	27	...	27	44·25	1·75	46 00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
37	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	187	21	208	943	113	1,056	1,130	134	1,264	982	121	1,103	148	13	161	200·75	12 50	213 25	231·20	14·25	245·45
		Under-trial,	14	1	15	454	42	496	468	43	511	450	41	491	18	2	20	28 75	1 75	30 50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	14	...	14	17	...	17	14	...	14	3	...	3	1 70	...	1 70			
38	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·75	0·25	6·00
		Under-trial,	8	2	10	231	37	268	239	39	278	236	39	275	3	...	3	5 75	0 25	6 00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
39	Hamirpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	153	18	171	652	148	800	805	166	971	633	133	766	172	33	205	165 00	26 00	191 00	188·15	27·75	215·90
		Under-trial,	10	1	11	377	45	422	387	46	433	382	45	427	5	1	6	23·00	1 75	24 75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	2	...	2	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	0 15	...	0 15			
40	Jaunpur do. ...	Convicts ...	63	13	76	960	115	1,075	1,023	128	1,151	788	100	888	235	28	263	121 75	19·50	141 25	147·92	20·50	168·42
		Under-trial,	11	2	13	831	52	883	842	54	896	822	53	875	20	1	21	24 50	1·00	25·50			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	1 67	...	1 67			
41	Mirzapur do. ...	Convicts ...	139	10	149	844	114	958	983	124	1,107	822	106	928	161	18	179	161 50	14 75	176·25	171·60	14·75	186·35
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	13	...	13	84	...	84	97	...	97	92	...	92	5	...	5	10 10	...	10 10			
42	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·00	1·75	29·75
		Under-trial,	33	1	34	1,586	153	1,739	1,619	154	1,773	1,596	153	1,749	23	1	24	28·00	1·75	29 75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	339	...	339	1,342	...	1,342	1,681	...	1,681	1,300	...	1,300	381	...	381	374 25	...	374 25	451·42	3·50	454·92
		Under-trial,	87	4	91	1,279	69	1,348	1,366	73	1,439	1,299	65	1,364	67	8	75	69·50	3 50	73 00			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	87	...	87	95	...	95	82	...	82	13	...	13	7 67	...	7 67			
44	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	437	29	466	1,694	133	1,827	2,131	162	2,293	1,650	121	1,771	481	41	522	459·25	37·75	497·00	493·00	39·75	532·75
		Under-trial,	16	3	19	914	57	971	930	60	990	912	59	971	18	1	19	30 75	2·00	32·75			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	43	...	43	46	...	46	41	...	41	5	...	5	3 00	...	3·00			

45	Ballia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	7	...			1,084	69	1,153	1,091	69	1,160	1,073	67	1,140	18	2	20	30·50	2·25	32·75	30·50	2·25	32·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
46	Azamgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	388	15	403	1,493	181	1,674	1,881	196	2,077	1,499	184	1,683	382	12	394	351·00	26·75	377·75							
		Under-trial,	33	1	34	853	77	930	886	78	964	868	78	946	18	...	18	21·50	2·00	23·50	373·51	28·75	402·26				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	35	34	...	34	1	...	1	1·01	...	1·01							
47	Gorakhpur do. ...	Convicts ...	410	40	450	1,661	158	1,819	2,071	198	2,269	1,617	173	1,790	454	25	479	409·25	34·00	443·25							
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410·69	33·00	444·69				
		Civil ...	1	...	1	13	...	13	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	1·44	...	1·44							
48	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		Under-trial,	23	...	23	2,932	228	3,160	2,955	228	3,183	2,901	225	3,126	54	3	57	59 75	2·75	62·50	59·75	2·75	62·50				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
49	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	321	10	331	669	52	721	990	62	1,052	623	56	679	367	6	373	261·00	7·75	268·75							
		Under-trial,	17	1	18	598	30	628	615	31	646	576	30	606	39	1	40	31 50	1·00	32·50	292·97	8·75	301·72				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	5	...	5	2	...	2	0 47	...	0·47							
50	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	77	8	85	239	7	246	316	15	331	254	12	266	62	3	65	79·00	4·00	83 00							
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	57	3	60	57	3	60	55	3	58	2	...	2	2·25	...	2 25	82·67	4·00	86·67				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	13	...	13	2	...	2	1·42	...	1·42							
51	Bánikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	122	9	131	123	9	132	123	9	132	...	...	...	1·00	0 25	1·25	1·00	0·25	1·25				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
52	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		Under-trial,	7	2	9	192	13	205	199	15	214	198	15	213	1	...	1	5·25	0·25	5·50	5·25	0·25	5·50				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
53	Tarái ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		Under-trial,	8	...	8	204	2	206	212	2	214	194	1	195	18	1	19	6·50	...	6·50	6·50	...	6·50				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
54	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	86	4	90	87	4	91	85	4	89	2	...	2	3 00	0·25	3·25	3·00	0·25	3·25				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
55	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	100	11	111	570	75	645	670	86	756	546	72	618	124	14	138	120·75	9 00	129·75							
		Under-trial,	10	...	10	459	37	496	469	37	506	449	34	483	20	3	23	18 25	1 25	19 50	139·48	10·25	149·73				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	0·48	...	0·48							
56	Jhánsi do. ...	Convicts ...	136	8	144	472	76	548	608	84	692	449	76	525	159	8	167	153 25	11·25	164·50							
		Under-trial,	12	2	14	520	55	575	532	57	589	498	53	551	34	4	38	20·50	1·25	21·75	174·46	12·50	186·96				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	5	...	5	1	...	1	0 71	...	0·71							
57	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	150	22	172	150	22	172	150	22	172	...	...	...	2·00	0·25	2·25	2·00	0·25	2·25				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
58	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	84	7	91	346	44	390	430	51	481	358	47	405	72	4	76	79·50	7·00	86·50							
		Under-trial,	30	...	30	638	31	669	668	31	699	528	29	557	140	2	142	47·75	0 50	48·25	127·80	7·50	135·30				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	0 55	...	0·55							

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.
59	Lucknow District Jail	Convicts ...	651	33	684	1,188	93	1,281	1,839	126	1,965	1,276	93	1,369	563	33	596	606 75	27 50	634 25	606 75	27 50	634 25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..			
		Civil ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
60	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	54 66	3·04	57·70
		Under-trial,	34	2	36	1,707	106	1,813	1,741	108	1,849	1,696	106	1,802	45	2	47	53·25	2·75	56 00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	27	1	28	27	1	28	25	...	25	2	1	3	1 41	0 29	1 70			
61	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts .	311	16	327	1,000	90	1,090	1,311	106	1,417	998	85	1,083	313	21	334	289·00	17 00	306 00	324·38	18 75	343 13
		Under-trial,	26	2	28	1,078	58	1,136	1,104	60	1,164	1,063	60	1,123	41	...	41	34·00	1 75	35 75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	19	...	19	21	...	21	19	...	19	2	...	2	1 38	...	1 38			
62	Unao do. ...	Convicts ..	184	13	197	599	51	650	783	64	847	590	50	640	193	14	207	183 25	10 75	194 00	209 79	11·75	221·54
		Under-trial,	35	2	37	698	45	743	733	47	780	706	46	752	27	1	28	25 75	1 00	26 75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	0 79	...	0 79			
63	Sitapur do. ...	Convicts ...	648	36	684	1,081	88	1,169	1,729	124	1,853	948	81	1,029	781	43	824	672 50	42·25	714 75	706 76	43 08	749·84
		Under-trial,	19	.	19	1,087	48	1,135	1,106	48	1,154	1,060	46	1,106	46	2	48	33 75	0 75	34 50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	..	1	0 51	0·08	0·59			
64	Hardoi do. ...	Convicts ...	363	13	376	1,611	96	1,707	1,974	109	2,083	1,648	89	1,737	326	20	346	346 50	16 00	362·50	346 50	16·00	362·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..			
		Civil ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
65	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	61 86	2 00	63·86
		Under-trial,	58	3	61	1,609	65	1,674	1,667	68	1,735	1,626	67	1,693	41	1	42	59·75	2·00	61·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	20	...	20	2	...	2	2 11	...	2·11			
66	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	219	13	232	1,014	102	1,116	1,233	115	1,348	1,066	108	1,174	167	7	174	199·00	11 75	210·75	240·77	14·25	255·02
		Under-trial,	30	3	33	870	60	930	900	63	963	854	62	916	46	1	47	41·75	2 50	44·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	0 02	...	0·02			

67	Fyzabad do. ...	Convicts ...	298	14	312	1,135	92	1,227	1,433	106	1,539	962	83	1,045	471	23	494	309·75	20·00	329·75	346·25	22·50	368·75
		Under-trial,	37	3	40	947	69	1,016	984	72	1,056	949	69	1,018	35	3	38	35·00	2·50	37·50			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	24	...	24	31	...	31	31	...	31	...	...	...	1 50	...	1·50			
68	Gonda do. ...	Convicts ...	441	15	456	1,030	63	1,093	1,471	78	1,549	974	62	1,036	497	16	513	411·75	14·00	425·75	451·75	15·25	467·00
		Under-trial,	26	1	27	801	41	842	827	42	869	784	41	825	43	1	44	35·50	1·25	36 75			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	38	...	38	48	...	48	47	...	47	1	...	1	4 50	...	4·50			
69	Bahraich do. ...	Convicts ...	270	18	288	848	59	907	1,118	77	1,195	850	63	913	268	14	282	270·25	13 00	283 25	304·94	14 25	319·19
		Under-trial,	42	4	46	906	43	949	948	47	995	930	45	975	18	2	20	33 25	1 25	34·50			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24	23	..	23	1	...	1	1 44	...	1·44			
70	Rae Bareli do. ...	Convicts ...	293	32	325	765	100	865	1,058	132	1,190	660	101	761	398	31	429	326 00	33·25	359·25	353·41	34·75	388·16
		Under-trial,	23	1	24	937	90	1,027	960	91	1,051	941	89	1,030	19	2	21	27·00	1·50	28·50			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4	4	..	4	...	...	...	0 41	...	0·41			
71	Sultanpur do. ...	Convicts ...	69	22	91	757	63	820	826	85	911	782	84	866	44	1	45	84 25	10·25	94 50	84·25	10·25	94·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
72	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·96	2·00	24·96
		Under-trial,	14	1	15	560	58	618	574	59	633	557	57	614	17	2	19	22 50	2·00	24 50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	0 46	...	0·46			
73	Partabgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	304	24	328	734	152	886	1,038	176	1,214	731	135	866	307	41	348	315 25	34 00	349 25	337·13	35·25	372·38
		Under-trial,	28	3	31	541	62	603	569	65	634	552	62	614	17	3	20	19 75	1 25	21·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	15	...	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	2 13	...	2·13			
		Convicts ...	21,977	979	22,956	50,161	3,395	53,556	72,138	4,374	76,512	48,276	3,332	51,608	23,862	1,042	24,904	22,493 75	999·25	23,493·00	24,381·70	1,074·40	25,456·10
		Under-trial,	1,510	84	1,594	45,499	2,630	48,129	47,009	2,714	49,723	45,247	2,618	47,865	1,762	96	1,858	1,773 35	74 75	1,848·10			
		Civil ...	97	...	97	1,238	3	1,241	1,335	3	1,338	1,234	2	1,236	101	1	102	114·60	0 40	115·00			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	23,584	1,063	24,647	96,898	6,028	102,926	1,20,482	7,091	127,573	94,757	5,952	100,709	25,725	1,139	26,864	24,381·70	1,074·40	25,456 10	24,381·70	1,074·40	25,456·10

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890.

1	2		3		4		5								6			7			
							RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.											TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*					A.		B.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.	To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	21,977	979	41,568	3,126	63,545	4,105	7,644	228	...	...	224	10	678	31	47	...	72,138	4,374	76,512	8,094	233	824	46

1	8								9	10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																					
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*															
							(a)		(b)													
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	2,831	60	32,757	2,846	2,904	103	6	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	7	...	92	6	753	37	23,862	1042	22,493·75	999·25	23,493·00

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* **1890.**

1	2										3								4														5		
	RELIGION.										AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.														TOTAL.		
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	CHRISTIANS.																																		
	(a)		(b)		(c)																														
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 15.		15 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts or manufactures, or engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.			
N.-W. P. and Oudh	27	...	20	1	36	3	6,530	314	34,951	2,808	4	...	...	...	355	66	33,281	2,396	7,251	625	681	39	754	3,411	2,616	24,684	748	366	8,989	2,081	80	894	71	41,568	3,126	44,694

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																						3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
Provinces.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G Above five years and not exceeding ten years		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	13,937	1,531	7,813	761	6,835	424	6,278	180	4,299	125	1,852	52	423	11	22	..	387	29	199	6	123	7	41,568	3,126	44,694

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			A.		B.		C.		D.			Ratio per cent of column 4D to column 3.			A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	41,568	3,126	44,694	3,127	148	1,032	31	743	42	4,902	221	5,123	11·79	7·06	11·46	355	66	421	57	2	59

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.— *Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890.

1	2		3		4						5												6	7
					Breaches of Jail Rules.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
											A.		*B.—By Jail Officers.*										*C.*	
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against Prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C to column 3.	Ratio of column 5D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F		M.	F.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	22,493·75	999·25	50	...	1,410	6	2,774	65	3,595	118	50	...	1,513	43	1,220	46	1,332	47	524	3,190	53	8,018	34 12	7·22

6.—*Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1890.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
			Of those in column 3 there were—												*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail—*						*Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail—*					
Provinces.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	41,568	3,126	39,257	3,120	1,836	6	475	...	22,493·75	999 25	563·23	2·12	623	6	557	5	54	1	12	...	188	5	361	1	74	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

7.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
Provinces.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	23,493·00	1,281·75	...	24,774·75	4,60,030	18 9 1	3,56,100	14 6 0	75,757	3 0 11	27,825	1 2 0	32 13 8	61,793	2 7 11	43,080	1 11 9	10,24,585	41 5 8

8.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7	8		
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number employed on working days												Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments, other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as—		
					A. On prison duties: On unremunerative labour.	B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding—manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	F. Jails repairs.	On jail buildings: Additions and alterations. G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	New jails. I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	K. Manufactures.	L. Public works labour.	Other extramural labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	251 18	23,150 89	846 60	2,018 91	16·22	592 23	2,477 03	1,331 35	3,540 33	1,841·85	1,125·47	...	455·18	...	8,795 01	...	30 94	79 57	2 55	10·69	37·98

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	29,924	2,558	32,182	24,381·70	1,074 40	25,456 10	30,120	1,412	31,532	24,134	921	25,055	878 49	44·04	922 53	815	39	854	54	1	55

1	9			10			11														
							Ratio per mille of average strength.														
							A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Provinces.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh...	248	11	259	55	3	58	989 84	857 22	984 24	36 03	40 99	36 24	2 25	2·79	2 27	31·17	33 50	31·27	33·42	36·29	33·64

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,510	84	45,499	2,630	47,009	2,714	49,723	1,773·35	74·75	1,848·10	17,256	827	18,083

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1889.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	26,139	1,655	27,794	1,782	133	8	1	62	2	1,762	96	1,858

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 175, Criminal Procedure Code	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	1	...	...	...	1	...
	127	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c ,	1	..	..	...	1	1
		Total .	2	..	...	...	2	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	290	...	3	8	222	143
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	27	...	...	...	18	9
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	307	2	16	9	276	238
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,026	1	14	58	763	577
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	51	...	...	..	44	37
		Total ...	1,701	3	33	75	1,328	1,004
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	11	..	1	3	10	6
10		Murder „ robbers	30	...	1	0	29	16
11		Murder „ poison	26	...	...	6	19	8
12		Other murders	465	...	9	64	515	225
13	307	Attempts at murder	103	...	3	2	68	48
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	316	...	8	35	198	124
15	376	Rape	248	1	2	9	116	60
16	377	Unnatural offences	146	...	2	2	84	49
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	213	...	3	12	156	133
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,464	16	6	17	1,001	709
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	10	...	...	4	13	10
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1,950	6	22	91	1,529	1,204
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	45	...	1	5	25	17
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	86	...	1	3	63	52
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon... ...	534	1	5	10	283	185
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	210	1	9	9	140	97
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	12	...	...	..	2	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	17	..	...	..	11	7
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,160	5	12	23	784	531
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	65	...	...	1	52	39
		Total ..	7,111	30	85	321	4,898	3,620
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	269	...	7	19	123	67
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	17	...	...	2	10	6
		Robbery with hurt by other means ..	55	...	1	1	31	26
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	128	..	4	2	46	30
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	120	...	4	5	60	38
		Robbery other robberies	460	13	5	6	194	142
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1,588	...	3	18	205	91
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	694	13	2	12	402	304
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	80,089	26,958	110	288	7,307	5,763

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1890.

CASES.														PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
			Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18 (*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
100	...	...		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		1	1	
...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	1
100	100	1	...	.	1	..	...	100	100	...	...	..	...	.	2	..	2	
100	50	1	1	..	1	1	..	100	50	...	...	..	...	.	2	1	3	
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	2
99	64	286	4	..	142	77	11	49	65	17	...	...	8	...	247	15	270	3
100	50	26	1	.	9	9	2	33	50	3	...	..	...	...	29	2	31	4
94	86	292	12	1	226	37	11	74	86	4	...	...	14	..	479	54	547	5
96	76	925	64	10	565	174	65	56	76	128	...	..	412	..	4,739	693	5,844	6
98	84	49	1	...	37	7	1	74	84	2	..	..	...	...	55	2	57	7
96	76	1,578	82	11	979	304	90	59	76	154	.	...	434	.	5,549	766	6,749	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
100	60	12	...	..	6	4	1	42	55	...	...	...	11	4	47	9	71	9
100	55	31	...	.	16	13	5	52	55	..	...	...	17	...	46	...	63	10
100	42	26	...	..	8	11	4	31	42	3	..	...	7	...	21	3	31	11
99	71	470	...	...	225	87	70	48	72	14	..	..	100	...	640	30	770	12
99	70	105	...	...	48	20	13	46	69	15	..	...	9	...	94	...	103	13
98	63	315	3	...	123	73	56	39	63	50	..	..	75	...	445	37	557	14
97	52	233	6	3	60	55	8	25	52	60	...	...	9	...	125	11	145	15
98	58	145	...	..	49	38	8	34	58	25	...	...	4	...	103	2	109	16
98	86	215	...	...	133	23	10	62	86	15	...	1	13	...	175	4	192	17
99	81	1,425	1	25	807	191	78	56	81	131	...	...	18	...	999	27	1,044	18
100	77	10	...	...	10	3	...	100	77	...	...	..	9	..	57	...	66	19
98	79	1,834	90	4	1,190	314	75	62	79	112	8	.	173	.	2,303	374	2,850	20
100	68	46	..	..	17	8	5	37	68	7	...	...	5	..	37	...	42	21
99	82	81	5	...	51	11	8	59	82	3	..	...	8	..	233	23	264	22
99	65	528	5	3	185	97	16	34	66	63	5	2	25	..	346	27	398	23
96	69	187	22	4	97	39	16	46	71	39	..	1	14	2	223	39	278	24
92	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	..		...	..	3	...	3	25
94	64	15	1	...	7	4	2	44	64	3	.	...	...	..	32	...	32	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	.	...	...	..		...	...	...	27
98	68	1,100	41	7	522	249	26	45	68	103	4	1	62	...	1,294	187	1,543	28
100	75	67	..	...	39	13	3	60	75	8	..	...	1	...	74	17	92	29
98	74	6,850	174	48	3,593	1,252	334	59	74	666	17	5	560	6	7,297	790	8,653	
98	54	269	2	1	67	56	29	25	54	36	1	...	73	1	910	53	1,037	30
100	...	1	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	1	...	1	31
100	60	17	..	...	6	4	2	35	60	1	...	..	2	..	18	...	20	32
100	84	55	...	1	25	5	7	45	83	2	...	..	4	.	66	1	71	
100	65	126	1	...	29	15	3	23	66	10	...	..	7	.	60	9	76	
87	55	108	...	...	32	22	6	30	59	24	...	...	9	...	115	15	139	33
90	23	371	39	8	141	41	13	34	77	138	1	13	13	...	310	77	400	
98	44	1,549	23	1	89	103	14	6	46	143	..	..	22	...	253	78	353	34
96	76	855	16	...	300	88	12	45	77	97	...	5	15	.	496	38	549	35
92	80	49,552	34	2	5,754	1,436	248	11	80	844	1	3	351	...	9,564	182	10,097	36

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, or taken cognizance of by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 175, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	410	67	3	2	179	181
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	57	...	...	3	42	30
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	9	...	...	...	4	2
		Total ...	83,892	27,051	139	308	8,504	6,625
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	466	30	...	9	246	119
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	26	...	...	...	22	17
42	374	Compulsory labour	10	...	...	...	8	4
		Total ...	502	30	...	9	276	140
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1,085	20	2	13	523	409
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... . ordinary	8,434 76,480	29 31,483	45 163	61 410	1,529 21,539	1,079 18,106
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	916	30	10	16	529	392
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5,916	3	87	183	5,475	4,694
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,583	112	11	13	980	630
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	72	..	...	...	17	10
		Total ...	94,486	31,077	318	695	30,592	25,320
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	105	...	...	2	60	27
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,226	...	7	53	2,094	1,724
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ..	539	...	...	16	513	448
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	851	1	2	12	782	657
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	670	...	4	11	614	487
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	179	10	...	1	145	122
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	63	4	...	...	62	60
56		Ditto Arms Act	610	2	1	8	587	523
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances	21,707	...	4	286	21,064	19,587
		Total ...	26,950	17	18	389	25,921	23,636
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Act I of 1876 (Telegraph Act) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		„ V of 1861 (Police Act) ...	24	...	...	2	22	20
		„ (Army Act) ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Act XX of 1880 ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		„ III of 1880 (Cantonment Act) ...	1,167	...	...	1	1,139	1,051
		„ XVII of 1878 (Ferry Act) ...	5	2	...	...	5	5
		„ VII of 1870 ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		„ XVI of 1861(Hackney Stage Carriage Act).	12	...	...	...	12	10
		„ VII of 1878 (Forest Act) ...	81	...	...	1	69	66
		„ V of 1873 ..	1	...	...	...	1	1
		„ XV of 1883 (Municipal Act) ...	304	...	...	5	309	287
		„ XXII of 1871 ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		„ IV of 1879 (Railway Act) ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		„ I of 1879 (Stamp Act) ..	6	...	...	...	6	6
		„ XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes Act),	292	...	...	...	*175	169
		Total, Special Laws ...	1,898	2	...	9	1,743	1,620
		* GRAND TOTAL ...	2,16,542	58,810	593	1,806	73,369	61,965

PROTECTION.

RICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1890.

CASES.													PERSONS.				
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		See note.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, and in no previous information was given to the Police	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18 (*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
81	73	319	13	2	128	47	3	38	73	43	...	1	3	..	276	16	295	37
100	71	55	2	..	30	12	14	53	71	1	..	..	5	.	98	9	112	38
100	50	9	...	...	2	2	4	22	50	1	..	..	..	.	34	...	34	39
63	78	53,080	130	15	6,603	1,832	350	12	78	1,340	3	22	504	1	12,201	478	13,184	
79	48	284	79	5	106	83	5	29	56	64	7	24	24	..	271	267	562	40
92	77	24	...	.	15	5	...	62	75	..	..	.	.		58	4	62	41
100	50	9	1	.	4	4	..	40	50	...	..		...	.	15	1	16	42
80	51	317	80	5	125	92	5	31	57	64	7	24	24		344	272	640	
97	78	1,052	8	1	408	114	10	38	78	49	..	1	13	.	575	15	603	43
99	70	8,340	41	7	1,075	449	83	13	70	670	.	1	83	2	2,084	106	2,275	44
49	84	37,464	347	53	18,053	3,409	436	48	84	2,481	32	121	576	1	27,296	1,060	28,932	
93	74	780	79	4	381	127	13	44	75	98	6	21	16	.	497	125	638	45
99	86	5,924	43	1	4,692	778	150	78	86	163	..	1	274	7	7,127	294	7,702	46
77	64	941	275	12	566	244	16	46	70	174	65	46	35	..	959	1,028	2,022	47
100	59	70	2	.	10	7	3	14	59	5	.	...	..	.	29	1	30	48
58	88	54,571	795	78	25,185	5,128	715	45	83	3,610	103	191	996	10	38,567	2,629	42,202	
96	45	86	15	.	25	33	2	25	43	13	..	...	7	...	109	30	140	49
96	82	1,733	400	12	1,657	359	89	77	82	57	..	...	54	..	1,700	1,056	2,810	50
100	87	537	1	.	445	65	15	83	87	6	..	...	92		2,786	42	2,928	51
97	84	805	21	3	648	113	23	78	85	25	1	1	20		942	88	1,050	52
99	79	654	14	1	483	126	24	72	79	12	5	...	20	.	762	51	833	53
85	84	147	5		100	20		66	83	6	...	...	4	.	169	40	213	54
86	97	19	4	.	22	...	. .	96	100	1	...	..	..	..	23	51	74	55
96	89	551	38	..	513	55	16	87	90	4	3	..	8	..	546	125	679	56
80	93	17,250	129	.	16,133	995	179	93	94	86	...	1	388	.	20,815	4,711	25,914	57
85	91	21,782	627	16	20,026	1,766	348	72	92	210	9	2	593	.	27,852	6,194	34,639	
100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
100	91	23	1	...	20	2	2	83	91	2	...	...	3	...	32	1	36	
100	100	1	...	.	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	92	1,156	11	..	1,051	88	11	90	92	3	...	1	5	.	1,540	23	1,568	
60	100	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	
100																		58
	88	12	...	..	10	2	...	83	88	...	...	...	...	..	16	...	16	
100	96	78	3	...	66	3	...	81	95	3	...	...	2	..	103	7	112	
100	100	1	..	..	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	.	.	1	..	1	
100	93	304	...	...	287	22	...	94	93	...	...	...	5	..	304	...	309	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	..	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	
100	100	...	1	...	1	...	...	100	100	..	...	...	..	.	...	1	1	
100	100	1	5	..	6	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	..	.	1	8	9	
100	96	291	1	...	169	6	1	58	96	...	...	...	...	.	184	1	185	
100	93	1,374	22	...	1,618	123	14	85	93	8	...	1	15	.	2,189	43	2,247	
65	84	140,053	1,911	173	58,130	10,498	1,852	41	85	6,082	139	245	3,126	17	94,001	11,173	108,317	

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operation*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c	...	.	...	1	...	1
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c	..	.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c	.	.	...	2	..	...
		Total .	...	.	.	1	...	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice*							
2	131 to 136, 138 . ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 . .	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	3	1	267	96	2
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	.	...	30	16	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	1	1	...	542	100	3
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly .	4	23	...	5,810	1,647	66
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .	..	1	2	56	8	1
		Total ...	5	28	.	6,705	1,867	74
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	..	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dakáits .. .	1	.	...	70	14	21
10		" robbers	...	.	...	63	8	24
11		" poison	..	.	...	31	12	7
12		Other murders	5	10	1	746	77	185
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	1	101	22	8
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	..	5	1	552	128	107
15	376	Rape . ..	..	1	...	144	47	24
16	377	Unnatural offences	..	1	1	108	26	15
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	3	2	188	32	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	7	9	...	1,026	203	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	.	...	66	7	9
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	5	10	...	2,832	730	42
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	.	...	41	7	7
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	261	56	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	...	5	1	392	145	7
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping and abduction	5	5	2	268	62	18
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in order to the purpose of extortion.	...	.	...	3	3	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting for hire, or fraudulently obtaining custody of child under the age of ten years with intent that such child may be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or may be employed or used in any unlawful manner and knowing it is likely that such child will be employed or used for any such purpose.	...	...	...	32	8	5
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	4	...	1,539	505	9
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	4	5	88	31	...
		Total .	25	58	...	8,551	2,123	493
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	22	11	1	1,004	224	169
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti .	...	...	...	1	1	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	20	8	3
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	...	...	...	71	4	8
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house .	...	...	...	76	23	7
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	139	52	14
		Robbery other robberies	1	5	1	894	128	14
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	...	7	3	345	171	20
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	5	1	544	153	4
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	18	39	...	10,014	2,358	79

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1890

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	
2	...															1
2	...	2	100	100	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	
						.	..	.	.	..	...	...	.	..	...	
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
150	7	152	61	60	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11	...	10	35	36	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
411	8	374	78	77	2	3	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,605	77	3,298	69	64	...	...	7	408	7	...	..		...	...	...	6
46	..	45	82	83	..	..	...	1	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	7
4,223	92	3,879	70	65	2	3	8	431	16	...	...	.		..	...	
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	27	24	51	39	2	..	...	5	1	10	8	80	3,959	384	9	9
2	20	22	48	35	...	...	...	7	2	22	13	59	656	134	20	10
...	8	8	38	29	...	..	...	3	1	1	1	100	7	7	100	11
...	338	335	52	47	5	6	3	53	88	42	26	62	1,006	378	37	12
10	44	54	57	53	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
25	198	216	49	42	3	...	...	42	49	..	...	...	...	...	...	14
16	48	64	51	48	...	...	...	4	5	1	1	100	2	1	50	15
26	31	55	53	52	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	.	...	...	...	16
111	32	141	80	77	1	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
806	7	790	79	79	4	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	49	50	88	76	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	19
1,879	51	1,697	73	69	2	1	2	127	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	20
5	15	20	54	49	...	...	...	2	5	8	4	50	315	8	2	21
157	16	161	69	68	...	3	...	27	2	1	...	...	8	...	...	22
214	4	213	61	58	...	...	1	22	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	23
137	18	145	65	63	7	...	...	21	5	17	9	53	358	211	59	24
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
12	4	16	50	50	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	27
954	14	847	65	63	...	...	...	57	...	7	3	43	34	6	18	28
50	4	51	69	72	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,405	928	4,909	67	63	24	13	6	402	176	109	65	60	6,345	1,129	18	
38	341	378	41	40	29	...	...	74	129	222	109	49	1,39,115	10,202	7	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	31
2	4	6	33	30	...	...	...	...	3	16	3	19	1,165	25	2	32
26	21	44	67	63	...	...	..	5	7	45	26	58	1,259	352	28	
39	2	37	62	55	...	...	...	5	...	112	32	28	2,823	722	25	
42	13	51	44	41	...	...	..	9	9	88	42	48	7,429	515	7	33
207	15	209	67	60	...	...	...	19	10	283	154	54	10,293	3,283	32	
105	27	102	40	38	1	1	...	17	4	1	...	...	124	..	...	34
371	1	359	72	71	...	...	..	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
6,943	271	7,161	75	73	9	26	...	322	32	28,979	9,964	34	9,49,429	2,06,316	22	36

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial	Released without being brought before a Magistrate	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	..	7	2	287	99	2
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáits or habitually	1	.	..	111	23	9
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves	.	...	...	34	4	4
		Total ..	42	74	. .	13,040	3,249	393
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	..	4	1	557	273	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	62	10	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	..		...	16	8	...
		Total ..	..	4	1	635	291	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking,	..	9	1	593	131	9
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	7	7	...	2,256	754	17
		{ ordinary , ...	11	140	...	25,757	5,524	44
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	3	6	1	629	176	4
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property .. .	36	7	...	7,650	1,444	84
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass . .	5	12	1	2,005	924	2
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	3	..	...	27	9	...
		Total ..	65	181		41,917	8,962	160
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. .	.	...	...	146	78	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C P. C, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	12	2	...	2,792	590	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	.	...	2,919	476	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	3	...	1,047	182	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ..	..	1	..	832	209	5
54		Ditto Railway Laws .	...	2	1	211	47	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	...	1	4	73	8	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	2	...	...	677	98	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances	98	25	...	25,755	2,116	...
		Total ...	113	34	...	34,452	3,804	6
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Act I of 1876 (Telegraph Act) ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		,, V of 1861 (Police Act) ...	...	...	...	36	5	...
		(Army Act) ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		,, XX of 1880 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		,, III of 1880 (Cantonment Act),	1	15	1	1,552	105	...
		,, XVII of 1878 (Ferry Act) ...	...	...	...	6	...	...
		,, VII of 1870 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		,, XVI of 1861 Hackney Stage Carriage Act)	...	...	...	16	3	...
		,, VII of 1878 (Forest Act) ...	...	...	...	112	7	...
		,, V of 1873 ...	...	.	...	1	...	...
		,, XV of 1883 (Municipal Act) ..	...	..	...	309	22	...
		,, XXII of 1871 ...	...	..	...	1	...	...
		,, IV of 1879 (Railway Act) ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
		,, I of 1879 (Stamp Act) ...	...	...	...	9	...	...
		,, XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes Act)	...	...	...	185	8	...
		Total, Special Laws ...	1	15	...	2,231	150	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	261	394	...	1,07,584	20,446	1,067

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1890.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police	On bail.									
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
177	7	171	62	63	...	1	...	2	...	16	15	94	48	36	75	37
22	27	45	46	44	2	...	...	21	7	...	53	...	...	5,054	...	38
...	6	6	18	18	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
7,972	735	8,569	70	68	41	28	..	509	201	29,762	10,398	35	11,11,685	2,26,505	20	
260	...	171	63	59	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
52	...	50	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
8	...	7	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
326	...	228	66	63	...	1	...	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
441	1	434	75	75	1	1	...	10	...	47	42	89	342	243	71	43
1,328	38	1,330	64	62	4	5	...	100	15	7,749	2,603	33	1,69,079	65,836	39	44
22,436	178	22,087	81	80	32	24	...	511	32	72,672	30,426	42	4,95,179	1,64,037	33	
482	4	369	74	73	...	...	...	12	1	782	401	51	44,666	12,935	28	45
5,720	162	5,734	80	78	22	9	...	196	22	180	5,355	...	4,275	1,84,916	..	46
1,080	2	581	60	59	...	...	...	47	...	22	21	95	210	192	91	47
12	...	12	41	46	...	...	...	6	...	59	26	44	4,265	891	21	48
31,390	385	30,547	79	78	59	39	...	882	70	81,461	38,874	48	7,18,016	4,28,450	60	
63	...	56	51	48	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
2,065	32	1,299	76	75	20	4	...	83	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,304	...	2,295	82	80	2	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
838	...	782	83	81	2	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
586	...	549	72	70	1	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
164	...	133	79	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	54
65	...	21	91	95	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
554	1	487	89	88	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	56
23,394	...	19,533	94	93	8	...	36	237	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	57
30,033	33	25,155	90	89	33	4	36	542	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	26	81	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	4	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,480	...	1,407	91	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	4	100	100	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	13	81	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
105	...	98	95	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
287	...	287	94	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
176	...	175	95	95	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
2,059	...	2,016	92	92	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30,419	2,178	75,305	80	78	159	88	50	2,806	464	1,11,332	49,337	44	18,36,046	6,56,084	36	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

PART II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1890.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	1	2	...	2	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	3	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	.	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	15	22	9	31	5	26	40	41	6	13	..	22	...	..	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	3	..	3	...	3	4	4	..	4		...	...	..	
4	179 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,568	1,881	1,311	3,192	390	2,900	4,950	4,961	875	1,077	61	2,812	6	126	Four persons died, transferred, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	242	179	40	219	38	162	258	231	109	26	1	89	1	5	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,049	867	517	1,384	98	1,157	1,590	1,620	520	235	2	718	31	109	Five ditto ditto.
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	160	138	23	161	10	119	186	173	103	17	5	24	13	10	One ditto ditto.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	165	142	52	194	30	163	214	203	80	38	...	84	...	1	
9	482 to 419	Making or using false trade-marks ...	99	107	..	107	4	81	94	92	46	37	1	8	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	462	429	148	577	94	518	1,949	1,978	377	299	...	1,248	..	49	Five ditto ditto.
		Total ...	4,760	3,768	2,100	5,868	659	5,129	9,285	9,303	2,116	1,746	70	5,005	51	300	Fifteen persons died, transferred, &c.

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	49	24	7	31	12	13	30	30	15	10	2	1	...	2			
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	2	2	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...			
		Total ...	51	26	7	33	12	14	32	32	15	10	2	3	...	2			
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	944	717	8	725	148	298	564	562	319	125	...	94	...	23	One person died.		
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	162	145	...	145	...	67	124	124	48	47	...	19	...	10			
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	13,703	12,704	98	12,802	278	9,285	16,571	16,253	3,724	9,626	10	2,653	1	228	Eleven persons died, transferred, &c.		
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	69	79	6	85	22	55	125	127	16	80	...	28	...	3			
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	33,683	32,713	162	32,875	901	24,075	48,403	47,376	13,297	25,804	34	7,442	33	729	Thirty-seven ditto.		
		Total ...	47,617	45,641	266	45,907	1,201	33,482	65,223	63,880	17,085	35,557	44	10,142	34	970	Forty-eight persons died, transferred, &c.		
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																	
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,424	1,385	21	1,406	100	782	1,183	1,118	570	281	...	220	7	38	Two ditto ditto.		
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	506	453	28	481	119	284	426	452	168	79	...	197	1	6	One ditto ditto.		
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	217	329	16	345	13	265	330	326	160	43	...	108	2	11	Two ditto ditto.		
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	8,680	7,349	35	7,384	255	4,787	9,841	9,395	2,352	5,403	2	1,469	...	164	Five ditto ditto.		
		Total ...	10,827	9,516	100	9,616	487	6,118	11,780	11,291	3,250	5,806	2	1,994	10	219	Ten ditto ditto.		
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
22	298	Offences against religion	86	89	...	89	2	48	97	105	56	29	...	18	...	2			
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	39	48	...	48	1	19	26	26	10	7	...	9	...	...			
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	4,572	4,633	10	4,643	133	3,038	4,105	4,048	1,736	1,705	5	474	8	111	Nine ditto ditto.		
25	500 to 502	Defamation	696	698	...	698	8	430	667	655	255	310	...	80	...	10			
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,306	1,130	5	1,135	104	679	1,258	1,249	397	579	8	178	7	50			
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances	615	589	201	790	54	729	3,252	3,266	172	970	2	1,973	...	144	Five ditto ditto.		
28	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	40	61	15	76	21	66	236	236	99	39	...	98	...	...			
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,961	1,959	133	2,092	658	1,227	5,034	4,894	1,724	734	...	2,352	...	82	Two ditto ditto.		
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	956	997	88	1,085	127	933	2,321	2,270	202	314	...	1,648	...	104	Two ditto ditto.		
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	166	165	2	167	10	133	302	306	136	19	...	142	...	9			
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	1,058	1,139	5	1,144	16	956	953	937	632	75	1	216	...	13			
		Total ...	11,515	11,508	459	11,967	1,134	8,258	18,251	17,962	5,419	4,781	16	7,188	15	525	Eighteen ditto.		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

PART II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1890—(concluded).

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
		[Detail.]															
1		Act IV of 1879 (Railway) ...	261	295	14	309	266	308	484	485	25	95	..	362	...	3	
2		,, I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass) ...	2,738	3,531	22	3,553	12	2,848	5,116	5,475	1,424	2,853	1	1,138	...	59	
3		,, XVII of 1878 (Ferries)	25	10	12	22	..	20	28	27	5	1	...	21	...	...	
4		,, V of 1861 (Police)	15	21	4	25	13	20	21	31	5	1	.	25	...	...	
5		,, XVI of 1873 (Chaukidári) ...	20	21	6	27	16	21	34	40	3	6	..	28	...	3	
6		,, I of 1879 (Stamp)	502	351	195	546	1	543	750	764	35	91	..	606	...	26	Six persons died, transferred, &c.
7		,, XVI of 1861 (Stage Carriage) ...	41	74	7	81	25	79	105	105	19	22	.	60	...	4	
8		,, XIII of 1879 (Fraudulent Breaches of contract by Workmen).	19	22	...	22	6	20	20	20	13	3	..	4	...	..	
9		,, VIII of 1873 (Canal and Drainage) ...	356	671	1	672	..	672	1,797	1,800	46	411	...	1,340	...	1	Two ditto ditto.
10		,, III of 1877 (Registration) ...	2	2	1	3	...	3	11	14	6	1	...	7	...	...	
11		,, VI of 1878 (Treasure Trove) ...	3	4	2	6	2	6	12	12	3	6	...	3	..	...	
12		,, XI of 1878 (Arms)	6	25	53	78	2	78	82	82	7	4	...	69	..	1	One ditto ditto.
13		,, III of 1880 (Cantonments) ...	262	159	421	580	..	578	858	812	27	86	...	699	...	...	
14		,, XV of 1873 (Municipality) ...	455	339	203	542	...	538	823	845	66	96	...	669	...	4	
15		,, VIII of 1870 (Infanticide) ...	21	13	2	15	...	15	42	42	1	32	...	9	...	...	
16		,, XV of 1883 (Municipal) ...	1,808	1,199	881	2,080	12	2,084	2,940	2,636	183	260	...	2,185	...	4	Four ditto ditto.
17		,, X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code).	93	56	70	126	...	117	139	137	22	16	...	100	...	...	
18		,, XII of 1882 (Salt)	17	35	1	36	...	36	63	63	4	4	...	51	...	...	

19	„ XVIII of 1876 (Village Police) ...	2	6	1	7	6	7	10	10	1	2	...	7	...	...		
20	„ IV of 1884	3	4	4	8	1	8	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	...		
21	„ I of 1878 (Opium)	102	221	2	223	5	152	252	250	12	189	...	49	...	...		
22	„ XXII of 1881 (Excise)	...	26	...	26	...	26	33	33	4	5	...	24	...	...		
23	„ XXVI of 1870 (Jail)	4	9	21	30	5	30	39	39	3	2	...	36	...	1		
24	„ XX of 1856 (Town Police) ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...		
25	„ XIV of 1866 (Post-office) ...	1	5	1	6	1	5	8	8	...	...	...	7	...	1		
26	„ X of 1872 (Forfeiture of security bond and recognizance).	3	3	6	9	...	9	12	12	5	...	...	7	...	...		
27	„ XVII of 1879	1	2	...	2	...	2	4	4	...	3	.	1	...	...		
28	„ XVI of 1870	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...		
29	„ IX of 1880	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	..	...	1	...	...		
30	„ XVI of 1878	...	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	.	1	...	...		
31	„ XI of 1880	1	...	17	17	11	17	19	19	1	..	...	18	...	...		
32	„ XX of 1879	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	.	...	2	..	...		
33	„ XIV of 1879 (Municipality) ...	36	...	110	110	5	110	145	145	9	16		124	...	...		
34	„ XXI of 1881	1	...	2	2	...	2	5	5	4	..	..	1	..	...		
35	„ XXII of 1886	...	...	2	2	...	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...		
36	„ VII of 1867	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	..	..	2	...	...		
37	„ XII of 1881	..	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...		
38	„ IX of 1874	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...		
39	„ X of 1879	3	...	8	8	...	8	9	9	...	..	...	9	...	...		
40	„ IV of 1876	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	1	..	...		
41	„ XIV of 1890	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...		
42	„ I of 1889	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
43	„ I of 1871	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
44	„ XI of 1866 and Regulation VI of 1825.	...	2	...	2	...	2	32	32	...	...	..	32	...	...		
45	„ XXV of 1873	236	49	457	506	49	562	582	570	142	179	...	248	...	1		
46	„ XXII of 1882	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...		
47	„ XV of 1882	...	...	15	15	...	15	18	18	2	...	...	16	...	...		
48	„ Section 159, Indian Penal Code ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...		
49	„ I of 1870	...	5	...	5	...	5	25	25	11	12	..	2	..	...		
50	„ XLV of 1871	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...		
51	„ XII of 1881	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
52	„ VII of 1875	...	1	...	1	...	1	7	7	...	3	..	4	...	...		
53	„ XXXIV of 1868	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...		
54	„ I of 1882	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	.	...		
55	„ XLV of 1860	...	...	1	1	.	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
	Total, Special Laws ...	7,042	7,176	2,551	9,727	442	8,973	15,268	14,610	2,096	4,404	1	7,988	...	108	Thirteen persons died, transferred, &c.	
	GRAND TOTAL ..	82,857	78,355	5,491	83,846	4,094	62,273	1,20,403	1,17,641	30,300	52,429	135	32,415	110	2,147	One hundred and five persons died, transferred, &c.	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Statement of Thaggi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other Professional Crimes for* 1890.

Description of crime.	Cases: Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Cases: Occurred during the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial during the year	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year	Persons: Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 11 and 111	Persons: Arrested.	Persons: Brought to trial.	Persons: Convicted.	Persons: Acquitted.	Persons: Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year	Comparative Return: Number of persons arrested. 1888	1889	1890	Brought to trial. 1888	1889	1890	Convicted. 1888	1889	1890	Property stolen. 1888	1889	1890	Property recovered. 1888	1889	1890	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
												Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Thaggi ... By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... By poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
River dakáiti. N.-W. Provinces.	...	2	2	...	16	9	9	3	6	...	7	..	.	9	..	..	9	...	...	3	...	...	182	...	...	43	
River dakáiti. Oudh ...	...	3	2	1	52	16	16	16	...	..	36	.	.	16	. .	.	16	. .	.	16	..	...	311	...	...	98	
Dakáiti on land. N.-W. Provinces.	82	204	151	135	3,546	(1) 847	(2) 775	(3) 369	(4) 203	(5)203	2,699	426	300	847	419	313	775	201	85	369	59,909	54,475	133,876	3,713	2,642	6,773	
Dakáiti on land. Oudh ...	16	29	23	22	491	(6) 115	(7) 83	(8) 52		9	(9) 22	376	147	96	115	147	97	83	64	51	52	11,790	8,090	5,470	309	1,344	1,373	
Robbery... N.-W. Provinces.	104	276	186	193	1,083	(10) 354	(11) 361	(12) 220	(13) 97		44	729	238	166	354	236	170	361	163	124	220	12,586	9,373	14,010	4,139	1,322	3,446	
Robbery... Oudh ...	43	87	64	66	294	103	103	73	27	3	191	79	76	103	79	75	103	53	56	73	5,989	2,641	4,352	361	651	435	
Poisoning. N.-W. Provinces.	8	26	23	11	51	(14) 34	(15) 32	(16) 14	(17) 8	9	17	15	15	34	14	13	32	10	9	14	945	452	849	359	41	69	
Poisoning. Oudh ...	...	12	8	4	16	(18) 11	10	10	...	...	4	2	1	11	2	1	10	2	1	10	2	8	192	...	...	73	

Dakáiti—

(1) Consists 846 arrested and 1 received by transfer. Of 846 arrested 738 in cases of 1890, 19 of 1889 and 89 of previous years. The total number 847 shown in this column includes 115 discharged without trial (110 of 1890 and 5 of previous years) 12 died, all of 1890 and 6 transferred (5 of 1890 and 1 of previous year).

(2) Consists 612 persons arrested in 1890, 83 of previous years, 61 pending at close of 1889 and 19 arrested in cases of 1889.

(3) Consists of 270 of 1890, 43 of 1889 and 56 of previous years.

(4) Consists of 149 of 1890, 35 of 1889 and 19 of previous years.

(5) Includes 17 persons made Queen's evidence not accounted for in columns 9, 10, and 11.

(6) Consists of 114 of 1890, and 1 of previous year and includes 39 discharged without trial.

(7) Consists of 75 of 1890, 7 pending at close of 1889, and 1 of previous year.

(8) Consists of 44 of 1890, 7 of 1889, and 1 of previous year.

(9) This includes 1 person made Queen's evidence not accounted for in columns 9, 10, and 11.

Robbery—

(10) Consists of 340 arrested in cases of 1890, and 14 in cases of prevous year. and includes 1 person died while under trial.

(11) Includes 339 persons of 1890 and 14 of previous year, and 8 pending at close of 1889.

(12) Consists of 204 persons of 1890 and 16 of 1889.

(13) Consists of 91 persons of 1890, and 6 of previous years.

Poisoning—

(14) Consists of 31 of 1890, and 1 of previous year, and 2 pending at close of 1889, and includes 2 discharged without trial

(15) Includes 29 persons of 1890, 1 of previous year, and 2 pending at close of 1889, and includes 1 escaped from custody while under trial.

(16) Consists of 12 of 1890 and 2 of 1889.

(17) Consists of 7 of 1890 and 1 of previous year.

(18) Includes 1 discharged without trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure, during* 1890.

District.	Name of place where quartered	*Strength of additional Police*				Total annual cost of additional Police including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government Order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional police is quartered since the date of original quartering	REMARKS. Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
		Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head-constables	Constables					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs a p				
Meerut ...	Bobukpur and Lalauna, &c.	.	2	2	24	5,374 12 10	No. 374 / VIII 152A -5, dated 7th June 1890, (Police Department).	From 1st June to 31st November 1890.	53 Petty thefts.	To watch the inhabitants of the villages which harboured Jhanda and his gang of dákaits.
	Ditto ...	..	2	..	12	2,641 3 4	No 998 / VIII 152A, dated 17th November 1890 (Police Department)	From 1st December 1890 to 31st May 1891.		
Bulandshahr.	Village of Talwan and Udaipur, pargana Debai, Tahsil Anúpshahr	.	1	4		289 0 0 (cost for six months)	No 616 / VIII 760 2, dated 11th September 1889 (Police Department).	From 1st October 1889 to 31st March 1890.	One case of attempted burglary occurred in January 1890	In consequence of the frequent occurrence of mail robberies in the neighbourhood.
Bijnor ...	Village of Murabat, in the Chandpur Police Circle		1	3		410 4 0	No 280 / VIII-529, dated 15th July 1887 (Police Department), and No 618 / VIII-529-14, dated 28th August 1890 (Police Department).	From 1st August 1891.	11	This is a notoriously criminal village, and nearly the whole of its male adult population has at one time or other been in jail. They are incorrigible cattle-lifters and receivers.
Agra ...	Village Paraoli,	.	1	2	12	*1,733 0 0	No 253 / VIII 673 4, dated 27th June 1888 (Police Department).	From 1st July 1888 to 30th June 1891.	5	Owing to dakáitis being prevalent in the locality.
	Chaoli	.	1	2	12	†1,733 0 0	No 250 / VIII 673 2, dated 27th June 1888 (Police Department)	Ditto ...	11	Ditto
Mainpuri,	Kaurara	...	.	1	4	‡499 13 0	No 128 / VIII-744 6, dated 9th March 1889 (Police Department).	From 20th March 1890 to 19th March 1891.	...	In consequence of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
	Bittigarh ...	.		1	4	482 13 0	No 260 / VIII 744 12, dated 28th April 1890 No 255 / VIII-884-2, dated 3rd May 1889 (Police Department)	From 27th May 1889 to 26th May 1890.		
Cawnpore,	Mohana	.	.	1	4	539 9 0	No 102 / VIII 804-4, dated 2nd April 1889	From 15th April 1889 to 14th April 1890	.	Owing to the lawless character of the inhabitants
Mirzapur,	Bindachal			1	4	530 12 0	No 80A, dated 20th February 1866 (Police Department) No 830 / VIII-102, dated 20th May 1890 (Police Department)	From 1st June 1890 to 31st May 1891.	341 since the year 1879	Owing to the troublesome character of the Pandahs of Bindachal.
Lalitpur	Village Gadiana	..	2	12		1,618 12 0	No. 1008 / VIII-270A -7, dated 19th December 1890.	From 1st August 1890 to 31st January 1891.	.	In consequence of the prevalence of dákaiti and the attitude of the zamíndárs towards the dákaits.
	„ Haraspur,	..	..	1	4	610 9 0	Ditto	From 1st August to 31st October 1890	.	
	„ Gulainda,	.	..	1	4	610 9 0	Ditto	Ditto	..	
	„ Kotra	..	..	1	4	610 9 0	Ditto	From 10th October 1890 to 9th April 1891.		

(*a*)—Including cost of huts Rs. 1,200

* Excluding cost of erecting a hut at Paraoli ... Rs. 100
† Ditto Chaoli ... 100
‡ Ditto Kaurara ... 100

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.*

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE				
	Inspector-General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*							*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3)	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs 10 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ..	...	42	149	3,291	308	13,872	...	17 662	512	7,192	.	2,87,400	24,490		10,17,221
Oudh	...	16	48	969	80	4,538		5,651	140	1,541		96,600	7,525	.	3,04,306
Total, N -W P. and Oudh ..	(*a*) 5	58	(*c*) 197	(*d*) 4,260	388	18,410	.	23,313	(*e*) 652	(*e*) 8,733	(*b*) 1,37,000	3,84 000	32,015	..	13,21,527
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	(*f*) 1	...	6	48	...	147	...	201	...	...	8,400	..	...	..	27,960
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	1	9	...	23	..	33	...	...	2,760	...	...	...	3,324
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	..	1	6	...	17	..	24	...	...	2,964	...	..	...	3,420
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway	..	...	1	11	...	42	...	54	..	..	4,224	..	..	..	3,180
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways	..	...	...	3	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	100	...	1,200
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman Railway	...	...	..	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...		1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,520
GRAND TOTAL	6	58	207	4,340	388	18,706	...	23,699	652	8,733	1,55,348	3,84,000	32,115		13,63,491

(*a*) 1 Inspector-General.
2 Deputy Inspectors-General
1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.
1 Assistant to Inspector-General.

Total ... 5

(*b*) Includes Rs 1,200 for the pay of one Inspector sanctioned for criminal tribes work under Mr. Berrill, Special Assistant to Inspector-General.

(*c*) 194 Inspectors
3 Sergeants.

Total 197

(*d*) 706 Sub-Inspectors.
5 Sergeants.
3,529 Head-constables (including the 50 head-constables of the distillery guards).
8 Mounted Sub-Inspectors
12 Mounted head-constables.

Total ... 4,260

(*e*)

Officers		*Men.*	
Inspectors ...	3		
Sub-Inspectors,	8		
Head-constables,	167	Constables...	1,874
Jamadárs ..	352		
Daffadárs ..	122	Chaukidárs.	6,859
Total ...	652	Total	... 8,733

i.e., Constabulary (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head-Constables and constables) ... 2,052
Chaukidári (Jamadárs, Daffadárs, and chaukidárs) ... 7,333
Total ... 9,385

(*f*) Assistant Inspector-General of Government Railway Police.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police—(continued).

District.	Cost of Police.								Distribution of Force.							
			Average pay of						*Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.*		*On station duties.*		*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.*		*Total.*	
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs								
North-Western Provinces ...	10,99,955	...	...	...	7,85,321	32,14,387	27,20,385	4,94,002	70	498	2,063	7,932	1,307	5,750	3,440	14,180
Oudh	3,57,390	...	...	...	2,04,150	9,69,971	8,54,720	1,15,251	24	152	512	2,065	481	2,401	1,017	4,618
						41,84,358	35,75,105									
						Col. 12 } 1,37,000	Col 12 } 1,37,000									
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	14,57,345	..	279	73	9,89,471	43,21,358	37,12,105	6,09,253	94	650	2,575	9,997	1,788	8,151	4,457	18,798
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	13,728	1,700	...	96	23,582	75,370	22,611	52,759	...	...	46	89	8	58	54	147
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	1,932	300	...	84	4,132	12,448	3,734	8,714	...	...	8	17	2	6	10	23
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,428	240	...	84	3,334	11,386	3,416	7,970	...	...	6	13	1	4	7	17
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	4,032	300	...	96	5,965	17,701	5,310	12,391	...	...	8	28	4	14	12	42
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways.	924	...	...	84	392	2,616	1,711	905	...	...	3	11	...	...	3	11
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	504	...	...	96	236	1,100	1,100	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	6
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	4,824	...	...	96	1,023	8,367	8,367	...	...	...	2	50	...	...	2	50
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,84,717	2,540	279	...	10,28,135	44,50,346	37,58,354	6,91,992	94	650	2,650	10,211	1,803	8,233	4,547	19,094

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police—(concluded).

District.	Distribution of Force.		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men)						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6, Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
					To area. In districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.			*To population. One policeman to so many of the population.*			*To area.*			*To population.*				
	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns	Of towns	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ..	7,289	415	70,357	31,935,858	1 to 2·77 sq miles	...	...	1 to 1,258	..	..	1 Policeman to 7 03 sq miles	...	...	1 to 3,195	...	...	(g)1,41,446	14 1 to 1 Policeman.
Oudh	1,607	74	24,246	11,387,741	1 to 3 30 sq miles	...	...	1 to 1,553	...	...	1 to 9 40 sq miles	..	..	1 to 4,419	...	...	73,272	28 4 to 1 Policeman
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	8,896	489	(g)94,603	(g)43,323,599	1 to 2 89 sq miles.	..	...	1 to 1,324	..	..	1 to 7 52	.	..	1 to 3,446	...	...	2,14,718	17 1 to 1 Policeman
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	536	3 9 to 1
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	179	7·1 to 1
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	113	5 9 to 1
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	219	6·0 to 1
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways.	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	40	2·8 to 1
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	2·0 to 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,896	489	94,603	43,323,599	1 to 2·85 sq. miles	...	...	1 to 1,309	...	...	1 to 7 35	...	...	1 to 3,368	...		(g)2,15,912	16·7 to 1 Policeman.

(g) Kumaun and Garhwál excluded.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1890 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal constabulary as per budget.*		*Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.*			PUNISHMENTS.										REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of Police (Officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers (Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables, mounted and foot)	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons	Number provided with batons only	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chauki-dars).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,559	15,504	5,386	8,689	4,988	37	314	851	935	18	52	1	6	...	2	10	52	427	2,437
Oudh	1,076	5,168	1,889	3,331	1,024	16	70	198	294	4	9	1	1	...	7	3	15	98	728
Total	4,635	20,672	7,275	12,020	6,012	53	384	1 049	1,229	22	61	2	7	...	9	13	67	525	3,165

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for 1890 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined, but were not dismissed)	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	2,675	2,605	42	469	(a) 1,846	9,000	7,867	521	6	572	351	125	13	329	9,243	48 48	1·72
Oudh	776	724	...	...	(b) 600	2,984	2,584	152	...	212	86	37	8	75	2,802	44 87	1·20
Total ...	3,451	3,329	42	469	2,446	11,984	10,451	673	6	784	437	162	21	404	12,045	47·59	1·59

(a) There were 350 vacancies at the close of the year | (b) There were 76 vacancies at the close of the year.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1889.

Cases of last year 1888.	Cases received during the year 1889.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
89	804	*893	113	6	119	668	4	672	3	11	35	36	85	

* In 17 cases pension was refused and men reinstated.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December 1890, excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACE												RELIGION OR CASTE.													
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.			OFFICERS.													
	District or Assistant District Superintendents		Subordinate Officers.		Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents	Subordinate Officers		Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents	Subordinate Officers.		Constables (mounted and foot).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.							Other Religions.		Total (columns 12 to 23).
	Military or Covenanted Civil	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs 100 and upwards	Below Rs. 100.				Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Káyeths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Baurias.	Afghans.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(*a*)
North-Western Provinces,	3	40	22	1	6	1	16	11	1	1	108	3,351	15,197	103	1,849	377	280	23	173	25	47	425	246	..	13	3,561
Oudh	2	12	7	1	1	.	7	3	...	.	34	1,018	5,097	33	436	185	101	2	68	28	17	101	109	3	2	1,085
Total ...	5	52	29	2	7	1	23	14	1	1	142	4,369	20,294	136	2,285	562	381	25	241	53	64	526	355	3	15	4,646

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*.													
	MEN													
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.								Other Religions.		Total (columns 24 to 35).	Grand Total Officers and men (*vide* columns 23(*a*) and 35(*b*)].
			Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Káyeths.	Hindus of all other castes	Baurias.	Afghans.		
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*b*)	36
North-Western Provinces	12	5,789	2,946	2 773	240	511	100	200	628	1,950	...	48	15,197	18,758
Oudh	5	1,292	1,104	1,105	60	172	66	54	164	1,059	11	5	5,097	6,182
Total ...	17	7,081	4,050	3,878	300	683	166	254	792	3,009	11	53	20,294	24,940

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91.

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Boards' Committees.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio	Nominated	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	21,879	2	3	15	20	11,657	...	9,044	6,770	15,814	27,471	21,224	4,617	0 6 7	0 11 6
	2	Mussoorie ...	10,086	1	1	10	12	10,065	...	38,900	4,056	43,006	53,071	48,566	2,595	3 13 8	4 4 2
Saháranpur ..	3	Saháranpur ...	63,302	1	3	15	19	14,449	41,707	43,025	7,429	55,036	69,485	50,872	11,503	0 10 10	0 13 11
	4	Hardwár Union ...	29,115	1	...	12	13	6,190	27,362	27,362	6,735	34,447	40,637	27,723	12,914	0 15 0	1 2 11
	5	Deoband ...	18,866	1	...	12	13	2,109	8,774	8,774	1,732	10,506	12,615	11,540	1,075	0 7 5	0 8 11
	6	Roorkee ...	14,158	..	3	9	12	1,720	...	7,983	5,741	13,724	15,444	14,337	1,107	0 9 0	0 15 6
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	18,175	...	4	13	17	3,591	12 111	12,644	4,568	17,212	20,803	14,701	6,102	0 11 0	0 15 1
	8	Kandhla ...	9,488	1	1	13	15	492	4,855	4,855	815	5,670	6,162	5,391	771	0 8 2	0 9 6
	9	Kairana ...	18,415	1	1	13	15	2,708	8,518	8,518	1,214	9,732	12,440	9,815	2,625	0 7 4	0 8 5
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	1,18,759	1	4	15	20	2,774	79,622	80,312	30,137	1,10,449	1,13,223	1,08,790	4,433	0 10 9	0 14 10
	11	Ghaziabad ...	10,559	1	...	9	10	6 909	5,414	5,765	1,919	7,684	14,593	13,799	794	0 8 8	0 11 7

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards' Committees.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts	Total income, excluding balance	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.
Meerut (*concld.*).	12	Shahdara ...	5,290	1	1	6	8	894	2,494	2.494	974	3,468	4,362	4,131	231	0 7 6	0 10 5
	13	Barant .	6,802	1	1	6	8	842	4,630	4.630	1,120	5,750	6,592	6,239	353	0 10 10	0 13 6
	14	Bághpat ...	6,299	1	1	9	11	948	4 828	4,828	2,220	7,048	7,996	7,397	599	0 11 3	1 1 10
	15	Hápur ...	14,693	1	1	9	11	1,442	8,693	8,693	2 857	11,550	12 992	12,510	482	0 9 5	0 12 6
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,439	1	1	6	8	614	2 645	2,645	440	3,085	3,699	3,462	237	0 7 9	0 9 0
	17	Sardhana ...	12,063	1	1	9	11	1,327	8,466	8,466	1 573	10,039	11,366	10,448	918	0 11 2	0 13 8
	18	Mowana ...	8,199	1	1	6	8	1,719	4,439	4,439	915	5,354	7,073	6,803	270	0 8 8	0 10 5
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	16,973	...	2	6	8	6 356	10,304	11,653	3,813	15,466	21,822	15,356	6,466	0 10 11	0 14 7
	20	Anúpshahr ...	7,969	..	1	6	7	1,138	4,423	4,940	1,874	6 814	7,952	5,147	2,805	0 9 11	0 13 8
	21	Khúrja ...	26,196	...	1	9	10	14,276	16,431	16,512	5,070	21,582	35,858	28,368	7,490	0 10 1	0 13 1
	22	Sikandrabad ...	15,237	..	1	6	7	3,482	9,655	9,767	1,842	11,609	15,091	11,378	3,713	0 10 3	0 12 2

Aligarh	23	Koil	...	60,557	..	1	12	13	2,730	40,593	40,926	4,916	45,842	48,572	45,029	3,543	0 10 9	0 12 1
	24	Háthras	...	39,102	..	2	12	14	13,666	24,401	24,603	5,412	30,015	43,681	35,813	7,868	0 10 0	0 12 3
	25	Atrauli	..	15,379		2	9	11	6,615	8,421	8,424	1,016	9,440	16,055	10,645	5,410	0 8 9	0 9 9
	26	Sikandra Rao	.	10,267	1	1	10	12	1,976	5,747	5,747	1,053	6,800	8,776	7,960	816	0 8 11	0 10 7
Muttra	27	Muttra	.	55,259	.	4	12	16	641	44,799	45 603	6,274	51,877	52,518	52,133	385	0 13 2	0 15 0
	28	Brindaban	.	26,000	1	2	9	12	948	24,444	24,444	3,663	28,107	29,055	23,472	5,583	0 12 4	0 14 2
	29	Kosi	...	8,405	1	1	9	11	3.911	6 472	6,472	2,639	9,111	13,022	8,434	2,611	0 12 3	1 0 1
Agra	30	Agra	..	168,708	3	1	24	28	1,09,731	1,97,847	1,99,246	35,125	5,60,371	6,70,102	6,07,264	17,878	1 2 10	3 5 1
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri	...	6,286	2	6	..	8	823	3,356	3,356	673	4,029	4,852	4,268	584	0 8 6	0 10 3
	32	Firozabad	.	15,369	2	..	9	11	5,441	9,562	9,562	1,657	11,219	16,660	11,954	4,706	0 9 11	0 11 8
Farukhabad	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.		73,115		1	27	28	4,041	44,320	45,355	6,234	51,589	55,630	50,165	5,465	0 9 11	0 11 3
Mainpuri	34	Mainpuri	..	17,988		4	12	16	2,263	13,129	13,129	2,480	15,716	17,979	16,497	1,375	0 9 2	0 11 1
Etáwah	35	Etáwah	..	37,460	1	3	15	19	4,650	19,244	19 661	9,203	28,865	33,515	30,925	2,590	0 8 4	0 12 3
Etah	36	Etah	..	7,810		4	13	17	214	7,379	7,379	12,361	19,742	19,956	17,134	2,822	0 15 1	2 8 5
	37	Soron	.	11 375	..	3	13	16	1,048	7,878	7,878	1,397	9,275	10,323	9,708	615	0 11 0	0 13 0
	38	Kásganj	..	16,118	...	3	13	16	360	11,557	11,557	1.380	12,937	13,297	12,754	543	0 11 5	0 12 10
	39	Marehra	...	7,804	...	2	13	15	230	3,913	3,913	529	4,442	4,672	4,299	373	0 8 0	0 9 1
	40	Jalesar	.	13,421	...	2	13	15	388	8,491	8,491	1,708	10,199	10,587	10,217	370	0 10 1	0 12 1
Bijnor	41	Bijnor	...	15,909	...	3	12	15	1,202	7,278	7,390	2,193	9,583	10,785	8,846	1,939	0 7 5	0 9 7
	42	Chándpur	..	12,252	...	1	12	13	589	6,164	6,164	776	6,940	7,529	6,481	1,048	0 8 1	0 9 0
	43	Dhámpur	...	6,596	..	1	9	10	320	9,453	9,453	820	10,273	10,593	6,598	3,995	1 6 11	1 8 11

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards' Committees.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bijnor *(concld.)*,	44	Nagina ...	22,025	...	1	12	13	2,444	12,787	12,787	759	13,546	15,990	15,521	469	0 9 3	0 9 10
	45	Najibabad ...	19,312	...	1	12	13	2,761	12,829	12,829	2,338	15,167	17,928	15,014	2,914	0 10 7	0 12 6
Moradabad ...	46	Moradabad ...	72,008	1	4	18	23	7,912	52,890	52,999	4,868	57,867	65,779	59,915	5,864	0 11 9	0 12 10
	47	Chandausi ..	26,981	...	1	10	11	3,259	24,079	24,079	1,560	25,639	28,898	23,255	5,643	0 14 3	0 15 2
	48	Amroha ...	35,228	..	3	13	16	2,362	17,329	17,329	1,602	18,931	21,293	19,543	1,750	0 7 10	0 8 7
	49	Sambhal ...	37,201	...	2	19	21	1,084	21,050	21,050	6,599	27,649	28,733	24,106	4,627	0 9 0	0 11 10
Budaun ...	50	Budaun ...	35,391	...	5	17	22	7,594	18,823	18,823	12,230	31,053	38,647	35,723	2,924	0 8 6	0 14 0
	51	Bilsi ...	5,795	...	8	...	8	1,421	.	2,100	828	2,928	4,349	2,703	1,646	0 5 9	0 8 1
	52	Ujhani ...	7,422	...	2	8	10	781	...	2,624	846	3,470	4,251	2,753	1,498	0 5 7	0 7 5
	53	Sahaswan ...	15,578	...	3	9	12	1,177	..	5,357	1,832	7,189	8,366	7,697	669	0 5 10	0 7 10
Bareilly ...	54	Bareilly ...	108,870	...	2	27	29	3,775	74,304	76,382	9,994	86,450	90,225	86,070	2,073	0 11 2	0 12 8

Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	77,690	1	...	18	19	6,599	42,263	42,279	15,092	57,371	63,970	57,334	6,636	0	8	8	0	11 9
	56	Tilhar ...	17,269	...	1	12	13	4,120	7,048	7,048	2,835	9,883	14,003	11,662	2,341	0	6	6	0	9 1
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	33,796	...	4	12	16	1,325	23,414	23,414	18,312	41,726	43,051	35,714	7,276	0	11	1	1	3 9
	58	Bisalpur ...	9,326	...	...	9	9	1,017	3,441	3,441	600	4,041	5,068	4,395	663	0	6	2	0	7 3
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	159,828	...	4	22	26	2,925	...	90,881	74,001	1,64,882	1,67,807	1,65,007	2,800	0	9	1	1	0 6
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	30,164	..	3	12	15	866	9,685	10,028	1,745	11,773	12,639	11,614	1,025	0	7	10	0	9 4
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	22,990	..	1	19	20	791	15,044	15,044	4,416	19,460	20,251	19,567	684	0	10	6	0	13 7
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	164,513	1	6	21	28	41,201	1,53,887	1,71,857	80,410	11,54,679	11,95,880	10,47,622	1,01,034	1	1	11	7	0 3
Jaunpur ...	63	Jaunpur ...	42,096	...	4	12	16	1,157	19,066	19,382	10,780	30,162	31,319	30,248	1.071	0	7	4	0	11 5
Azamgarh ...	64	Azamgarh ...	19,199	...	3	12	15	1,580	9,596	12,555	3,294	15,849	17,429	14,194	3,235	0	10	5	0	13 2
Mirzapur ...	65	Mirzapur ...	82,709	...	1	18	19	309	48,284	48,423	10,512	58,935	59,244	58,422	822	0	9	4	0	11 4
	66	Chunár ..	11,234	...	1	9	10	632	5,583	5,583	900	6,483	7,115	6,866	249	0	7	11	0	9 2
Benares ...	67	Benares ..	216,834	1	5	18	24	60,782	1,64,876	1,67,308	1,41,490	7,08,798	7,69,580	6,17,599	149,688	0	12	4	3	8 9
Gházipur ...	68	Gházipur ..	45,152	...	2	18	20	2,322	27,087	27,188	13,252	40,440	42,762	38,021	4,741	0	9	7	0	12 1
Gorakhpur ...	69	Gorakhpur ...	64,865	...	5	15	20	14,830	35,894	36,286	16,388	52,844	67,674	58,062	9,822	0	8	11	0	13 0
Ballia ...	70	Ballia ...	16,319	1	...	8	9	3,061	...	3,641	6,358	10,122	13,183	10,072	3,111	0	3	6	0	9 11
Jhánsi ...	71	Jhánsi ...	52.864	6	15	...	21	1,954	21,815	24,792	4,690	29,482	31,436	29,943	1,493	0	7	6	0	9 0
	72	Mau Ránipur ..	19,730	...	5	18	23	2,137	11,026	12,252	2,430	14,682	16,819	14,731	2,088	0	9	11	0	11 10
Jalaun ...	73	Orai ...	8,372	6	...	12	18	519	4,239	4,615	3,605	8,220	8,739	8,378	361	0	8	1	0	15 8
	74	Kálpi ...	12,790	...	..	8	8	7,029	4,538	4,538	1,120	5,658	12,687	12,169	518	0	5	8	0	7 1
	75	Kunch ...	13,441	2	..	6	8	2,326	8,325	9,063	896	9,949	12,275	8,436	3,839	0	10	9	0	11 10
Lalitpur ...	76	Lalitpur ...	11,238	4	14	...	18	61	6,237	6,821	2,610	9,431	9,492	8,689	803	0	9	7	0	13 3
Kumaun ...	77	Almora ...	7,114	...	1	9	10	618	5,056	6,680	554	7,234	7,852	7,014	538	0	15	0	1	0 3
	78	Naini Tal ...	12,408	3	5	.	8	18,123	4,314	52,913	13,225	66,138	84,261	63,983	10,634	4	2	2	5	5 3

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(concluded).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards' Committees.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts	Total income, excluding balance	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated	Elected	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Tarái ...	79	Káshipur ...	14,725	2	1	9	12	3,205	..	6,973	2,844	9,817	13,022	11,736	1,286	0 7 5	0 10 7
Lucknow ...	80	Lucknow ..	273,087	1	6	24	31	30,197	2,27,329	2,30,999	47,642	2,78,641	3,08,838	2,82,415	26,423	0 13 6	1 0 3
Unao ..	81	Unao ...	12,736	1	4	15	20	665	..	2,932	3,800	6,732	7,397	6,904	493	0 3 8	0 8 3
Bara Banki ...	82	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	14,478	1	2	12	15	3,406	11,651	12,009	5 434	17,443	20,849	18,486	789	0 13 3	1 3 3
Sitapur ...	83	Sitapur	21,386	..		9	9	5,844	8,847	12,064	11,197	23,261	29,105	26,602	2,503	0 9 0	1 1 4
	84	Khairabad ...	13,787	...	..	9	9	1,432	4,359	4,359	1,686	6,045	7,477	6,052	1,425	0 5 0	0 7 0
	85	Hardoi	11,174		2	13	15	1,161	..	6,194	8,112	14,306	15,467	74,281	1,176	0 8 10	1 6 1
	86	Sháhabad .	20,254	.	2	13	15	1,456	..	4,048	2,693	6,741	8.197	7.277	895	0 3 2	0 5 3

Hardoi ...	87	Sandila ...	16,841	...	5	15	20	2,231	8,807	8,807	1,426	10,223	12,464	11,618	846	0	8	4	0 9 9
	88	Sandi ...	9,639	...	1	10	11	1,007	...	2,450	2,021	4,471	5,478	3,531	1,947	0	4	0	0 7 5
	89	Pihani ...	7,978	...	2	7	9	1,480	...	2,954	930	3,884	5,364	4,292	1,072	0	5	11	0 7 9
Kheri ...	90	Lakhimpur ...	8,143	...	2	13	15	546	...	2,912	3,761	6,673	7,219	6,716	103	0	5	8	0 13 1
	91	Muhamdi ...	6,928	...	2	9	11	676	...	1,021	1,007	2,028	2,704	2,272	432	0	2	4	0 4 8
Fyzabad ...	92	Fyzabad ...	79,500	...	4	18	22	25,186	53,959	55,275	24,092	79,367	1,04,553	94,130	10,423	0	11	1	0 15 11
	93	Tánda ...	19,717	...	2	15	17	2,785	...	5,521	2,088	7,109	9,894	7,512	2,382	0	4	6	0 5 9
Bahraich ...	94	Bahraich ...	24,035	...	3	15	18	4,567	17,592	17,592	6,270	23,870	28,437	23,455	4,928	0	11	8	0 15 11
	95	Nánpara ...	9,320	..	2	9	11	7,204	5,765	5,765	3,629	9,394	16,598	9,261	2,272	0	9	10	1 0 1
	96	Bhinga ...	5,821	...	...	9	9	509	...	563	1,975	2,538	3,047	2,333	714	0	1	9	0 8 1
Gonda ...	97	Gonda ...	17,436	...	4	18	22	7,480	10,887	10,889	7,987	18,876	26,356	20,245	6,111	0	9	11	1 1 3
	98	Nawábganj ...	9,191	...	1	10	11	300	...	2,511	4,225	6,736	7,036	6,440	596	0	4	4	0 11 8
	99	Utraula ...	6,632	...	1	10	11	484	...	2,234	1,714	3,948	4,432	3,665	767	0	5	4	0 9 6
	100	Balrámpur ...	14,923	1	...	18	19	1,536	...	3,519	1,672	5,191	6,727	5,950	777	0	3	9	0 5 6
Rae Bareli ...	101	Rae Bareli ...	18,663	1	2	18	21	5,003	13,315	13,315	7,481	20,859	25,862	19,447	6,315	0	11	4	1 1 10
Sultanpur ...	102	Sultanpur ...	8,793	...	5	15	20	1,588	7,383	7,785	4,355	12,140	13,728	12,330	1,398	0	14	1	1 6 1
Partabgarh ...	103	Bela Partabgarh ...	6,607	...	12	...	12	2,598	4,430	4,552	2,556	7,108	9,706	6,548	2,981	0	11	2	1 1 4
		Total ...	3,262,708	61	256	1,218	1,535	5,80,889	20,08,955	23,14,126	8,28,891	47,76,959	53,57,848	46,64,123	5,66,922	0	11	4	1 7 5

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91.

1 Division.	2 Number of towns	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from the previous year	8 Incidence of taxation per head of population.	9 Incidence of taxation per assessed house	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p.	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs. a p
Meerut	84	394,381	105,895	66,102	93,811 1 0	1,28,475 12 10	0 3 9	1 6 8	1,09 770 6 4	18,705 6 6
Agra	52	235,992	63.653	31,448	45,290 1 0	53,655 10 9	0 3 8	1 7 0	47 957 7 8	5,698 3 1
Rohilkhand	45	267,139	55,109	28,862	43,071 13 6	53,068 10 1	0 2 6	1 7 10	47,208 1 9	5,860 8 4
Allahabad	50	229,595	54,177	27,458	43,451 9 6	55,432 15 11	0 3 0	1 9 3	48 503 12 4	6,929 3 7
Benares	27	152,159	33,358	18 824	27,121 9 11	33,274 10 10	0 2 10	1 7 0	29 024 9 9	4,250 1 1
Gorakhpur	24		28,146	10,929	21,577 8 7	29 703 13 5	...	1 15 7	23,034 11 10	6,669 1 7
Kumaun	3	17,079	2,189	1,927	3,184 8 6	8,136 8 5	0 2 11	1 10 5	7,736 11 2	399 13 3
Lucknow	29	145,329	27,751	17,078	19,977 6 0	26,781 13 5	0 2 2	1 2 8	21 556 8 10	5,225 4 7
Fyzabad	23	106,434	22,007	15,044	18,576 5 7	25,669 2 10	0 2 9	1 3 9	21,264 1 2	4,405 1 8
Total ...	337	...	392,285	217,672	3,16,061 15 7	4,14,199 2 6	...	1 7 2	3,56,056 6 10	58,142 11 8

1.—*Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* 1890-91.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	54,393	(1) General establishments of Local Funds	52,542
(2) Local Rate Assignment	20,11,734	(2) Cattle pound charges	16,341
(3) Interest—		(3) Education	12,29,942
(a) On Educational Securities 3,832		(4) Medical	4,59,559
(b) On Dispensary Securities 16,649		(5) Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,303
(4) Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act	20,481	(6) Stationery and printing	43
(5) Educational	1,45,173	(7) Miscellaneous	95,266
(6) Medical	1,79 560	(8) Famine relief	3,530
(7) Scientific and other minor Departments	1,17,401	(9) Public Works	20,89,102
(8) Miscellaneous	3,580		
(9) Public Works	37.526		
(10) Contribution—	26,318		
(a) From Provincial to Local 13,22,030			
(b) From other Boards 96,852			
	14,18,882		
(11) Deposits and Advances	300		
Total ...	40,15 348	Total ...	39,50,628
Balance of previous year ...	63,369	Closing balance ...	1,28,089
Grand Total ...	40,78,717	Grand Total ...	40,78,717

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1890-91.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1889-90.			*Actuals of* 1890-91.			*Budget (Provincial and Local)*, 1890-91.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,29,28,018	29,079	1,29,57,097	1,25,50,267	35,563	1,25,85,830	1,29,24,000	1,26,50,000
IV.—Stamps ...	52,06,409	...	52,06,409	50,55,216	...	50,55,216	50,63,000	50,62,000
V.—Excise ...	14,13,339	...	14,13,339	12,83,771	...	12,83,771	14,00,000	13,00,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	17,04,012	74,06,279	91,10,291	17,10,051	75,17,863	92,27,914	91,25,000	92,00,000
Included in VI. Provincial share for Famine Insurance	11,91,511	..	11,91,511	11,83,789	.	11,83,789		
½ per cent Margin Cess, Oudh,	37,239	...	37,239	36,386	..	36,380		
Provincial share for Canals and Railways	4,75,262		4,75,262	4,79,896	..	4,79,890		
1 per cent. School Cess, Oudh	.	1,48,957	1,48,957	.	1,45,465	1,46,465		
½ per cent District Post Cess	...	37,239	37,239		36,366	36,366		
1 per cent Road Cess, Oudh	...	1,48,957	1,48,957	.	1,46,465	1,46,465		
1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces	.	47,676	47,676	.	45,801	45,801		
4½ per cent Local Rate, Oudh	..	3,35,369	3,35,369	..	3,25,806	3,25,806		
12 per cent Local Rate, North-Western Provinces	..	36,28,642	36,28,642	..	36,90,958	36,90,958		
4 per cent Patwári Rate, North Western Provinces	.	18,33,191	18,33,191		19,18,270	19,18,270		
2½ per cent Patwári Rate, Oudh,		4,53,296	4,53,296		4,37,016	4,37,016		
½ annas Acreage Cess		3,13,346	3,13,346	...	3,02,207	3,02,207		
Receipts from Surrendered Jágirs	..	1,17,031	1,17,031	.	1,12,653	1,12,653		
Village Chaukidári Cess, Oudh		3,42,576	3,42,576		3,57,767	3,57,767		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ..	10,96,190	...	10,96,190	11,15,380	...	11,15,380	10,80,000	11,05,000
IX.—Forest ...	8,57,079	...	8,57,079	8,18,940	...	8,18,940	7,71,000	8,50,000
X.—Registration ..	1,95,813	..	1,95,813	1,97,842	...	1,97,842	1,87,000	1,97,000
XII.—Interest ..	1,10,800	22,298	1,33,098	1,73,034	21,894	1,94,928	1,67,000	1,95,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	5,22,458	...	5,22,458	5,17,383	...	5,17,383	5,10,000	5,15,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails,	3,93,554	...	3,93,554	3,78,796	...	3,78,796	3,60,000	3,90,000
XVII.—Police ..	3,94,332	...	3,94,332	3,78,035	...	3,78,035	3,60,000	3,79,000
XIX.—Education .	60,642	1,65,916	2,26,558	68,402	1,75,760	2,44,162	2,28,000	2,44,000
XX —Medical ..	6,459	1,19,784	1,26,243	11,566	1,17,686	1,29,252	1,38,000	1,31,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	1,06,958	129	1,07,087	1,03,614	92	1,03,706	1,00,000	1,00,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	28,217	...	28,217	52,419	...	52,419	26,000	31,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing,	55,304	...	55,304	70,226	...	70,226	51,000	56,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	2,95,865	1,40,916	4,36,781	2,34,859	1,32,680	3,67,539	3,66,000	3,66,000
XXVI.—State Railway (in charge of Public Works Officers) ..	4,28,730	...	4,28,730	5,10,387	...	5,10,387	4,85,000	5,89,000
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Civil Officers,	3,62,177	...	3,62,177	3,90,378	...	3,90,378	3,77,000	3,80,000
In charge of Public Works Officers ..	41,63,121	...	41,63,121	49,51,851	...	49,51,851	44,49,000	50,30,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil Officers,	11,799	...	11,799	13,177	...	13,177	11,000	12,000
In charge of Public Works Officers ..	1,46,903	...	1,46,903	1,57,327	...	1,57,327	1,40,000	1,59,000
XXXII—Civil Works. In charge of Civil Officers,	6,90,090	58,892	7,48,982	6,64,104	82,970	7,47,074	7,05,000	7,35,000
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,28,203	7,993	1,36,196	1,87,188	9,812	1,97,000	1,48,000	1,55,000
Total ..	3,13,06,472	79,51,286	3,92,57,758	3,15,94,213	80,94,320	3,96,88,533	3,92,31,000	3,98,30,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	1,088	22,29,295	22,30,383	2,513	27,40,355	27,42,868	27,62,000	28,48,000
Incorporated Local Funds, Debt, Deposits, and Advances ..	...	16,062	16,062	...	7,765	7,765	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	3,13,07,560	1,01,96,643	4,15,04,203	3,15,96,726	1,08,42,440	4,24,39,166	4,19,93,000	4,26,78,000
Opening Balance ...	42,66,643	1,73,637	44,40,280	52,93,741	2,97,898	55,91,639	52,75,000	55,92,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,55,74,203	1,03,70,280	4,59,44,483	3,68,90,467	1,11,40,338	4,80,30,805	4,72,68,000	4,82,70,000

	Actuals of 1890-91.	*Budget Estimate*, 1890-91.	
		Original.	Revised.
XXVI—State Railway—	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway	99,537	1,10,000	1,20,000
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman State Railway	3,37,288	3,75,000	3,39,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly Railway	73,562	...	1,30,000
Total ..	5,10,387	4,85,000	5,89,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1890-91—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1889-90.			*Actuals of* 1890-91.			*Budget (Provincial and Local)*, 1890-91	
	Provincial	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,02,426	2,456	1,04,882	1,02,239	2,386	1,04,625	1,03,000	1,02,000
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,69,718	...	1,69,718	1,53,901	...	1,53,901	1,90,000	1,54,000
3 Land Revenue ..	44,16,376	32,08,891	76,25,267	43,67,855	31,26,847	74,94,702	76,37,000	75,20 000
6. Stamps ...	1,37,696	..	1,37,696	1,31,969	...	1,31,969	1,46,000	1,35,000
7. Excise	31,859	...	31,859	29,835	...	29,835	30,000	30,000
8. Provincial Rates ..	6,487	...	6,487	6,656	...	6,656	7,000	7,000
10. Assessed Taxes	9,730	...	9,730	9,296	...	9,296	9,000	9,000
11. Forest	4,79,691	..	4,79,691	4,52,968	...	4,52,968	4,82,000	5,00,000
12 Registration	99,160	...	99,160	1,01,879	...	1,01,879	97,000	1,03,000
13. Interest on ordinary Debt ..	87,794	.	87,794	1,33,747		1,33,747	1,27,000	1,34,000
15 Post-Office ..		1,82,804	1,82,804		1,82,730	1,82,730	1,86,000	1,84,000
18 General Administration ..	12,73,954	74,983	13,48,937	13,35,508	74,584	14,10,092	13,75,000	14,01,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	42,75,207	...	42,75,207	43,83,406	...	43,83,406	42,45,000	43,70,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	12,06,513	.	12,06,513	13,36,646	.	13,36,646	11,90,000	12,90,000
20 Police .	38,87,496	24,88,886	63,76,382	39,19,216	25,07,566	64,26,782	63,28,000	63,89,000
22. Education	4,03,097	13,93,809	17,96,906	4,02,513	14,09,404	18,11,917	18,16,000	18,20,000
24. Medical	6,25,568	4,71,586	10,97,154	6,31,108	4,81,024	11,12,132	11,12,000	11,06,000
25. Political ..	4,703	...	4,703	3,800	..	3,800	9,000	5,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	1,79,475	3,407	1,76,882	1,86,588	4,334	1,90,922	1,87,000	1,74,000
29. Superannuation, ..	15,71,180	4,230	15,75,410	16,62,023	7,921	16,69,944	16,04,000	16,50,000
30. Stationery and Printing .	5,15,411	1,236	5,16,647	5,25,810	1,298	5,27,108	5,41,000	5,36,000
32. Miscellaneous . .	1,22,095	20,284	1,42,379	1,60,583	21,695	1,82,278	1,54,000	1,84,000
33. Famine Relief	.	..	...	17,366	...	17,366	...	23,000
37. 38. 40 41. Railways	3,55,591	..	3,55,591	74,535	...	74,535	3,40,000	1,37,000
42. Major Works, In charge of Civil Officers, Interest on Debt .	15,967	...	15,967	17,204	...	17,204	16,000	16,000
42. Major Works, In charge of Public Works Officers .	23,11,556	...	23,11,556	24,47,852	...	24,47,852	22,53,000	23,85,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil Officers,	841	...	841	896	...	896	1,000	1,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works Officers .	1,86,305	...	1,86,305	2,52,901	...	2,52,901	2,63,000	2,87,000
45. Civil Works, In charge of Civil Officers,	2,26,910	5,27,183	7,54,093	3,09,680	5,96,050	9,05,730	8,24,000	8,90,000
45. Civil Works, In charge of Public Works Officers ...	25,93,008	16,56,790	42,49,798	30,44,266	21,13,381	51,57,647	50,86,000	51,68,000
Total ...	2,80,51,167	1,00,36,545	3,80,87,712	2,89,82,174	1,05,29,220	3,95,11,394	3,91,54,000	3,94,90,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads ..	22,29,295	1,088	22,30,383	27,40,355	2,513	27,42,868	27,62,000	28,48,000
Incorporated Local Funds, Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	34,749	34,749	...	8,373	8,373	.....	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	3,02,80,462	1,00,72,382	4,03,52,844	3,17,22,493	1,05,40,106	4,22,62,599	4,19,16,000	4,23,38,000
Closing Balance ..	52,93,741	2,97,898	55,91,639	51,67,938	6,00,232	57,68,170	53,52,000	59,32,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,55,74,203	1,03,70,280	4,59,44,483	3,68,90,467	1,11,40,338	4,80,30,805	4,72,68,000	4,82,70,000

	Actuals of 1890-91.	*Budget Estimate*, 1890-91.	
		Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Construction of Railways—			
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman State Railway	—3,63,192	...	—3,35,000
38. State Railways—			
Working Expenses—			
Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway	78,929	75,000	80,000
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman State Railway	2,35,293	2,25,000	2,34,000
Ditto Bareilly Railway	44,280	...	75,000
40. Subsidized Companies—Lands, &c —			
Rohilkhand-Kumaun Subsidized Railway	40,000	40,000	40,000
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure—			
Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Jaunpur Railway Survey	39,225	...	43,000
Total ...	74,535	3,40,000	1,37,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1890-91.

	Provincial proportion, one-fourth.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue (including amount credited to Irrigation)		5,85,47,245
Deduct amount wholly Provincial or Local		5,27,596
Net to be divided proportionally ...		5,80,19,649
Above divided proportionally—		
Imperial		4,35,14,737
Provincial		1,45,04,912
Special Transfers—		
Contribution from Provincial to Imperial. *Vide* paragraph 6 of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1244, dated 16th March 1887	—4,54,000	
Contribution from Provincial to Imperial. *Vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 689, dated 5th February 1889	—20,00,000	
Adjustment in consequence of the introduction of the new Succession Certificate Act of 1889 *Vide* paragraph 5 of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2353, dated 10th May 1889	—79,016	
On account of provincialization of Political charges *Vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No 1128, dated 28th February 1888	+ 10,500	
		—25,22,516
Inter-Provincial Adjustments.—*Vide* Comptroller-General's No. 446, dated 13th June 1891...	+ 64,627	
		+ 64,627
Miscellaneous Transfers—		
On account of moiety charges sanctioned in connection with the special branch of the Inspector-General of Police *Vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2175, dated 25th April 1888	+ 3,600	
Adjustment of amount of Interest of the Agra College Endowment Fund. *Vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2298, dated 30th May 1891 ..	+ 7,611	
		+ 11,211
Total Transfers ..		—24,46,678
Corrected Distribution—		
Imperial		4,59,61,415
Provincial		1,20,58,234
Land Revenue not included in the Division—		
Provincial		492,033
Local		35,563
Total Land Revenue—		
Imperial		4,59,61,415
Provincial		1,25,50,267
Local		35,563
Total ...		5,85,47,245

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1891.*

Receipts.	1889-90				1890-91.				*Budget estimate*, 1890-91		*Revised estimate* 1890-91.	
	Opening balance on 1st April 1889.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1890	Opening balance on 1st April 1890.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1891	Receipts	Charges	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cantonment Fund .	1,28,158 8 7	3,35,260 3 7	4,63,418 12 2	3,35,269 14 4	1,28,148 13 10	1,28,148 13 10	3,29,364 0 2	4,57,512 14 0	3,43,411 1 0	1,14,101 13 0	3,30,000	3,30,000	3,30,000	3,30,000
Town and Bazaar Funds. Under Act XX of 1866	72,927 0 6	3,41,019 8 9	4,13,946 9 3	3,49,472 10 8	64,473 14 7	64,473 14 7	3,48,855 12 11	4,13,329 11 6	3,55 613 9 1	57,716 2 5	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,40,000	3,50,000
Town and Bazaar Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	372 5 5	3,959 13 5	4,332 2 10	3,854 14 11	477 3 11	477 3 11	4,837 11 1	5,314 15 0	2,148 5 5	3,166 9 7				
Police Remount Fund.	22,318 1 1	33,209 12 8	55,527 13 9	24,052 0 9	31,475 13 0	31,475 13 0	22,240 9 10	53,716 6 10	34,458 3 5	19,258 3 5				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. E. I. Railway.	..	...	...	...	...	...	5,265 5 9	5,265 5 9	3,224 0 3	2,041 5 6	35,000	30,000	30,000	40,000
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. B N-W Railway,	...	...	..	...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. I. M Railway	...	...	..	..	..	...	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	862 5 9	217 10 3				
Canning College Fund, Oudh.	19,482 1 7	82,111 14 10	1,01,594 0 5	64,969 15 3	36,624 1 2	36,624 1 2	84,335 14 3	1,20,959 15 5	1,14,049 3 6	6,910 11 11	80,000	70,000	89,000	72,000
Lyall Collegiate School Fund	2,284 11 0	6,000 0 0	8,284 11 0	5,264 1 0	3,020 10 0	3,020 10 0	6,000 0 0	9,020 10 0	6,297 10 10	2,722 15 2	7,000	6,000		
Dispensary Fund ..	6,904 8 7	24,195 3 2	31,099 11 9	24,279 0 10	6,820 10 11	6,820 10 11	24,097 7 10	30,918 2 9	24,986 13 4	5,931 6 5				
Sadábart Fund ...	—59 15 1	10,741 11 0	10,681 11 11	11,085 8 6	—403 12 7	—403 12 7	10,601 0 1	10,197 3 6	9,444 15 3	752 4 3	55,000	55,000	52,000	51,000
Charitable Refuge Fund, Oudh.	10,756 14 3	16,805 0 0	27,561 14 3	21,066 4 6	6,495 9 9	6,495 9 9	16,362 10 4	22,858 4 1	15,576 0 5	7,282 3 8				
Customs Badge Fund,	1,859 15 5	1,428 5 9	3,288 5 2	2,538 10 7	749 10 7	749 10 7	669 15 9	1,419 10 4	1,259 11 11	159 14 5				
Kumaun Forest Fund,	13,346 9 7	6,368 6 10	19,715 0 5	1,725 7 0	17,989 9 5	17,989 9 5	21,364 15 9	39,354 9 2	19,631 15 7	19,722 9 7	13,000	9,000	22,000	22,000
Canning College Masters' Pension Fund.	64 2 7	2,270 11 10	2,334 14 5	2,334 14 5	...	...	..	...	...	...				
Total ...	2,78,414 15 6	8,63,370 11 10	11,41,785 11 4	8,45,913 6 9	2,95,872 4 7	2,95,872 4 7	8,75,171 7 9	11,71,043 12 4	9,30,963 14 9	2,40,079 13 7	8,70,000	8,50,000	8,63,000	8,65,000
Municipal Fund ...	4,08,454 15 1	47,94,962 7 4	52,03,417 6 5	46,40,563 9 4	5,62,853 13 1	5,62,853 13 1	51,16,192 4 4	56,79,046 1 5	50,93,064 4 7	5,85,981 12 10	42,00,000	40,00,000	52,00,000	52,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,86,869 14 7	56,58,333 3 2	63,45,203 1 9	54,86,477 0 1	8,58,726 1 8	8,58,726 1 8	59,91,363 12 1	68,50,089 13 9	60,24,028 3 4	8,26,061 10 5	50,70,000	48,50,000	60,63,000	60,65,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing the Demands, Collections, and Balances on account of License-fees for vend of Spirits, Drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September* 1890.

Province.	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.
	Spirits.	Tári.	Drugs.	Opium	Chandu and Madak.	Total Demand.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	(Details not given)					Rs 28,60,493	Rs. * 28,51,276	Rs. 9,217	* Including Rs. 13,369 remitted.
Total ..	...	...	...	...	.	28,60,493	28,51,276	9,217	

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian and Court Fees Stamps Acts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March* 1890.

RECEIPTS.

Province.	Under the Indian Stamp Act.								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand total of Receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or Hundi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of Stamps.	Duties realised under the different sections of Act.	Penalties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Rs 14,88,801	Rs 81,083	Rs. 98,513	Rs 16,68,400	Rs 4,125	Rs 14,029	Rs 769	Rs 16,87,323	Rs. 47,37,479	Rs. 64,24,802
Total ..	14,88,804	81,083	98,513	16,68,400	4,125	14,029	769	16,87,323	47,37,479	64,24,802

CHARGES.

Province.	Under the Indian Stamp Act.							Under the Court Fees Act.				Grand total of Charges.	Net Receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or Commission.	Penalties remitted	Refunds	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Rs. 42,645	Rs. 381	Rs 36,244	Rs 120	Rs 3,423	Rs. 5,445	Rs 88,258	Rs 53,493	Rs 8,275	Rs. 2,279	Rs 64,048	Rs. 1,52,306	Rs. 62,72,496
Total ...	42,645	381	36,244	120	3,423	5,445	88,258	53,493	8,275	2,279	64,048	1,52,306	62,72,496

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*a*.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1890-91.

Imperial—Military Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	...	..	97
Sales of produce	...	...	250
Sales of old materials	800	800	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	1,015
Total, Receipts .	800	800	1,362

1*b*.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1890-91.

Imperial—Civil Works.

Particulars	Budget estimate	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nil.			
Total, Receipts .	...	...	...

1*a*.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1890-91.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.*	
				More than final Grant.	Less than final Grant.
IMPERIAL					
Military Works.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
13. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communication	...	8,620	3,243	...	5,377
14 General cantonment works .	..	1,763	2,803	1,040	...
Grant for minor works	2,000	..	...	...	..
Deduct—Difference to make the final grants agree with the revised estimate.	...	—4,983	...	4,983	...
Total, Original Works ..	2,000	5,400	6,046	6,023	5,377
Repairs.					
11 Staff and miscellaneous	3,200	2,785	2,555	..	230
14. General Cantonment Works ...	1,300	1,848	1,900	52	...
15. Fortifications	900	900	867	..	33
Reserve for minor grants for special repairs, &c	600	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make the final grants agree with the revised estimate	...	467	...	..	467
Total, Repairs ...	6,000	6,000	5,322	52	730
Establishment	1,900	2,600	2,590	...	10
Tools and Plant	100	200	170	...	30
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	10,000	14,200	14,128	6,075	6,147

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*a*.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1890-91.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Differences. More than final Grant.	Differences. Less than final Grant.
CIVIL WORKS.					
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
4. Opium	20,000	19,859	20,126	267	...
6. Post-office	3,000	10,235	10,016	...	219
7. Telegraph	.	9,658	3,857	...	5,801
8. Administration	...	1,630	1,599	...	31
Treasury and Currency	...	160	167	7	...
Minor Department, Bellevue House ...	...	10,598	10,658	60	...
Forest	...	10,076	12,206	2,130	..
Grant for Minor Works	2,000	..	...	...	...
Add—Modifications in grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	1,584	...	...	1,584
Total, Original Works ...	25,000	63,800	58,629	2,464	7,635
Repairs.					
2 Custom buildings	600	600	599	...	1
4. Opium	23,980	23,976	22,438	...	1,538
6 Post-office	13,980	14,050	13,969	...	81
7 Telegraph	4,280	4,786	4,094	...	692
Administration.—Vicregal Residences ...	1,160	1,557	1,556	...	1
Currency Office ..	100	100	53	...	47
Miscellaneous ...	340	340	343	3	..
Minor Department—Bellevue House ..	1,000	1,000	1,006	6	...
Consulting Engineer's office.	500	479	301	...	178
Miscellaneous ..	150	150	142	...	8
Ecclesiastical.—Burial	120	60	39	...	21
Minor grants for repairs	3,460	...	..	...	..
Add—Modifications in grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	..	2,102	...	...	2,102
Total, Repairs ...	49,670	49,200	44,540	9	4,669
Original Works—Communications.					
Metalled and Bridged Roads	...	500	505	5	...
Boat bridges and ferries	...	4,465	724	...	3,741
Accommodation for Travellers ...	...	52	52	...	
Deduct—Modifications in grant to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	—52	...	52	...
Total ...	...	4,965	1,281	57	3,741
Deduct—Contributions	...	—4,465	—724	...	—3,741
Total, Original Works—Communications...	...	500	557	57	...
Repairs—Communications.					
Metalled and Bridged Roads	23,570	25,570	28,870	3,300	...
Boat Bridges and Ferries	2,760	2,039	1,375	...	664
Add—Modification in grant to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	730	...	...	730
Total ...	26,330	28,339	30,245	3,300	1,394
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ...	...	—2,039	—1,375	...	—664
Total, Repairs—Communications ...	26,330	26,300	28,870	3,300	730
Establishment	23,200	32,100	30,505	...	1,595
Tools and Plant	1,500	2,100	1,993	..	107
Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	1,25,700	1,74,000	1,65,094	6,830	14,736

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1890-91.

Provincial.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	18,000	12,000	15,284
2. Sales of buildings			20,841
3. ,, tools and plant			1,079
4. ,, produce	28,000	29,000	12,569
5. ,, old materials			2,405
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...			464
7. Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering College.	...	...	...
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	3,000	2,000	2,922
9. Profits from Roorkee Workshops	60,000	75,000	95,472
Ferry receipts	...	...	4,670
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	877
Total ...	1,09,000	1,18,000	1,56,583
10. Realised from Thomason Civil Engineering College ...	...	...	..
1. Rent of buildings			4,746
2 Fees and other receipts from students	3,000	8,000	4,217
3. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			405
4. Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	28,000	20,000	21,237
Total ...	31,000	28,000	30,605
Total, Provincial Receipts ...	1,40,000	1,46,000	1,87,188

1d.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1890-91.

Local Incorporated.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	1,700	1,000	1,143
2. Sales of buildings			1,703
3. ,, tools and plant	5,900	7,600	1,079
4. ,, produce			5,121
5. ,, old materials			533
8 Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	400	400	122
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...	...	..	36
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	75
Total, Local Incorporated Receipts ...	8,000	9,000	9,812

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1890-91.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings. *Original Works.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12 Administration	1,47,197	2,41,717	1,37,594	...	4,1 23
13. Minor Departments	10,000	12,654	12,858	204	...
14. Law and Justice	48,803	93,082	90,277	...	2,805
15. Ecclesiastical	33,000	54,948	54,992	44	...
16. Jails	97,000	96,613	98,819	3,206	...
17. Police	70,000	86,036	87,416	1,380	...
18. Educational	70,000	58,156	19,973	...	38,183
19. Medical	44,000	1,43,925	1,76,059	32,134	...
20. Miscellaneous	13,000	11,723	12,500	777	...
Forest	10,000	...	154	154	...
Government Experimental Farms ...	...	190	196	6	...
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	43,000	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications in the grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	2,146	...	...	2,146
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—96,390	—85,523	...	—10,867
Total, Original Works ...	5,86,000	7,03,800	7,05,815	37,905	36,390

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1890-91—(continued).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Differences.* More than final Grant.	*Differences.* Less than final Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
12. Administration	1,06,770	1,11,182	1,14,150	2,968	...
13 Minor Departments	4,660	7,328	7,054	...	274
14 Law and Justice	19,660	22,831	22,679	...	152
15. Ecclesiastical	10,220	11,212	10,894	...	318
16. Jails	35,210	34,270	33,647	...	623
17. Police	79,630	78,870	80,065	1,195	...
18. Educational	18,670	18,227	18,469	242	...
19. Medical	6,680	8,078	8,016	...	62
20. Miscellaneous	7,110	8,022	7,768	...	254
Forest	...	...	...	...	...
Government Experimental Farm	1,550	1,520	1,548	28	...
Reserve for unforeseen repairs ...	12,340	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with those adopted in the revised estimate	...	15,360	...	...	15,360
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—600	—600	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	3,02,500	3,16,300	3,03,690	4,433	17,043
Total, Civil Buildings ...	8,88,500	10,20,100	10,09,005	42,338	53,433
Communications.					
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	2,50,000	1,98,146	1,99,256	1,110	...
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	19,272	1,137	...	18,135
5. Boat bridges and ferries	...	3,376	2,642	...	734
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	5,000	23,126	21,650	...	1,476
Grant for works and special repairs ...	30,000	..	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	—40,413	...	40,413	...
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ..	...	—1,607	—1,607	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	2,85,000	2,01,900	2,23,078	41,523	20,345
Repairs.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	7,38,900	8,34,730	8,34,695	..	35
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	60	60	...	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	60	60	.	.
4. Village roads	...	..	60	60	.
5. Boat bridges and ferries	1,02,030	92,498	91,183	...	1,315
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	29,960	29,909	30,107	198	...
Grant for minor repairs generally ...	79,110	...	.	..	...
Deduct—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	—3,237	...	3,237	...
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—1,520	—1,520	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	9,50,000	9,52,500	9,54,645	3,495	1,350
Total, Communications ...	12,35,000	11,54,400	11,77,723	45,018	21,695
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Works.					
1. Improvements of towns	8,000	18,774	18,146	...	628
4. Water-supply	8,000	7,316	7,591	275	.
6. Sewage and drainage	...	10,000	2,500	..	7,500
11. Miscellaneous	...	...	1,269	1,269	...
Grant for minor works	26,000	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the figures agree with the figures adopted in the revised estimate.	...	2,105	...	...	2,105
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—3,895	—3,958	—63	...
Total, Original Works ...	42,000	34,300	25,548	1,481	10,233

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

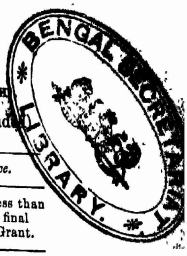
B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*c*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1890-91—(concluded).

Sub-heads	Budget estimate	Revised estimate	Actuals.	Differences. More than final Grant.	Differences. Less than final Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					6,694
1 Improvements of towns	6,300	18,067	11,373	...	790
4 Water-supply	200	1,887	1,097	...	
Grant for minor repairs ...	500	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make grant agree with the revised estimate	..	650	...	...	650
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—10,404	—4,764	...	—5,640
Total, Repairs ...	7,000	10,200	7,706	...	2,494
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	49,000	44,500	33,254	1,481	12,727
Establishment	7,59,000	7,54,000	7,73,159	19,159	...
Tools and Plant	11,600	26,000	28,755	2,755	...
Suspense	56,900	—75,000	22,308	97,308	...
Profit and loss	..	...	62	62	...
Total, Provincial ...	30,00,000	29,24,000	30,44,266	2,08,121	87,855

1*d*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1890-91.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate	Actuals.	Differences. More than final Grant.	Differences. Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Educational	41,520	63,056	62,162	...	894
Medical	51,630	1,30,038	1,30,897	859	...
Minor Department	..	.	304	304	...
Miscellaneous		752	1,029	277	...
Grant for minor works	30,750	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate	...	9,637	...	...	9,637
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—26,183	—15,200	...	—10,983
Total, Original Works ...	1,23,900	1,77,300	1,79,192	1,440	—452
Repairs.					
Educational	23,470	22,383	23,632	1,249	...
Medical	22,230	22,678	23,464	786	...
Minor Departments	310	310	318	8	...
Miscellaneous	2,730	2,776	2,788	12	...
Grant for unforeseen minor repairs ...	2,340	...	..	..	...
Add-- Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	3,430	..	...	3,430
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—77	—74	...	—3
Total, Repairs ...	51,080	51,500	50,128	2,055	3,427
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,74,980	2,28,800	2,29,320	3,495	2,975



III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1d.—Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during 1890-91—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	2,56,090	3,71,481	3,39,607	...	31,874
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ..	3,39,960	3,19,132	2,89,850	...	29,282
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	87,350	1,31,760	1,07,710	...	24,050
Village roads	4,900	2,933	3,408	475	...
Accommodation for travellers	3,500	4,510	4,509	...	1
Reserve grant minor and unforeseen works ...	1,03,620	...	...	...	..
Add—Modifications to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	69,646	...	...	69,646
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ...	...	—36,362	—12,407	...	—23,955
Total, Original Works ...	7,95,420	8,63,100	7,32,677	475	1,30,898
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	5,84,610	5,96,379	5,93,136	...	3,243
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	82,140	1,14,941	1,13,267	...	1,674
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	18,910	20,490	20,182	...	308
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	1,000	1,409	1,320	..	89
Reserve for unforeseen and minor repairs ...	3,880	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	—4,019	...	4,019	...
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ..	...	—3,600	—3,294	...	—306
Total, Repairs ...	6,90,540	7,25,600	7,24,611	4,019	5,008
Total, Communications ...	14,85,960	15,88,700	14,57,288	4,494	1,35,906
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
Original Works.					
Improvements to towns, &c.	...	172	35	...	137
Water supply	...	14,500	13,539	...	961
Sewage and drainage	...	6,560	2,881	...	3,679
Miscellaneous	...	183	306	123	...
Grant for minor works	1,500	...	...	...	..
Deduct—Modifications to make the grant agree with the revised estimate	...	—1,081	..	1,081	...
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ...	...	—17,034	—15,436	...	—1,598
Total, Original Works ...	1,500	3,300	1,325	1,204	3,179
Repairs.					
Improvements to towns, &c.	18,600	15,617	16,639	1,022	...
Water supply	...	800	269	...	531
Reserve for minor and unforeseen repairs ...	790	.	..	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the grant agree with the revised estimate	...	3,312	...	...	3,312
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ...	...	—1,229	—663	...	—566
Total, Repairs ...	19,390	18,500	16,245	1,022	3,277
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	20,890	21,800	17,570	2,226	6,456
Establishment	3,91,580	3,91,700	3,94,200	2,500	...
Tools and Plant	12,590	13,000	15,003	2,003	...
Total, Local Incorporated ...	20,86,000	22,44,000	21,13,381	14,718	1,45,337

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1890-91 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Revenue Division	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	Dehra	71	17,519	..	...	92	17,682
	Saháranpur	4,935	31,358	2,949	...	1,081	40,323
	Muzaffarnagar	1,020	48,129	.	..	42	49,191
	Meerut	2,555	34,371	2,404	...	20	39,350
	Bulandshahr	5,471	47,101	.	...	134	52,706
	Aligarh	4,437	34,350	..	...	111	38,898
	Total	18,489	2,12,828	5,353	..	1,480	2,38,150
Agra	Muttra	2,839	46,570	..	..	439	49,848
	Agra	2,114	27,389	...	...	416	29,919
	Etah	3,453	20,081	.	..	45	23,579
	Farukhabad	4,458	28,023		.	179	32,660
	Mainpuri	133	29,209		..	76	29,418
	Etáwah	6,614	34,149		.	196	40,959
	Total	19,611	1,85,421	...	..	1,351	2,06,383
Jhánsi	Jalaun	3,642	47,009	..	...	12	50,663
	Jhánsi	11,809	21,882	. .	...	620	34,311
	Lalitpur	...	24,198	...	...	138	24,336
	Total	15,451	93,089	...	...	770	1,09,310
Kumaun	Garhwál	199	54,972	..	...	936	56,107
	Kumaun	493	93,095	.		618	94,206
	Tarái	57,928	39,803	...	...	480	98,211
	Total	58,620	1,87,870	.	...	2,034	2,48,524
Rohilkhand	Bijnor	8,517	30,333	...	...	844	39,694
	Moradabad	3,054	36,084	.	...	339	39,477
	Bareilly	2,544	23,668	.	...	60	26,262
	Pilibhit	3,422	24,565		...	138	28,125
	Budaun	6,643	26,793	..	...	362	33,798
	Sháhjahánpur	4,480	15,546	..	.	159	20,185
	Total	28,650	1,56,989		...	1,902	1,87,541
Sitapur	Kheri	1,927	17,172	..	...	85	19,184
	Hardoi	562	39,176	250	...	270	40,258
	Sitapur	1,834	23,123	...	...	39	24,996
	Total	4,323	79,471	250	...	394	84,438
Lucknow	Unao	2,181	19,284	..	..	27	21,492
	Lucknow	500	34,262	...	...	759	35,521
	Bara Banki	7,577	41,460	...	...	268	49,305
	Total	10,258	95,006	...	...	1,054	1,06,318
Fyzabad	Bahraich	4 949	7,281	..	...	207	512,437
	Gonda	6,749	44,201	1,000	...	35	51,985
	Fyzabad	6,888	12,690	...	...	570	20,148
	Total	18,586	64,172	1,000	...	812	84,570

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1890-91 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated*—(concluded).

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	8,664	22,763	...	...	277	31,704
	Sultanpur ...	1,985	33,357	..	...	273	35,615
	Partabgarh ...	1,086	10,923	.	..	88	12,097
	Total ...	11,735	67,043	...	...	638	79,416
Benares ...	Basti ...	371	37,260	...	...	412	38,043
	Gorakhpur ..	2,670	20,924	.	...	237	23,831
	Azamgarh ..	1,033	23,754	...	...	366	25,153
	Ballia .	1,007	13,515	2,379	...	467	17,368
	Gházipur ...	2,349	49,590	2,136	...	197	54,272
	Benares ..	5,207	18,950	2,343	..	342	26,842
	Mirzapur ...	3,345	17,588	1,818	...	764	23,515
	Total ...	15,982	1,81,581	8,676	...	2,785	2,09,024
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	8,452	20,208	...	..	83	28,743
	Hamirpur ..	5,982	18,191	...	...	369	24,542
	Fatehpur .	3,778	24,463	...	...	373	28,614
	Bánda ..	1,642	21,198	..	...	174	23,014
	Allahabad ..	4,912	13,946	2,291	. .	117	21,266
	Jaunpur ...	2,849	35,812	..	...	467	39,128
	Total ...	27,615	1,33,818	2,291	...	1,583	1,65,307
	Office account ..	..	...	.	3,94,200	200	3,94,400
Total, Local Incorporated .		2,29,320	14,57,288	17,570	3,94,200	15,003	21,13,381
Add—Provincial Fund Expenditure, the details of which are not given by districts —							
	Original Works ..	7,05,315	2,23,078	25,548	..	...	9,53,941
	Repairs	3,03,690	9,54,645	7,706	...	...	12,66,041
Establishment ...	Public Works Propor.	..	..	..	6,14,462	...	6,14,462
	Thomason College,	...	..	..	1,58,697	...	1,58,697
Tools and Plant		..	...	..	...	28,755	28,755
Total, Provincial ...		10,09,005	11,77,723	33,254	7,73,159	28,755	30,21,896
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		12,38,325	26,35,011	50,824	11,67,359	43,758	51,35,277
Fluctuations in Suspense Balance—							
	Provincial						22,308
	Local Incorporated						...
	Profit and loss						62
Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local Incorporated ...							51,57,647

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

Statement showing nature and number of works of Public Utility constructed and repaired, &c., by private individuals at their own expense, during the year 1890-91.

Division.	Dharamsálas.	Tanks.	Sarais.	Tank and poor asylum.	Masonry wells.	Masonry wells and dharamsálas.	Masonry well and garden.	Water-courses.	New roads.	Repairing roads.	Steps to bathing ghats.	Masonry bridge.	Baradari.	Total number of works.	Total cost.
															Rs
Meerut	...	...	...	1	13	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	17	12,340
Agra	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	10,523
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,730
Kumaun	4	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	8,285
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	14,085
Sitapur	...	...	..	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	15,815
Lucknow	1	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	26	64,490
Fyzabad	...	3	...	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	25	4,174
Rae Bareli	...	4	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	17,781
Benares	...	4	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	6,649
Allahabad	2	1	...	...	23	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	26	87,005
Total ...	7	12	1	1	286	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	319	2,43,877

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1890-91.

Canals.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*				Total.
	Cereals and pulses.	Cotton and other fibres.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Opium and other drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges Canal	50,214	29,362	116,259	7,012	334,119	153,922	1,130	1,136	109,516	237	7,162	11,583	821,652
Lower Ganges Canal...	40,338	3,586	93,853	35	225,434	228,461	346	2	21,367	13,040	768	15,402	642,632
Agra Canal	2,779	31,203	10,087	86	26,425	71,618	...	26	1,731	9	497	7,657	152,118
Eastern Jumna Canal	50,536	4,673	3,767	4,029	102,658	13,196	1,792	286	43,632	416	1,569	10,868	237,422
Betwa Canal	467	46	2,181	28	10,967	16,004	26	...	631	9	27	3,567	33,953
Dún Canals	6,285	3	..	853	6,245	712	197	...	971	731	636	351	16,984
Rohilkhand Canals	40,761	...	28	..	27,186	12,551	740	...	15,686	259	195	866	98,272
Bijnor Canals	1,106	...	...	..	1,404	1,213	6	...	4,974	...	2	25	8,730
Bundelkhand Lakes	155	...	...	..	1,221	831	...	...	69	6	22	47	2,351
Total Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	192,641	68,873	226,175	12,043	735,659	498,508	4,237	1,450	198,557	14,707	10,878	50,366	2,014,114
Tarái Canals	8,064	...	...	...	4,593	...	...	...	629	...	...	...	13,286
Bhábar Canals	34,668	135	..	12	23,356	13,186	17,720	...	42	297	776	457	90,849
Total Canals under Commissioner of Kumaun ...	42,732	135	..	12	27,949	13,186	17,720	...	671	297	776	457	1,04,135
Total ...	235,373	69,008	226,175	12,055	763,608	511,694	22,157	1,450	199,248	15,004	11,654	50,823	2,118,249

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1890-91.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	9,464	.	9,464	...	...	...
Total ...	9,464	.	9,464	9,464	...	9,464
Establishment	..	...	...	...	...	1,949
Tools and Plant	...	.		..	...	—25
Increase in Suspense Balance	.	...	..	...	...	1,580
Less receipts on Capital Account	..	...	.	..	...	...
Loss by Exchange	...	...	.	.	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	..	..	...	..	...	12,968
Irrigation.						
II.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Betwa Canal	3,430	32,153	35,583	...	...	...
Total ...	3,430	32,153	35,583	3,430	32,153	35,583
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	68,806
Tools and Plant	..	..	...	..	...	879
Revenue refunded	...	..	..	..	..	70
Total, 42—Major Works, Working Expenses .	..	..	..	...	...	1,05,338
III.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	..	4,786	4,786	...	...	...
Total ...	...	4,786	4,786	...	4,786	4,786
Establishment	..	...	..	.	.	1,098
Total, Agricultural Works ..	...	...	...	...	...	5,884
IV.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	1,17,350	...	1,17,350	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	2,26,155	.	2,26,155	..	...	...
Agra Canal	36,729	...	36,729	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	48,771	..	48,771	..	.	...
Total ..	4,29,005	...	4,29,905	4,29,005	...	4,29,005
Establishment	..	...	...	...	...	70,896
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	4,091
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—38,487
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	41,469
Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	4,24,036
Total, Imperial ...	4,41,899	36,939	4,78,838	4,41,899	36,939	5,48,226

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1890-91—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation.						
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	1,12,765	3,95,553	5,08,318	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	1,08,770	3,37,748	4,46,518	...	...	...
Agra Canal	19,245	88,964	1,08,209	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	18,592	1,13,782	1,32,374	...	...	...
Total ...	2,59,372	9,36,047	11,95,419	2,59,372	9,36,047	11,95,419
Establishment	...	..	..	...	...	12,33,097
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	..	...	29,880
Revenue refunded	..	...	..	...	...	7,502
Total, Major Works—Working Expenses ...	..	..	..	...	...	24,65,378
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.						
Rohilkhand Canals	13,663	...	13,663	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	193	...	193	...	..	...
Total ...	13,856	..	13,856	13,856	...	13,856
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	3,185
Tools and Plant	..	..	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	.	...	...	...	—849
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	16,192
III.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
Dún Canals	7,606	27,985	35,591	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	4,764	24,981	29,745	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Jhánsi	329	1,199	1,528	...	...	...
{ Hamírpur	.	1,802	1,802	..	...	...
Bijnor Canals	6,751	4,049	10,800	.	...	...
Total ...	19,450	60,016	79,466	19,450	60,016	79,466
Establishment	...	...	.	...	...	84,072
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,286
Revenue refunded	..	...	..	...	...	75
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	..	...	...	...	...	1,64,849
AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	47,936	2,469	50,405	..	...	..
Lower Ganges Canal	748	...	748	...	..	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	6,340	2,276	8,616	..	...	...
Dún Canals	...	154	154	.	...	...
Total ...	55,024	4,899	59,923	55,024	4,899	59,923
Establishment	...	...	...	..	..	12,834
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	72,757
Total, Provincial ...	3,47,702	10,00,962	13,48,664	3,47,702	10,00,902	27,19,176

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1890-91—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balances.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imperial.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	9,464	1,949	—25		1,580	...	...	...	12,968
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	35,583	68,806	879	70	...	...	...	...	1,05,338
43—Agricultural Works ...	4,786	1,098	...	.	...	...	...	...	5,884
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.									
49—Irrigation Works	4,29,005	70,896	4,091	...	—38,487	41,469	...	..	4,24,036
Total, Imperial ..	4,78,838	1,42,749	4,945	70	—36,907	41,469	...	...	5,48,226
B.—Provincial.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	11,95,419	12,33,097	29,360	7,502	...	...	...	...	24,65,378
43—Minor Works and Navigation —Capital Account.	13,856	3,185	...	...	—849	...	...	...	16,192
Minor Works and Navigation —Revenue Account.	79,466	84,072	1,236	75	...	...	...	...	1,64,849
Minor Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	59,923	12,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,757
Total, Provincial ...	13,48,664	13,33,188	30,596	7,577	—849	...	...	...	27,19,176
Grand Total ...	18,27,502	14,75,934	35,541	7,647	—37,756	41,469	...	...	32,67,402

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works.*

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1890-91.		
				During 1890-91.			*To end of* 1890-91.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land-revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.												
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	12,968	1,014	13,982	39,65,072	2,13,078	41,78,150	74,478	...	74,478
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	1,54,729	7,818	1,62,547	2,68,50,611	17,05,533	2,85,56,144	24,87,790	6,64,458	31,52,248
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	1,89,155	14,631	2,03,786	3,09,98,513	23,01,296	3,32,99,809	14,03,348	2,09,586	16,12,934
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	33,931	1,308	35,239	84,91,473	6,70,864	91,62,337	6,12,887	...	6,12,887
Eastern Jumna Canal, Upper Division	34,41,900	2,34,014	36,75,923	—1,140	3,457	49,678	31,85,072	2,01,653	33,86,725	5,28,910	2,32,925	10,64,129
Ditto, Lower ditto				47,361						3,02,264		
Total ...	6,91,34,862	51,21,533	7,42,56,395	4,24,036	27,214	4,51,250	6,95,25,669	48,79,346	7,44,05,015	53,34,729	11,06,969	64,41,698
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,21,925	14,909	6,36,834	...	...	...	6,21,925	14,909	6,36,834	59,906	24,980	84,886
Rohilkhand Canals	15,44,725	1,55,802	17,00,527	15,956	1,995	17,951	15,30,938	1,55,802	16,86,740	87,355	50,070	1,37,425
Bijnor Canals	69,966	17,160	87,126	...	75	75	69,966	17,160	87,126	18,761	8,172	26,933
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works).	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	..	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	4,407	3,062	7,469
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	236	6	242	1,50,531	24,360	1,74,891	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal,	53,387	..	53,387	...	...	...	52,057	4,689	56,746	...	...	...
Total ...	68,75,984	4,61,389	73,37,373	16,192	2,076	18,268	25,47,363	2,26,944	27,74,307	1,70,429	86,284	2,56,713

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works*—(concluded).

Name of Project.	Working expenses during 1890-91.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses)				Simple Interest during 1890-91.	Net result, including Interest.			
						Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.												
Betwa Canal	1,05,268	9,589	1,14,857	...	40,379	...	997	1,58,344	...	1,98,723	...	4·76
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	10,43,007	71,383	11,14,390	20,37,858	...	7 13	...	10,70,930	9,66,928	...	3 39	...
Lower Ganges Canal	8,87,442	60 067	9,47,509	6 65,425	..	2·00	...	12,36.157	...	5,70,732	...	1·71
Agra Canal	2,30,735	16,469	2,47,204	3,65,183	...	3·98	...	3,38,980	26,203	...	·28	...
Eastern Jumna Canal, Upper Division	1,52,162	11,769	1,63,931	} 7,45,176	...	22 00	...	1,26,478	6,18,698	...	18 27	...
Ditto, Lower ditto	1,44,530	10,492	1,55,022									
Total ...	24,57,876	1,70,180	26,28,056	38 13,638	...	5 12	...	27,72,545	10,41,097	...	1·40	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	50,440	2,009	52,449	32,437	...	5 09	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	94,262	8,864	1,03,126	34 299	...	2 03	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	15,294	584	15,878	11,055	..	12 69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works)	4,778	187	4,965	2,504	..	3 04	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1,64,774	11,644	1,76,418	80,295	...	2 89	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—*Statement showing approximate Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1890-91.

Canal Divisions.	(1) Head-works.	(2) Main Canal and Branches.																Total.	Distributaries.	Drainage.	I. C.—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1890-91.
		A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulators.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Torrent works.	F (1). Cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantation.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	96,606	...	49	...	1,014	11,555	23,378	...	1,371	465	4,927	1,655	3,572	17,544	7,140	...	3,030	...	75,700	18,078	3,310	...	4,786	600	1,99,080
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	29	...	48	631	...	35	759	1,707	14	...	1,954	8,163	1,776	...	95	...	15,211	20,960	592	39	...	200	37,002
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	...	4,280	...	...	4,949	...	...	653	1,655	1,490	348	2,527	3,801	2,466	...	684	...	22,853	17,472	3,628	...	...	246	44,199
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	2,148	..	...	2,820	...	...	4,508	2,158	1,357	83	2,407	5,139	2,773	...	...	...	23,393	27,654	4,764	216	...	870	56,897
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	270	..	..	1,256	...	..	1,084	1,693	708	161	1,910	14,947	2,656	...	1,773	...	26,458	33,924	4,670	25	...	553	65,630
Total, Ganges Canal...	96,606	..	6,776	...	1,062	21,211	23,378	35	8,375	7,678	8,496	2,247	12,370	49,594	16,811	...	5,582	...	1,63,615	1,18,088	16,964	280	4,786	2,469	4,02,808
Northern Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	32,095	...	...	...	29	...	683	20	1,616	833	...	...	965	36,637	1,109	...	1,875	...	43,767	9,591	3,788	97	...	...	89,338
Mainpuri ditto, ditto..	...	...	...	...	947	399	...	290	870	...	372	101	2,008	23,982	2,485	...	1,335	...	32,789	13,404	1,610	315	...	...	48,118
Bhognipur ditto, ditto ..	...	...	...	...	666	121	293	.	1,109	1,126	...	...	1,546	20,531	3,865	...	271	...	29,528	18,171	585	193	...	...	48,477
Etawapur ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	428	...	...	2,384	554	274	326	1,742	17,185	1,725	...	...	...	24,618	35,670	2,704	28	...	...	63,020
Etáwah ditto, ditto ..	...	...	...	...	150	339	...	...	2,853	1,341	...	...	2,468	35,679	4,460	...	486	...	47,776	39,468	1,551	...	...	...	88,790
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	32,095	...	...	...	1,792	1,287	976	310	8,832	3,854	646	427	8,729	1,34,014	13,644	...	3,967	...	1,78,478	1,16,304	10,238	633	...	...	3,37,748
Agra Canal ...	14,481	...	2 521	...	69	46	2,121	...	1,814	964	5,017	321	3,335	9,149	11,576	...	345	...	37,278	35,571	1,485	149	...	...	88,964
Upper Eastern Jumna Canal,	13,889	...	590	...	4,125	3,369	3,252	..	984	2,938	...	2,222	1,415	3,784	2,563	...	360	...	25,602	12,613	3,548	18	...	817	56,487
Lower Eastern Jumna Canal,	...	...	933	...	622	1,289	...	...	1,583	466	...	186	2,711	15,095	5,241	...	...	...	28,126	26,660	3,326	...	...	1,459	59,571
Dún Canal ...	5,416	...	...	12,970	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	478	445	...	...	...	...	...	13,919	8,650	...	...	...	154	28,139
Rohilkhand Canals ...	10,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14,187	...	...	...	...	24,981
Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	...	...	...	...	1,199	...	...	...	...	...	1,199
Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,802	...	...	...	...	1,802	...	...	...	...	...	1,802
Bijnor Canals ...	3,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	...	...	...	...	4,049
Total ...	1,76,379	...	10,820	12,970	7,670	27,202	29,727	345	21,588	15,926	14,159	5,898	29,006	2,14,637	49,835	...	10,254	...	4,50,036	3,33,007	35,561	1,080	4,786	4,899	10,05,748
Betwa Canal ...	2,066	...	..	...	...	292	...	...	1 256	359	...	...	2,947	12,641	1,364	...	...	...	18,859	10,677	271	290	...	...	32,153
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,78,445	...	10,820	12,970	7,670	27,494	29,727	345	22,844	16,285	14,159	5,898	31,952	2,27,278	51,199	...	10,254	...	4,68,895	3,43,674	35,832	1,370	4,786	4,899	10,37,901

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Number.		District.	*Cereals and pulses.* Rice.	Wheat, pulse.	Other food-grains, including pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	*Fibres.* Cotton, mixed or unmixed.	Jute.	Other sorts.
1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ...	23,096	28,817	48,766	1,859	1,289	341	...	4,226
2		Saháranpur ...	*139,103	†283,232	375,043	11,430	41,034	†45,611	...	584
3		Muzaffarnagar ...	59,380	†215,603	332,329	944	59,704	†27,901	...	409
4		Meerut	39,209	262,147	627,098	263	83,920	74,877	...	281
5		Bulandshahr ...	5,863	†127,501	660,150	2,287	13,341	98,520	...	279
6		Aligarh	7,598	164,795	607,518	1,709	2,841	163,891	...	1,247
		Total ...	274,249	1,082,095	2,650,904	18,492	202,129	411,141	...	7,026
7	AGRA.	Muttra	26	57,566	467,505	3,723	680	145,642	.	1,487
8		Agra	666	71,059	537,544	2,565	3,473	156,504	..	1,520
9		Farukhabad ...	47,709	64,247	455,857	867	13,689	41,540	...	1,180
10		Mainpuri .	56,291	91,592	401,530	582	8,116	56,201	..	1,305
11		Etáwah... ...	31,647	59,747	405,695	675	9,132	70,348	..	1,897
12		Etah	29,022	102,934	416,350	227	9,596	57,749	...	785
		Total ...	165,361	447,145	2,683,981	8,639	44,686	527,984	...	8,174
13	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	220,672	87,700	285,206	9,526	67,031	39,011	...	466
14		Moradabad ..	184,374	231,591	548,716	3,780	47,011	54,921	...	80
15		Budaun... ..	74,523	186,685	578,924	3,206	15,679	50,885	...	1,136
16		Bareilly ..	244,284	122,214	502,654	15,034	47,918	20,028	...	1,394
17		Sháhjahánpur ...	166,347	†160,334	437,759	3,630	45,379	†11,375	...	1,701
18		Pilibhit... ...	183,316	77,569	191,717	11,463	34,684	3,406	..	1,220
		Total ...	1,073,516	866,096	2,544,976	46,639	257,702	179,626	...	5,997
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore ...	47,648	41,827	664,864	701	8,015	105,906	...	2,882
20		Fatehpur ..	92,101	33,968	446,007	1,542	3,458	46,427	...	3,709
21		Bánda	45,573	†3,774	704,363	58,766	86	96,411	...	3,700
22		Hamírpur ...	4,736	3,610	574,758	72,485	2,763	82,292	...	3,037
23		Allahabad ...	262,253	67,581	881,280	39,349	9,999	30,071	...	6,816
24		Jaunpur ...	166,382	33,930	509,699	5,286	49,392	516	...	4,811
		Total ...	618,693	184,690	3,780,971	178,079	73,663	361,623	...	24,905
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh ..	318,457	20,292	565,879	7,248	77,072	†437	...	2,601
26		Mirzapur ...	153,302	46,174	424,652	56,040	10,457	1,413	...	825
27		Benares ...	111,021	31,109	808,623	6,818	19,651	37	...	6,116
28		Gházipur ...	149,243	11,883	547,580	12,170	37,734	83	...	115
29		Gorakhpur ...	720,575	†184,441	1,166,683	472,033	65,090	†1,624	...	2,416
30		Basti	568,235	185,946	664,606	84,772	37,347	651	...	1,419
31		Ballia	97,742	6,837	450,153	4,717	37,935	4,136	...	165
		Total ...	2,118,575	486,682	4,128,176	343,798	285,286	8,381	...	13,657

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1890.

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	To-bacco.	Cin-chona.	Miscellaneous. Food crops.	Miscellaneous. Non-food crops.	Total area of crops cultivated.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	‡ 5,185	627	...	3,468	6,191	123,865	30,155	93,710	1
1,689	...	...	610	...	4,771	95,644	998,751	166,548	832,208	2
4,492	...	...	332	...	5,942	106,859	813,895	115,505	698,390	3
21,506	...	...	5,782	...	7,428	146,463	1,268,974	197,673	1,071,301	4
48,360	...	...	8,134	...	19,732	86,880	1,020,997	181,358	839,639	5
42,048	...	...	4,740	...	9,752	33,079	1,039,218	164,524	874,694	6
118,095	...	5,185	20,225	...	51,093	425,066	5,265,700	855,758	4,409,942	
14,962	...	...	605	...	4,097	37,540	733,833	55,781	678,052	7
8,237	...	...	764	...	6,597	26,331	815,260	59,067	756,193	8
8,144	...	...	7,240	...	16,026	19,196	675,195	103,705	571,490	9
11,627	...	...	782	...	6,702	16,017	650,745	97,578	553,167	10
35,815	...	...	715	...	4,070	9,506	629,247	92,006	537,241	11
16,150	...	...	951	...	7,380	12,508	653,649	107,479	546,170	12
94,935	...	...	11,057	...	44,872	121,095	4,157,929	515,616	3,642,313	
3	...	...	1,163	...	4,994	19,313	735,085	86,482	648,603	13
222	...	...	2,702	...	15,339	50,283	1,139,022	137,258	1,001,764	14
5,047	...	...	1,372	...	12,565	31,265	961,287	126,041	835,246	15
2,071	...	...	2,183	...	12,244	25,647	895,671	233,941	761,730	16
2,861	...	...	1,116	...	15,298	24,602	870,402	141,665	728,737	17
1,072	...	...	243	...	3,653	5,739	514,082	103,544	410,538	18
11,276	...	...	8,779	...	64,093	156,849	5,215,549	828,931	4,386,618	
25,319	...	...	909	...	12,846	5,657	916,524	108,842	807,682	19
1,686	...	...	511	...	5,836	25,617	660,862	89,463	571,399	20
88	...	...	482	...	2,053	3,051	918,297	53,515	864,782	21
1,160	...	...	646	...	11,429	2,430	759,296	18,765	740,531	22
5,360	...	...	1,031	...	11,180	23,324	1,338,244	245,201	1,093,043	23
11,872	...	...	561	...	17,610	4,295	804,354	164,511	639,843	24
45,485	...	...	4,140	...	60,954	64,374	5,397,577	680,297	4,717,280	
23,243	...	...	701	...	29,939	11,896	1,057,765	204,643	853,122	25
613	...	...	76	...	9,174	5,488	708,164	118,910	589,254	26
5,640	...	...	48	...	9,971	10,909	509,943	89,093	420,850	27
5,188	...	...	414	...	6,891	17,241	788,537	138,038	650,504	28
12,680	...	...	891	...	99,545	34,947	2,460,425	602,790	1,857,635	29
13	...	...	175	...	13,235	33,404	1,588,803	338,169	1,250,634	30
606	...	...	500	...	10,282	3,851	621,874	105,852	516,022	31
47,978	...	...	2,305	...	177,987	122,686	7,735,511	1,597,490	6,138,021	

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces and*

Number	Districts,	*Cereals and pulses.*			Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	*Fibres.*		
		Rice.	Wheat, pure.	Other food-grains, including pulses.			Cotton, mixed and unmixed.	Jute.	Other sorts.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
32	JHANSI. Jhánsi	*7,244	†11,559	339,972	26,328	479	†23,932	...	1,153
33	Jalaun	1,459	782	469,682	42,084	1,280	57,765	...	1,717
34	Lalitpur ...	14,753	53,631	211,577	33,989	768	1,098	...	471
	Total ...	23,456	65,972	1,021,231	102,401	2,527	82,795	...	3,341
35	KUMAUN. Kumaun ...	105,406	155,707	129,790	15,321	323	234	...	848
36	Garhwál ...	32,000	42,240	89,600	3,200	...	...	...	2,560
37	Taráí	131,052	†38,751	82,861	15,970	4,692	5,565	...	133
	Total ...	268,458	236,698	302,251	34,491	5,015	5,799	...	3,541
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES.	4,542,308	3,369,378	17,112,490	732,539	871,008	1,577,349	...	66,641
	OUDH.								
1	LUCKNOW. Lucknow ..	75,781	49,056	276,422	2,416	3,656	6,027	...	514
2	Unao ..	116,425	63,273	517,587	1,457	11,060	32,819	...	2,409
3	Bara Banki ..	203,768	131,733	597,214	4,522	23,303	209	...	533
	Total ..	395,974	244,062	1,391,223	8,395	38,019	39,055	...	3,456
4	SITAPUR. Sitapur ...	202,656	146,884	779,582	24,084	28,061	3,368	...	629
5	Hardoi ...	107,913	153,191	715,286	3,953	23,394	26,962	...	1,111
6	Kheri ...	217,367	98,343	576,707	31,204	33,319	2,280	...	715
	Total ...	527,936	398,418	2,071,575	59,241	84,774	32,610	...	2,455
7	FYZABAD. Fyzabad ...	248,245	100,967	468,555	8,657	37,011	121	...	416
8	Bahraich ...	303,609	179,122	646,269	95,010	2,830	845	...	255
9	Gonda ...	480,914	235,477	707,005	101,473	16,850	22	...	373
	Total ...	1,032,768	515,866	1,821,829	205,140	56,691	988	...	1,044
10	RAE BAREILI. Rae Bareli ...	198,204	71,872	500,772	1,601	3,682	1,224	...	1,017
11	Sultanpur ...	244,441	72,612	446,947	1,901	18,967	42	...	1,782
12	Partabgarh ...	131,493	52,880	427,308	2,777	11,185	931	...	6,804
	Total ...	574,138	197,364	1,375,027	6,279	33,834	2,197	...	9,603
	TOTAL, OUDH ...	2,530,816	1,355,710	6,659,654	279,055	213,318	74,850	...	16,558

* Same as last year, figures for 1889-90 not being available owing to settlement
† In these districts the wheat and cotton areas will not be found to correspond
‡ It is reported that area under tea given in the statement of tea cultivation

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1890—(concluded).

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops cultivated.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
					Food crops.	Non-food crops.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
76	...	...	130	...	3,283	3,647	417,803	13,471	404,332	32
1,216	...	...	135	...	1,961	10,888	588,469	26,273	562,196	33
...	...	...	436	...	1,612	117	318,452	40,812	277,640	34
1,292	...	...	701	...	6,856	14,152	1,324,724	80,556	1,244,168	
...	...	3,017	658	...	...	487	411,791	158,744	253,047	35
...	...	564	640	...	...	1,996	172,800	53,985	118,865	36
...	...	...	154	...	961	1,986	282,125	68,896	213,229	37
...	...	3,581	1,452	...	961	4,469	866,716	281,575	585,141	
319,061	...	8,766	48,659	...	406,816	908,691	29,963,706	4,840,223	25,123,483	
222	...	...	398	...	15,752	14,351	444,596	93,087	351,508	1
3,449	..	..	903	...	20,460	10,022	779,864	168,682	611,182	2
114	...	...	1,167	...	10,802	35,615	1,008,980	279,635	729,345	3
3,785	...	...	2,468	...	47,014	59,988	2,233,439	541,404	1,692,035	
72	...	...	3,068	...	17,945	13,546	1,219,896	267,319	952,576	4
696	...	...	1,186	..	32,209	15,174	1,081,075	153,581	927,494	5
9	...	...	2,441	...	19,308	7,536	989,229	188,727	800,502	6
777	...	...	6,695	...	69,462	36,256	3,290,199	609,627	2,680,572	
5,791	...	...	532	...	18,852	26,317	915,464	231,390	684,074	7
461	...	...	1,906	...	10,380	9,880	1,250,867	324,320	926,547	8
2	...	...	715	...	118,278	31,768	1,692,877	512,040	1,180,837	9
6,254	...	...	3,153	...	147,510	67,965	3,859,208	1,067,750	2,791,458	
347	...	...	1,020	...	22,132	31,419	833,290	239,279	594,011	10
2,291	...	...	840	...	20,619	18,443	828,885	212,849	616,036	11
6,309	...	...	741	...	19,102	16,817	676,347	176,760	499,587	12
8,947	...	...	2,601	...	61,853	66,679	2,338,522	628,888	1,709,634	
19,763	...	...	14,917	...	325,889	230,888	11,721,368	2,847,669	8,873,699	

operations.
with those reported in forecasts of those crops, owing to there being advance figures in the latter case.
was approximate only.

FORM III-D-2(*a*).—*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the North-*

Serial No.	Division.	Districts.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
1		2	3	4
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	No.	No.
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	86,928	6,650
2		Saháranpur*	406,310	72,223
3		Muzaffarnagar	275,117	72,184
4		Meerut	425,539	155,051
5		Bulandshahr	298,240	116,393
6		Aligarh	248,530	121,723
		Total	1,740,664	544,224
7	AGRA.	Muttra	158,691	74,039
8		Agra	221,322	110,046
9		Farukhabad	257,839	91,940
10		Mainpuri	212,994	131,017
11		Etáwah	239,633	86,623
12		Etah	209,059	95,383
		Total	1,299,538	589,048
13	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	364,016	86,400
14		Moradabad	489,630	114,740
15		Budaun	364,483	88,374
16		Bareilly	330,322	106,939
17		Sháhjahánpur	381,723	88,631
18		Pilibhit	282,103	73,386
		Total	2,162,277	558,470
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	371,382	128,348
20		Fatehpur	272,810	92,313
21		Bánda	426,888	72,775
22		Hamírpur	327,597	57,795
23		Allahabad	591,084	119,641
24		Jaunpur	397,155	82,870
		Total	2,386,916	553,742
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh	664,092	152,201
26		Mirzapur	483,732	61,631
27		Benares	228,706	30,729
28		Gházipur	358,335	59,590
29		Gorakhpur	1,231,027	162,905
30		Basti	739,973	111,474
31		Ballia	263,308	44,743
		Total	3,969,173	623,273

* *Hardoi*—Difference from last year's figures due to

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1890.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1,945	408	81,650	2,288	13,743	...	1
11,367	10,603	88,887	18,444	55,379	41	2
8,830	12,574	69,338	19,876	49,605	45	3
12,261	22,152	104,808	30,242	97,691	133	4
9,373	14,338	85,889	12,224	79,219	145	5
11,678	16,173	96,098	6,849	77,939	20	6
55,454	76,248	526,670	89,923	373,576	384	
5,551	12,028	99,632	4,103	44,660	147	7
10,728	12,950	108,393	3,817	65,669	61	8
10,965	6,139	102,257	8,962	72,064	201	9
13,293	7,928	77,690	11,492	60,613	21	10
12,712	5,901	95,020	6,692	65,903	113	11
7,825	8,813	64,947	9,050	58,411	43	12
61,074	53,759	547,939	44,116	367,320	586	
20,457	8,067	52,405	27,760	62,764	95	13
13,143	13,053	94,942	32,900	119,290	60	14
11,347	8,851	102,248	24,448	84,863	128	15
10,827	4,671	109,608	19,981	97,075	65	16
12,175	2,507	146,666	19,578	96,759	156	17
5,961	748	54,798	10,912	53,539	52	18
73,910	37,897	560,667	135,579	514,290	556	
14,159	7,617	155,245	21,238	96,037	156	19
22,290	5,600	164,693	10,882	85,208	81	20
11,294	2,980	123,417	14,950	72,086	197	21
8,826	1,144	116,269	24,093	53,562	107	22
12,527	10,727	231,973	2,742	151,587	683	23
4,482	4,539	137,515	1,406	109,091	290	24
73,578	32,607	929,112	75,311	567,571	1,514	
4,944	10,643	142,031	2,411	160,884	875	25
3,751	2,582	155,017	1,230	64,188	1,053	26
3,983	4,676	94,096	1,424	61,419	559	27
2,984	5,661	103,052	1,921	88,560	605	28
18,242	17,048	289,252	32,309	241,476	1,279	29
12,350	9,252	184,154	55,248	126,682	750	30
4,103	4,817	61,979	915	56,233	607	31
50,357	54,679	1,029,581	95,458	799,442	5,728	

greater accuracy in the figures returned this year.

FORM III-D-2 *(a)*.—*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the North-*

Serial No.	Division.	Districts.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
1		2	3	4
		N.-W. PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.	No.	No.
32	JHANSI	Jhánsi *	191,817	39,962
33		Jalaun	132,438	38,899
34		Lalitpur	288,496	48,782
		Total	612,751	127,643
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun	340,145	71,006
36		Garhwál	247,422	30,898
37		Tarái	201,196	27,358
		Total	788,763	129,262
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES	12,960,082	3,125,662
		OUDH.		
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	221,703	48,122
2		Unao	392,579	115,300
3		Bara Banki	471,887	98,250
		Total	1,086,169	261,672
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	603,896	96,583
5		Hardoi	438,350	232,925
6		Kheri	582,034	67,432
		Total	1,624,280	396,940
7	FYZABAD	Fyzabad	379,243	79,881
8		Bahraich	716,006	105,614
9		Gonda	800,632	132,217
		Total	1,895,881	317,712
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	340,881	75,898
11		Sultánpur	412,320	86,541
12		Partábgarh	410,740	52,952
		Total ...	1,163,941	215,391
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	5,770,271	1,191,715

* *Jhánsi*—Same as last year, figures for 1889-90

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1890—(concluded).

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
5,395	3,635	109,300	11,342	32,618	21	32
7,480	6,259	63,632	10,419	29,031	72	33
4,347	656	68,581	8,996	42,240	14	34
17,222	10,550	241,513	30,697	103,889	107	
8,411	119	155,414	217	72,410	15	35
724	85	207,182	7	49,515	...	36
3,813	856	13,817	11,140	30,750	12	37
12,948	1,060	376,413	11,364	152,675	27	
344,543	266,800	4,211,895	482,448	2,878,763	8,902	
5,469	3,759	66,016	3,203	52,156	43	1
12,090	6,549	143,401	2,217	96,297	83	2
9,861	6,948	138,056	7,836	110,135	261	3
27,420	17,256	347,473	20,256	258,588	387	
17,498	4,399	163,886	5,616	127,207	270	4
21,117	5,076	145,802	9,717	161,579	106	5
14,552	3,564	118,149	10,195	108,987	271	6
53,167	13,039	427,837	25,528	397,773	647	
4,922	2,866	108,556	2,693	93,929	334	7
14,594	7,706	163,612	9,455	135,981	805	8
13,052	8,568	201,968	18,319	172,302	485	9
32,568	19,140	474,136	30,467	402,212	1,624	
7,952	6,632	138,432	4,108	120,720	15	10
7,380	2,820	146,626	1,094	121,713	175	11
7,882	3,712	164,052	922	106,281	106	12
22,714	13,164	449,110	6,124	348,714	296	
135,869	62,599	1,698,556	82,375	1,407,287	2,954	

not being available owing to settlement operations.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2*(b)*.—*Irrigation in the North-Western*

Serial No.	Division	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	Wells.	AREA *By Canals.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	MEERUT	Dehra Dún	123,865	58	13,006	...
2		Saháranpur*	998,751	28,029	71,962	...
3		Muzaffarnagar	813,895	64,075	159,342	...
4		Meerut	1,268,974	150,958	268,593	...
5		Bulandshahr	1,020,997	166,394	144,488	...
6		Aligarh	1,039,218	297,160	108,506	...
		Total ...	5,265,700	706,674	765,897	...
7	AGRA.	Muttra	733,833	124,995	49,012	...
8		Agra . . .	815,260	151,446	22,751	...
9		Farukhabad	675,195	112,272	37,842	...
10		Mainpuri . ..	650,745	155,657	96,748	...
11		Etáwah	629,247	50,774	118,317	...
12		Etah	653,649	143,128	62,473	...
		Total ...	4,137,929	738,272	387,143	...
13	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	735,085	12,840	3,344	...
14		Moradabad	1,139,022	73,984	...	...
15		Budaun	961,287	102,083	.	...
16		Bareilly	996,671	39,902	59,880	...
17		Sháhjahánpur	870,402	97,093	.	...
18		Pilibhít	514,082	26,407	9,565	...
		Total .	5,215,549	352,309	72,789	...
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	916,524	80,487	118,396	...
20		Fatehpur .	660,862	83,422	.	...
21		Bánda . .	918,297	3,338	.	..
22		Hamírpur	759,296	14,282	1,757	..
23		Allahabad	1,338,244	133,464	...	...
24		Jaunpur	804,354	269,356	...	...
		Total ..	5,397,577	584,349	120,153	...
25	BENARES	Azamgarh	1,057,765	262,989	...	...
26		Mirzapur	708,164	30,563	...	...
27		Benares	509,943	81,550	...	...
28		Gházipur	788,537	155,472	...	...
29		Gorakhpur	2,460,425	196,495	...	...
30		Basti	1,588,803	177,359	..	...
31		Ballia	621,874	118,777	...	...
		Total ..	7,735,511	1,023,205	...	...

N.B.—(*a*) "Private canals" (except Kumaun) have been included under "Government
(*b*) The difference between column 8 and the sum of the four succeeding columns
* Same as last year, figures for 1889-90 not being available owing to settlement opera

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1890.

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				Serial No.
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	11,019	24,088	9,540	17,396	1,056	4,506	1
...	3,254	103,245	53,772	34,731	2,490	27,050	2
...	3,625	227,042	120,817	60,643	3,806	69,446	3
...	4,581	424,132	175,483	161,451	4,165	137,649	4
...	8,605	319,487	98,256	163,518	18,194	105,869	5
...	9,523	415,189	160,829	214,287	8,284	87,100	6
...	40,607	1,513,178	618,697	652,026	37,995	431,620	
...	528	174,535	56,294	119,300	2,943	44,832	7
...	1,085	175,282	67,332	115,075	4,827	29,485	8
...	29,488	179,602	42,890	103,777	11,528	40,881	9
...	24,406	276,811	85,882	175,228	5,767	35,250	10
...	11,152	180,243	56,824	104,945	3,720	53,786	11
...	17,301	222,902	83,834	130,252	5,096	32,633	12
...	83,960	1,209,375	392,556	748,577	33,881	236,867	
...	8,648	24,832	6,376	5,810	1,546	16,048	13
...	20,793	94,779	40,986	13,684	7,015	35,840	14
...	48,890	150,973	72,515	55,803	10,015	22,609	15
...	52,166	151,948	51,014	61,310	5,815	38,311	16
...	82,464	179,557	92,452	53,071	10,268	45,967	17
...	33,336	69,308	33,847	15,791	2,053	18,593	18
...	246,299	671,397	297,190	205,469	36,712	177,368	
...	18,368	217,251	39,480	163,900	6,932	33,743	19
...	57,263	140,685	31,300	111,423	4,631	11,454	20
...	1,843	5,181	593	2,854	1,223	993	21
...	641	16,080	828	10,596	2,070	3,630	22
...	86,784	220,248	52,484	149,565	5,761	20,479	23
...	69,319	338,675	32,793	255,223	3,521	54,097	24
...	234,218	938,720	157,478	693,561	24,138	124,396	
...	237,000	499,989	19,953	386,733	9,945	110,248	25
...	15,724	46,287	4,307	31,858	1,613	10,345	26
...	22,014	103,564	14,030	100,784	4,392	23,803	27
...	56,104	211,576	9,692	178,881	3,268	52,976	28
...	359,559	556,054	115,502	394,905	9,913	51,823	29
...	351,674	529,033	162,725	314,881	6,247	57,708	30
...	64,336	183,113	3,673	143,484	2,935	42,996	31
...	1,106,411	2,129,616	329,882	1,551,026	38,313	349,399	

canals," and "Tanks" under column headed "Other sources."
is accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.
tions.

FORM III-D-2 *(b)*.—*Irrigation in the North-Western Pro*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated	AREA		
				Wells.	By Canals.	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi	417,803	20,997	2,087	...
33		Jalaun	588,449	4,754	18,214	...
34		Lalitpur	318,452	31,847	...	...
		Total ...	1,324,724	57,598	20,301	...
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun	411,791	...	56,885	28,874
36		Garhwál	172,800	...	...	...
37		Tarái	282,125	77	58,714	...
		Total ...	866,716	77	115,599	28,874
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	29,963,706	3,462,484	1,481,882	28,874
		OUDH.				
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	444,595	49,034	...	...
2		Unao	779,864	108,177	...	...
3		Bara Banki	1,008,980	76,834	...	...
		Total ...	2,233,439	234,045	...	...
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	1,219,895	77,522	...	...
5		Hardoi	1,081,075	128,311	...	...
6		Kheri	989,229	54,049	...	...
		Total ...	3,290,199	259,882	...	...
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	915,464	145,195	...	...
8		Bahraich	1,250,867	17,331	...	...
9		Gonda	1,692,877	129,866	...	...
		Total ...	3,859,208	292,392	...	...
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	833,290	156,147	...	...
11		Sultanpur	828,885	125,009	...	...
12		Partábgarh	676,347	150,374	...	...
		Total ...	2,338,522	431,530	...	...
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	11,731,368	1,217,849	...	...

N.B.—The difference between column 8 and the sum of the four succeeding

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

vinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1890—(concluded).

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	2,432	25,516	9,125	15,072	1,384	948	32
...	497	23,465	390	15,822	987	8,812	33
...	2,283	34,730	12,524	20,696	1,137	1,017	34
...	5,212	83,111	22,039	51,090	3,508	10,777	
...	722	86,481	10,637	15,048	...	...	35
...	2,560	2,560	640	2,560	...	...	36
...	312	59,103	11,439	60,799	288	4,221	37
...	3,594	148,144	22,716	78,407	288	4,221	
...	1,720,301	6,693,541	1,840,558	3,980,156	174,835	1,335,148	
53,383	4,376	106,793	44,130	44,845	6,193	15,299	1
98,054	12,095	218,326	53,242	144,891	9,272	15,036	2
136,356	6,533	219,723	115,839	75,047	4,808	28,588	3
287,793	23,004	544,842	213,211	264,283	20,273	58,923	
95,181	6,476	179,179	102,511	50,280	3,283	25,133	4
118,122	17,590	264,023	112,059	119,402	10,301	27,590	5
40,875	4,726	99,650	51,693	24,417	2,109	22,468	6
254,178	28,792	542,852	266,263	194,099	15,693	75,191	
168,467	7,621	321,283	99,508	174,301	2,704	51,960	7
49,479	3,651	70,461	44,632	18,079	1,230	7,119	8
136,363	829	267,058	132,682	106,978	2,481	28,135	9
354,309	12,101	658,802	276,822	299,358	6,415	87,214	
94,602	1,649	252,398	70,469	158,874	7,448	31,226	10
141,370	3,618	269,997	69,900	171,981	5,675	30,426	11
85,998	2,247	238,619	50,477	168,482	3,075	30,094	12
321,970	7,514	761,014	190,846	499,337	16,198	91,746	
1,218,250	71,411	2,607,510	947,142	1,257,077	58,579	313,074	

columns (89,643 acres) may be accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—PRICES OF

FORM III-E(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in the North-*

District.	PRICE OF PRODUCE			
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún	4 0 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	...
Saháranpur	3 1 4	2 9 3	5 3 9	...
Muzaffarnagar	3 0 6	2 5 0	4 8 0	...
Meerut	3 12 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	...
Bulandshahr	4 0 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	...
Aligarh	4 7 1	2 9 3	5 11 5	...
Muttra	3 10 2	2 13 8	5 0 0	...
Agra	3 12 8	2 10 10	4 13 0	...
Farukhabad	3 4 3	3 1 6	3 4 3	...
Mainpurí	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
Etáwah	3 7 8	2 11 3	3 10 2	...
Etah	3 12 0	2 14 0	5 0 0	...
Bijnor	3 3 9	2 11 9	4 7 1	...
Moradabad	3 1 3	2 8 0	3 1 3	...
Budaun	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	...
Bareilly	3 3 2	2 14 11	3 12 8	...
Sháhjahánpur	2 9 7	2 12 7	3 4 0	...
Pilibhít	2 10 8	2 12 7	3 8 11	...
Cawnpore	3 7 7	2 13 8	3 12 11	...
Fatehpur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	...
Bánda	2 13 8	2 13 8	3 12 11	...
Hamírpur	3 5 4	3 0 3	4 7 2	...
Allahabad	3 10 3	3 2 0	5 0 0	...
Jaunpur	4 0 0	3 5 4	3 8 0	...
Azamgarh	2 13 9	3 4 7	3 12 3	...
Mirzapur	3 5 3	3 0 0	4 0 0	...
Benares	2 12 1	2 15 1	3 10 9	...
Gházipur	3 8 0	2 11 3	3 7 9	...
Gorakhpur	3 0 11	2 10 4	3 2 10	...
Basti	3 3 4	2 8 0	3 8 0	...
Ballia	2 7 6	2 7 6	3 6 5	
Jhánsi	4 3 0	2 11 0	2 10 8	...
Jalaun	5 4 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	..
Lalitpur	2 15 0	2 11 0	4 7 0	...
Kumaun	4 0 0	4 5 0	*...	...
Garhwál	1 13 0	3 10 2	*...	...
Tarái	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	...
Provincial average	3 5 6	2 13 9	4 1 1	...

* Not sold.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRODUCE.

Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December 1890.

| PER MAUND OF 80lbs. | | |

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Produce.

FORM III-E(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1890.*

District.	*Prices of produce per maund of 80lbs.*									Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar (gúr).	Salt.	Ghí.	Firewood.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Lucknow	3 2 11	2 9 6	4 0 0	...	(a)	4 2 3	3 12 11	29 8 0	0 5 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
2. Unao	3 0 0	2 8 11	3 8 9	...	5 9 0	4 14 0	3 8 9	27 2 4	0 4 0	12 0 0	1 2 0	0 2 0	11 6 0
3. Bara Banki ...	3 10 2	2 9 3	3 12 11	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 11 6	32 0 0	0 4 6	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	10 0 0
4. Sitapur	2 13 9	2 7 4	3 9 0	...	6 2 6	5 0 0	3 10 11	29 1 6	0 4 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
5. Hardoi	3 1 5	2 6 2	4 0 6	...	5 10 8	4 10 0	3 15 2	29 13 8	0 5 3	25 12 0	1 8 0 (b)	0 1 3	5 0 0
6. Kheri	3 5 4	2 5 2	3 7 10	...	5 11 5	5 0 0	3 12 11	29 1 6	0 4 7	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6	5 0 0
7. Fyzabad	3 6 4	2 10 4	3 11 6	...	(a)	3 11 6	3 14 6	31 4 0	0 5 8	17 8 0	1 8 0	0 2 6	6 8 0
8. Bahraich	3 5 4	2 5 8	4 3 4	...	4 0 0	4 7 1	3 13 0	30 7 7	0 4 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	8 0 0
9. Gonda	3 3 2	2 6 3	3 7 8	...	2 8 0	4 5 2	3 11 6	33 10 11	0 3 2	16 0 0	0 14 0	0 1 0	7 8 0
10. Rae Bareli ...	3 0 0	2 7 6	3 8 0	...	4 8 6	3 15 6	4 0 3	27 13 3	0 3 6	13 12 0	0 15 0	0 1 0	8 4 0
11. Sultánpur	3 1 2	2 8 0	3 3 2	...	(a)	3 4 9	3 13 8	29 1 5	0 3 7	13 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 1	8 1 4
12. Partábgarh ...	3 1 3	2 10 9	3 10 0	...	2 12 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	29 1 6	0 3 4	15 0 0	0 12 0	0 1 0	5 0 0
Provincial average ...	3 2 11	2 7 11	3 10 11	...	4 10 5	4 5 10	3 13 8	29 13 6	0 4 3	17 10 0	1 3 6	0 1 6	7 0 11

(a) Uncleaned cotton not brought in the market.
(b) Rise in price compared with last year due to abnormal mortality among sheep in Kheri in 1890.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December 1890.*

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 3	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 6	3 5 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 3 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0 to 6 4 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 4 9	...	0 5 4 & 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 3 to 0 2 6	0 10 6 to 0 12 6	...	5 12 0 to 6 8 0	0 4 6 to 0 11 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 3 0 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0 & 0 9 0	5 0 0	0 4 9	
Etáwah ...	0 5 6 to 0 6 6	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 3	0 14 0	...	7 8 0	2 0 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	...	7 8 0	0 10 0	
Moradabad ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 12 6	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 5 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December* 1890—(concluded).

District.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs a p. Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p. Rs a. p.	Rs. a p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 10 0 & 0 14 0	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	5 0 0 & 6 4 0	2 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6 & 0 2 0	0 8 0 & 0 14 0	0 4 3	2 8 0 to 5 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 6 & 0 2 0	0 6 0 & 0 10 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ..	0 5 6	0 2 6	1 2 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	1 12 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 10	0 10 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	1 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 4 0	2 0 0	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 10 0	0 4 0	3 2 6	...	
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0	...	5 0 0 & 7 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 1 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0	0 2 0 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0 & 0 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 2 6 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	1 4 0 to 5 0 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0	
Lalitpur ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 6	0 1 6 to 0 2 6	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 9 0	...	
Kumaun ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	1 4 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	
Tarái ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in Oudh for the year ending 30th September* 1890.

Districts.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.*	Camel, per day	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat, per day †	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
	Rs a p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	
1. Lucknow	0 4 5	0 2 4	0 14 0	..	3 7 0	0 8 0	† For boats carrying 100 maunds.
2. Unao	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	Ditto 60 do.
3. Bara Banki	0 3 8	0 2 10	0 12 0	..	‡ 3 0 0	1 8 0	Ditto 220 to 880
4. Sitapur	0 4 6	0 2 2	0 12 6	0 5 0	2 8 6	1 8 0	Ditto 500 to 2,000 do.
5. Hardoi	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 9	Ditto 100 do.
6. Kheri	0 4 6	0 2 3	0 8 0	..	...	0 14 0	Ditto 350 do.
7. Fyzabad	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
8. Bahraich	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	..	3 4 0	3 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
9. Gonda	0 4 7	0 3 2	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 4 9	Ditto 1 maund
10. Rae Bareli	0 4 6	0 3 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Tonnage not known, for crossing purposes.
11. Sultanpur	0 4 0	0 1 10	0 8 0	0 6 1	2 8 0	1 6 0	For boats carrying 100 to 600 maunds.
12. Partabgarh	0 3 3	0 1 9	0 8 0	0 6 1	2 1 6	5 0 0	Ditto 50 do.
Provincial average ...	0 4 4	0 2 8	0 9 6	0 6 5	2 8 9	1 10 9	

*Two-bullock carts

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*			
I.—Borax	Tibet	11,421	85,480
	Nipál	..	..
	Total	11,421	85,480
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	..	..
	Nipál	.	...
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	..	...
2. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	..	..
	Nipál	..	...
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet	..	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet		...
	Nipál	...	...
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	..	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating)	Tibet	4	40
	Nipál	22,815	1,74,797
	Total	22,819	1,74,837
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*)—Gánja	Tibet	..	..
	Nipál	..	...
(*b*)—Bhang	Tibet	..	...
	Nipál	763	6,104
	Total	763	6,104
(*c*)—Charas	Tibet	1	200
	Nipál	..	..
	Total	1	200
(*d*)—Other kinds	Tibet	...	..
	Nipál	..	..
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	..	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	20	200
	Nipál	147	1,507
	Total	167	1,707
3. Safflower	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	..
4. Turmeric	Tibet	...	..
	Nipál	2,188	17,129
	Total	2,188	17,129
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	10	100
	Nipál	794	5,092
	Total	804	5,192

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	21,118	14,468
	Total	21,118	14,468
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	52	520
	Nipál	1,149	11,833
	Total	1,201	12,353
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Potatoes	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. All other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	4,220	8,483
	Total	4,220	8,483
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	9,891	24,871
	Total	9,891	24,871
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	25,344	59,047
	Total	25,344	59,047
3. Rice, husked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	4,87,024	15,57,041
	Total	4,87,024	15,57,041
4. Do., unhusked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	7,48,924	13,04,463
	Total	7,48,921	13,04,463
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	7,959	13,879
	Total	7,959	13,879
6 Other spring crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	12,476	25,065
	Total	12,476	25,065
	Total, Grains	12,91,618	29,84,366
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	6,785	79,288
	Total	6,785	79,288
X.—Horns	Tibet	93	930
	Nipál	1,149	12,112
	Total	1,242	13,042
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

I.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
XII.—Lac—		Mds.	Rs.
1. Dye	Tibet	..	...
	Nipál	..	...
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	5	50
	Total	5	50
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,122	272
	Total	1,122	272
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	..	..
	Nipál	..	..
2. Native	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	..	..
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	12	390
	Total	12	390
2. Iron	Tibet	..	..
	Nipál	665	5,290
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Other metals	Tibet	..	..
	Nipál	607	20,195
	Total	607	20,195
	Total, Metals	1,284	25,875
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10	60
	Total	10	60
2. Vegetable	Tibet	..	..
	Nipál	43	544
	Total	43	544
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	..
	Nipál	1,448	4,448
	Total	1,448	1,448
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	40	1,600
	Nipál	10,969	3,16,631
	Total	11,009	3,18,231
2. Other kinds	Tibet	42	420
	Nipál	3,412	11,844
	Total	3,454	12,264

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other kinds	Tibet	28,772	1,15,088
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	28,772	1,15,088
	Total, Salt	28,772	1,15,088
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	..
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	..
	Nipál	18,638	62,628
	Total ...	18,638	62,628
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	44,008	1,62,473
	Total ...	44,008	1,62,473
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	90	438
	Total ...	90	438
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	46,758	1,38,809
	Total ...	46,758	1,38,809
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	1,09,494	3,64,348
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	68	144
	Total ...	68	444
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other spices	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	9,666	1,95,726
	Total ...	9,666	1,95,726

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	54	108
	Total ...	54	108
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Unrefined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	..
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	153	9,820
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	153	9,820
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	..	..
	Nipál	9,08,802	11,36,594
	Total ...	9,08,802	11,36,594
2. Firewood	Tibet	..	...
	Nipál	10,784	2,696
	Total ...	10,784	2,696
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw	Tibet	8,799	1,77,380
	Nipál	14	280
	Total ...	8,813	1,77,660
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	726	37,340
	Nipal	20	800
	Total ...	746	38,140
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	19	385
	Nipál	2,045	15,032
	Total	2,064	15,417
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	..	...
	Nipál	2,042	3,892
	Total ...	2,042	3,892
XXXII.—Yaks' tails	Tibet	10	800
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	10	800
XXXIII.—Jewellery, &c—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	1,075
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,075
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXXIV.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Silver	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	2,32,355
	Total ...	...	2,32,355
	Total, Class A. { Tibet ...	50,162	4,31,378
	{ Nipál ...	24,14,028	56,23,878
	Grand Total ...	24,64,190	60,55,256

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	253	17,510
	Nipál	189	9,436
	Total ...	442	26,946
2. Cattle	Tibet	192	4,400
	Nipál	6,437	1,27,673
	Total ...	6,629	1,32,073
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	7,110	23,465
	Nipál	853	1,405
	Total ...	7,963	24,870
4. Other kinds	Tibet	215	2,207
	Nipál	1,344	3,170
	Total ...	1,559	5,377
II.—Bamboos	Tibet	10	8
	Nipál	2,12,710	4,262
	Total ...	2,12,720	4,265
III.—Canes and battans	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	7,03,780	3,438
	Total ...	7,03,780	3,438
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha) ...	Tibet	125	31
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	125	31
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	100	50
	Nipál	4,272	1,068
	Total ...	4,372	1,118
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle...	Tibet	17	41
	Nipál	52,481	1,43,059
	Total ...	52,498	1,43,100
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals,	Tibet	90	50
	Nipál	3,527	2,048
	Total ...	3,617	2,098
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	684	2,168
	Total ...	684	2,168
2. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	297	650
	Total ...	297	650
	Total, Class B. Tibet ...	8,112	47,757
	Nipál ...	9,86,574	2,98,377
	Grand Total ...	9,94,686	3,46,134

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10	90
	Total ...	10	90
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	..
	Nipál	2,743	52,817
	Total ...	2,743	52,817
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,149	2,20,430
	Total ...	3,149	2,20,430
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	7	250
	Nipál	2,257	67,710
	Total ...	2,264	67,960
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	Tibet	86	8,600
	Nipál	13,565	13,56,500
	Total ...	13,651	13,65,100
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	168	8,400
	Nipál	12,567	6,28,340
	Total ..	12,735	6,36,750
	Total, Cotton-goods ...	31,799	22,90,240
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	160
	Total ...	2	160
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	35	1,090
	Total ...	35	1,090
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	431	2,414
	Total ...	431	2,414
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*) Ganja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*) Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*c*) Charas	Tibet	5	1,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	5	1,000
(*d*) Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	296
	Total ...	2	296
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	6	48
	Nipál	12	120
	Total ...	18	168
3. Safflower	Tibet	2	32
	Nipál	1	18
	Total ...	3	50
4. Turmeric	Tibet	76	939
	Nipál	371	3,551
	Total ...	447	4,490
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia)*	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	6	42
	Total ...	6	42
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	87	223
	Total ...	87	223
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	94	936
	Total ...	94	936
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	33	660
	Nipál	153	2,562
	Total	186	3,222
2. Potatoes	Tibet	471	2,798
	Nipál	15,024	30,577
	Total ...	15,495	33,375
3. All other kinds	Tibet	32	320
	Nipál	3,146	6,565
	Total ...	3,178	6,885
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	2,214	8,253
	Nipál	218	566
	Tota ...	2,432	8,819
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	4,414	13,559
	Nipál	7,486	18,524
	Total ...	11,900	32,083
3. Rice (husked)	Tibet	10,120	44,914
	Nipál	134	499
	Total ...	10,254	45,413

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890-91—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded).*			
4. Rice (unhusked)	Tibet	2,981	8,197
	Nipál	49	81
	Total ...	3,030	8,278
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	6,290	11,437
	Nipál	6	12
	Total ..	6,296	11,449
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	9,500	27,949
	Nipál	30	63
	Total ...	9,530	28,012
	Total, Grains	43,442	1,34,054
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
X.—Horns	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	...	...
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	76	3,080
	Total	76	3,080
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	67	680
	Total ...	67	680
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	49	1,225
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	49	1,225
	Total, Liquors ...	49	1,225

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	108	5,020
	Nipál	2,059	85,595
	Total ...	2,167	90,615
2. Iron...	Tibet	99	990
	Nipál	1,992	15,236
	Total ...	2,091	16,226
3. Other metals	Tibet	10	400
	Nipál	2,866	1,08,387
	Total ...	2,876	1,08,787
	Total, Metals ...	7,134	2,15,628
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	7	70
	Nipál	966	5,904
	Total ...	973	5,974
2. Vegetable	Tibet	217	3,519
	Nipál	46	631
	Total ...	263	4,150
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	23	23
	Total ...	23	23
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	32	989
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	32	989
2. Other kinds	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipál ...	62,819	1,37,040
	Total ...	62,819	1,37,040
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipál ...	48	217
	Total ...	48	217
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	16,193	69,619
	Total ...	16,193	69,619
3. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	41,843	1,72,486
	Total ...	41,843	1,72,486
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—	Total, Salt ...	58,084	2,42,322
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	151	302
	Total ...	151	302

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890-91—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	5	16
	Total	5	16
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	136	680
	Nipál	1	4
	Total ...	137	684
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	371	2,199
	Nipál	4	19
	Total	375	2,218
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	20	100
	Nipal	...	...
	Total ...	20	100
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	537	3,018
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipal	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	262	524
	Total ...	262	524
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	1	800
	Nipál	8	8,000
	Total	9	8,800
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	1	20
	Nipál	349	5,188
	Total ...	350	5,208
2. Other spices	Tibet	54	1,069
	Nipál	7,015	1,04,131.
	Total ...	7,069	1,05,200
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	82	164
	Total ...	82	164
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	34	510
	Nipál	2,280	24,771
	Total ...	2,274	25,281
2. Unrefined	Tibet	1,927	11,251
	Nipál	17,573	94,460
	Total ...	19,500	1,05,711
	Total, Sugar ...	21,774	1,30,992

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian ...	Tibet	8	640
	Nipál	16	960
	Total ...	24	1,600
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	..
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	402	4,502
	Nipál	7,399	69,636
	Total	7,801	74,138
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	...	..
	Nipál	...	...
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	..
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	50	9,100
	Nipál	190	5,527
	Total ...	240	14,627
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	22	220
	Nipál	4,753	31,514
	Total ...	4,775	31,734
2 Unmanufactured	Tibet .. .	..	..
	Nipál	3,333	5,997
	Total .	3,333	5,997
XXXII.—Yaks' tails	Tibet .	.	
	Nipál .	...	
XXXIII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1 Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet ..	..	1,197
	Nipál	...	.
	Total .		1,197
2 Jewellery	Tibet .. .	.	.
	Nipál .. .	...	.
XXXIV.—Treasure—			
1 Gold	Tibet .	...	..
	Nipál . ..	.	
2 Silver	Tibet ..	...	6,464
	Nipál	..	19,000
	Total ..		25,464
	Total, Class A, { Tibet .. / Nipal ..	39,953 / 2,33,947	1,88,321 / 33,63,257
	Grand Total ...	2,73,900	35,51,578

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number)*		No	Rs.
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules	Tibet	..	...
	Nipál	1	50
	Total	1	50
2. Cattle	Tibet	..	...
	Nipál	924	17,373
	Total	924	17,373
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	200	1,000
	Nipál	3,205	5,397
	Total	3,405	6,397
4. Other kinds	Tibet	..	...
	Nipál	3,071	5,592
	Total	3,071	5,592
II.—Bamboos—	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,06,548	2,132
	Total	1,06,548	2,132
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha)	Tibet	60	15
	Nipál	6,365	794
	Total	6,425	809
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	40	20
	Nipál	72	18
	Total	112	38
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1 Hides of cattle	Tibet	51	163
	Nipál	18	45
	Total	69	208
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Tibet	513	355
	Nipál	109	54
	Total	622	409
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	15	45
	Total	15	45
2. Manufactured	Tibet	158	370
	Nipál	84	188
	Total	242	558
	Total, Class B, Tibet	1,022	1,923
	Total, Class B, Nipál	1,20,412	31,688
	Grand Total	1,21,434	33,611

II.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1890-91.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year Number and value of—						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of—						Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs* 50 *and under Rs* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs* 500 *and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs.* 50.		*Notes of Rs* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.			Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper	
	Rs		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
63,877	7,60,600	29,665	23 00,650	4,494	46,35,000	1,79,02,485	2,03,08,595	67,402	7,99,610	29,389	22,84,750	7,586	70,18,000	...	2,48,20,695	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITTED DURING THE YEAR 1890.									NUMBER REMAINING ON 31ST					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women	Children	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	8	1	...	64	10	..	...	...	...	6	...	...	33	9	...
2	Do. Poor-house	30	23	...	..	...	.	83	78	31	13	7	..	...	..	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum)	2	6	..	...	...	...	41	17	17	2	6	...	...	..	..
4	Allahabad (Strangers' Home) ...	31	22	..	29	8	6	9	9	11	27	17	..	24	8	6
5	Almora	1	...	...	67	62	3	3	7	...	1	...	.	53	47	3
6	Bahraich	6	3	...	40	6	..	29	13	5	2	2	..	19	4	...
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	154	123	3	74	6	...	369	185	71	20	29	2	12	2	..
8	Bareilly	18	22	4	55	12	2	12	5	3	7	8	...	24	2	..
9	Bara Banki	2	5	..	...	.	...	9	3	5	1	2	...	..	..	...
10	Bánda	3	7	...	1	...	...	3	4	1	3	6		1	..	..
11	Budaun	...	...	...	3	1		..	...	..		.	...	1	1	...
12	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	8	8		1	...	.	11	4	2	7	8	.	1	..	...
13	Dehra Dún	1	1	..	87	38	9	2	...	...	1	1	...	59	31	7
14	Etah	...	..	...	...	...	..	13	2	...	.	.	..		...	..
15	Farukhabad	6	4	...	1	...	...	7	3	12	4	2	..	1	...	...
16	Fyzabad	4	7	..	7	1	...	7	...	1	1	6	.	3	..	.
17	Gházipur	6	2	..	2	..	..	2	6	4	4	.	...	...	...	.
18	Gonda	13	9	..	12	2	..	10	6	2	7	4	...	6	1	...
19	Hardoi	9	13	...	13	...	..	13	13	8	4	6	..	4	...	...
20	Kheri	1	...	..	...	..	...	1	3	3	1	...	..	..	...	..
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ..	33	33	...	25	10	...	117	249	29	20	25	..	11	4	...
22	Do. (New Charity) ...	.	..	..	...	...	.	209	584	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
23	Meerut	2	2	..	9	5	...	...	4	...	2	2	..	6	4	
24	Moradabad	4	3	..	32	17	..	11	10	5	1	3	...	12	7	..
25	Muttra	25	20	...	15	...	...	283	102	55	4	4	...	2	...	...
26	Orai (Jalaun)	12	14	1	2	1	...	20	8	4	6	10	...	1	1	...
27	Rae Bareli	2	2	...	7	1	...	28	7	5	...	2	...	2	..	..
28	Saháranpur	...	...	...	32	21	1	66	21	4	...	...	...	25	19	1
29	Sháhjahánpur	3	4	..	13	1	...	11	3	...	1	4	..	5	...	...
30	Sitapur	4	6	..	5	...	...	10	54	18	3	4	...	1	...	...
31	Sultanpur	9	8	..	5	...	...	10	4	..	5	5	...	4	...	...
	Total ...	397	348	8	601	202	21	1,384	1,404	996	153	163	2	310	140	17

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1890.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER 1890.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January 1889.*							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	Government grant, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300 4 11	...	...	1
9	12	3	...	...	...	...	1,663 13 5	...	...	2
38	13	16	...	1,036 10 9	...	...	...	1,556 15 4	145 6 1	3
7	9	6	...	398 15 11	...	...	2,400 0 0	48 0 0	...	4
3	7	...	...	1,773 15 3	2,145 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	3,014 8 9	...	5
9	4	1	7,300 0 0	3,253 8 4	356 0 0	980 0 0	300 0 0	462 12 6	3 0 0	6
38	24	29	63,600 0 0	270 9 11	3,024 0 0	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	179 11 10	7
1	1	2	8,000 0 0	...	...	22 6 0	1,211 13 2	...	...	8
3	2	3	14,000 0 0	3,038 8 4	460 0 0	...	...	17 0 0	...	9
3	3	1	...	24 4 0	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 9 7	..	...	11
3	4	...	...	56 10 6	...	...	90 0 0	...	...	12
2	...	...	92,400 0 0	2,355 11 6	1,336 0 0	1,500 0 0	650 0 0	751 6 9	...	13
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 9 5	..	...	14
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	474 8 0	...	...	15
2	...	1	...	491 15 10	...	..	360 0 0	89 8 0	...	16
2	4	2	...	...	...	..	392 7 10	..	...	17
5	3	2	3,400 0 0	1,693 15 5	387 8 6	...	300 0 0	461 8 6	26 8 6	18
3	7	5	...	915 12 3	..	...	492 7 6	223 0 0	...	19
1	1	...	...	2,745 0 10	...	...	...	4 8 0	...	20
89	206	18	3,66,700 0 0	5,040 4 9	14,954 13 4	...	...	...	14 0 0	21
175	544	...	48,300 0 0	5,696 7 2	1,878 5 4	13,000 0 0	...	...	...	22
...	4	...	...	184 2 3	...	360 0 0	600 0 0	569 0 0	...	23
4	4	2	...	327 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	24
13	7	6	...	...	...	...	1,191 14 11	...	...	25
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	356 1 0	50 0 0	...	26
7	8	...	12,000 0 0	532 7 11	460 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	27
6	...	1	...	...	...	500 0 0	799 10 4	123 0 0	...	28
9	2	...	...	...	...	...	649 0 9	...	...	29
9	46	16	7,000 0 0	1,927 5 8	330 0 0	...	...	1,526 13 1	...	30
5	2	...	...	32 8 5	...	400 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	31
453	913	118	8,62,700 0 0	31,796 8 8	25,331 11 2	19,240 15 0	16,222 4 10	8,900 0 5	368 10 5	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	District.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	2,300 4 11	590 15 11	1,249 11 10	124 9 9
2	Do. Poor-house	...	1,663 13 5	492 0 0	899 11 1	20 7 8
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum).	...	2,739 0 2	297 10 0	1,471 11 1	...
4	Ditto (Strangers' Home) ..	1,206 10 7	4,053 10 6	450 0 0	2,402 4 8	153 10 3
5	Almora	...	7,203 8 0	649 0 0	4,235 0 0	505 13 0
6	Bahraich	52 14 7	12,708 3 5	360 0 0	1,014 4 5	48 13 9
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	291 5 0	70,894 3 9	1,344 8 3	3,967 12 8	...
8	Bareilly	...	9,234 3 2	312 0 0	742 5 11	...
9	Bara Banki	272 1 9	17,787 10 1	147 11 3	277 3 11	59 8 3
10	Bánda	...	264 4 0	..	..	...
11	Budaun	..	126 9 7	42 12 0	65 15 9	16 15 4
12	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	497 7 4	644 1 10	74 0 0	482 12 0	29 3 0
13	Dehra Dún	565 7 3	39,558 9 6	462 0 0	2,847 1 11	652 11 6
14	Etah	..	53 9 0	...	53 9 5	...
15	Farukhabad .. .	...	474 8 0	78 0 0	349 0 9	39 6 6
16	Fyzabad	..	941 7 10	102 0 0	316 9 8	...
17	Gházipur	..	392 7 10	96 0 0	244 1 6	20 0 0
18	Gonda	...	6,269 8 5	213 6 0	440 0 3	22 2 6
19	Hardoi	1 8 3	1,632 12 0	136 0 0	545 8 9	...
20	Kheri	144 13 6	2,894 6 4	...	72 8 0	...
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	118 12 0	3,86,827 14 1	830 1 9	4,202 13 3	956 1 3
22	Ditto (New Charity) ..	...	68,874 12 6	706 15 6	..	...
23	Meerut	...	1,713 2 3	288 0 0	750 0 0	...
24	Moradabad	* 872 1 8	1,199 11 4	285 0 0	381 0 6	...
25	Muttra	...	1,191 14 11	259 4 4	813 7 3	50 5 4
26	Orai (Jalaun)	...	406 1 0	36 0 0	257 1 0	48 0 0
27	Rae Bareli	727 12 11	13,770 4 10	215 8 0	294 1 3	29 4 0
28	Saháranpur..	182 0 0	1,604 10 4	72 0 0	1,245 14 10	46 13 0
29	Sháhjahánpur	...	649 0 9	...	519 1 5	80 2 3
30	Sitapur	48 12 0	10,834 14 9	180 0 0	1,305 14 9	62 15 9
31	Sultanpur	...	623 8 5	64 0 0	503 13 11	42 4 0
	Total ...	4,981 10 10	6,69,541 13 4	8,784 13 0	31,950 9 9	3,009 8 1

* Endow

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1890—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
131 11 3	35 1 9	168 2 5	...	...	2,300 4 11	...	...	1
52 0 9	94 9 6	105 0 5	...	...	1,663 13 5	...	...	2
...	65 0 0	70 14 6	...	...	1,905 3 7	833 12 7	...	3
19 0 6	114 6 3	116 8 4	72 0 0	...	3,327 14 0	725 12 6	...	4
280 3 0	298 15 5	81 2 9	...	...	6,050 2 2	1,153 5 10	...	5
263 8 9	..	118 5 0	...	...	1,804 15 11	2,103 3 6	8,800 0 0	6
35 9 0	602 4 9	795 14 3	138 0 0	...	6,884 0 11	410 2 10	63,600 0 0	7
100 0 0	15 0 0	64 13 3	...	...	1,234 8 2	...	8,000 0 0	8
...	79 12 0	58 6 2	...	1 11 3	624 4 10	363 5 3	16,800 0 0	9
..	...	3 12 0	235 0 0	...	238 12 0	25 8 0	...	10
...	...	0 14 6	...	...	126 9 7	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	585 15 0	58 2 10	...	12
102 11 8	456 8 3	759 7 3	...	...	5,280 8 7	1,878 0 11	32,400 0 0	13
...	.	...	...	...	53 9 5	...	..	14
..	6 5 9	1 11 0	..	..	474 8 0	.	..	15
.	...	36 12 0	...	...	455 5 8	486 2 2	...	16
..	0 15 4	31 7 0	...	...	392 7 10	..	...	17
1 0 3	101 0 0	236 10 9	126 0 0	0 1 0	1,140 4 9	1,729 3 8	3,400 0 0	18
..	33 0 8	44 8 9	97 0 0	...	856 2 2	776 9 10	...	19
..	...	4 0 0	...	...	76 8 0	2,817 14 4	...	20
25 6 6	2,081 7 1	787 4 8	4,947 0 0	...	13,830 2 6	6,297 11 7	3,66,700 0 0	21
...	...	210 15 0	15,828 0 0	...	16,745 14 6	3,828 14 0	48,300 0 0	22
...	100 0 0	...	60 0 0	250 0 0	1,448 0 0	265 2 3	...	23
29 14 6	...	503 11 6	...	...	1,199 10 6	0 0 10	...	24
...	65 0 0	3 14 0	...	...	1,191 14 11	...	...	25
60 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	...	406 1 0	...	...	26
...	...	31 3 2	48 0 0	...	618 0 5	1,152 4 5	12,000 0 0	27
43 8 0	196 6 6	...	...	...	1,604 10 4	...	...	28
...	19 14 0	29 15 1	...	...	649 0 9	...	...	29
...	104 0 1	71 9 0	...	...	1,724 7 7	1,110 7 2	8,000 0 0	30
...	...	5 2 6	...	...	615 4 5	17 4 0	...	31
1,144 10 2	4,469 11 4	4,847 1 3	21,551 0	251 12 3	75,508 12 10	26,033 0 6	5,68,000 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1890.

1 Denomination.	2 Natives.	3 Others.	4 Number of Ministers or Priests.	5 Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	6 Total annual income from Government.	7 Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	6,544	18,809	59	83	17,663	
Church of Scotland	963	2,177	23	15	11,971	
Protestant Dissenters	18,519	967	105	99	5,706	
Roman Catholics	1,449	6,473	24	25	25,396	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenians	6	2	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1	...	...	...	...	
Pársis	90	20	...	...	...	
Other Churches	296	22	2	3	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1890-91.

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS							*Private Institutions*		Grand Total.	Percentage of—		REMARKS.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special*		Total of Public Institutions.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population *		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools		Advanced.	Elementary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
106,111	Towns ... 297	Males .. 24,306,586	Institutions. For males ...	15	7	487	4 436	5	55	5,005	1,579	4,634	11,218	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	10·64	
	Villages 105,124	Females, 22,624,416	Institutions. For females,	1	..	21	322	2	1	347	...	152	499		·47	
	Total, 105,421	Total ... 46,931,002	Total ...	16	7	508	4,758	7	56	5,352	1,579	4,786	11,717		11·11	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,732	723	51,499	149,262	356	3,141	206,713	17,925	51,013	275,651	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	7·56	
			Scholars. Females ...	2	...	1,755	9,646	7	144	11,554	...	2,316	13,870	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	·41	
			Total ..	1,734	723	53,254	158,908	363	3,285	218,267	17,925	53,329	289,521		4·11	

* Census of 1891, Preliminary Statement.

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDU

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys	Government,	English .	38	7,180	1,173	..	1,173	1,982	...	1,982
		Vernacular,	..		...	...		..	...	...
	Local Fund,	English	1	59	..	...		5	...	5
		Vernacular,	332	27,719	...	...	..	6,053	...	6,053
	Municipal .	English	10	683	9	...	..	102	...	102
		Vernacular,	4	434	.	...	9	70	..	70
	Aided ..	English	85	13,114	1,387	..	1,387	2,773	...	2,773
		Vernacular,	8	850		...	..	136	..	136
	Unaided ...	English .	6	845	68	...	68	234	...	234
		Vernacular,	3	236	.	.		68	...	68
	Total ...		487	51,420	2,637	...	2,637	11,423	...	11,423
For Girls .	Government,	English .	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
		Vernacular,	...	. .	.	..	..	...	..	...
	Local Fund,	English	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English .	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
		Vernacular,	1	15	..	..	..	...	15	15
	Aided ...	English	20	1,819	..	85	85	...	454	454
		Vernacular,	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	...
	Unaided ..	English ..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
		Vernacular,		...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total ..		21	1,834	..	85	85	..	469	469
Total, Secondary Schools .			508	53,254	2,637	85	2,722	11,423	469	11,892
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ..	Government ..	...	33	2,362	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Local Fund ...	...	3,958	133,395	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	..	50	2,074	..	..	..	..	...	...
	Aided .	..	362	9,985	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ..	...	33	1,197	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Total ...		4,436	149,513	..	..	...	...	...	...
For Girls ..	Government ...	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	137	2,899	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal .	..	14	415	..	...	...	...	..	...
	Aided ..	..	167	5,966	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ..	.	4	115	..	..	..	..	...	...
	Total ..		322	9,395	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools		...	4,758	158,908	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		...	5,266	2,12,162	2,637	85	2,722	11,423	469	11,892

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1890-91.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls.	Total.
2,152	...	2,152	1,873	...	1,873	..	...	...	7,180	.	7,180
..	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	..	.	...	..
15	..	15	39	..	39	..	..	.	59	..	59
6,221	...	6,221	14,384	..	14,384	1,061	...	1,061	27,719	.	27,719
150	...	150	422	..	422	..	...	..	683	..	683
88	...	88	264	..	264	12	.	12	434	..	434
2,805	...	2,805	6,081	...	6,081	368	...	368	13,414	...	13,414
129	.	129	510	...	510	75	.	75	850	.	850
192	..	192	350	...	350	1	...	1	845	...	845
47	..	47	120	..	120	1	...	1	236	...	236
11,799	...	11,799	24,043	...	24,043	1,518	...	1,518	51,420	..	51,420
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
.	..	.	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	..	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	15	15
...	405	405	...	681	681	...	194	194	..	1,819	1,819
...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...
..	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	..	...	...
...	405	405	.	681	681	..	194	194	...	1,834	1,834
11,799	405	12,204	24,043	681	24,724	1,518	194	1,712	51,420	1,834	53,254
45	...	45	2,258	...	2,258	59	...	59	2,362	...	2,362
24,208	...	24,208	101,846	...	101,846	7,841	...	7,841	133,895	..	133,895
250	...	250	1,534	.	1,534	290	...	290	2,074	...	2,074
577	...	577	7,365	...	7,365	2,043	..	2,043	9,985	...	9,985
145	...	145	923	..	923	129	..	129	1,197	...	1,197
25,225	...	25,225	113,926	...	113,926	10,362	...	10,362	149,513	..	149,513
...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	.
...	105	105	...	2,371	2,371	. .	423	423	...	2,899	2,899
...	53	53	..	354	354	...	8	8	...	115	415
...	432	432	...	4,626	4,626	..	908	908	...	5,966	5,966
...	..	..	...	87	87	.	28	28	...	115	115
..	590	590	..	7,438	7,438	..	1,367	1,367	.	9,395	*9,395
25,225	590	25,815	113,926	7,438	121,364	10,362	1,367	11,729	149,513	9,395	158,908
37,024	995	38,019	137,969	8,119	146,088	11,880	1,561	13,441	200,933	11,229	212,162

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDU

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	1	2	...	3	7	7	...	7	21
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	4	1	7	61	89	5	4	159
3 B Sc. ...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts or Intermediate Examination	3	4	5	12	199	214	47	16	476
ORIENTAL COLLEGES									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.
3. Honours in Sanskrit *(a)*	1	2	2	5	70	2	3	...	75
„ „ Arabic *(b)* ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	...	1
„ „ Persian *(b)*	..	2	...	2		2	..	...	2
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(c)*,	3	4	4	11	104	7	12	4	127
„ „ „ Arabic *(b)* .	...	1	1	2	..	5	3	...	8
„ „ „ Persian *(b)*,	...	1	..	1	..	1	...	...	1
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)* ..	3	7	8	18	56	21	34	14	125
„ „ Arabic *(e)* ..	1	3	2	6	4	11	5	...	20
„ „ Persian *(f)*	..	1	...	1	..	6	...	...	6
„ „ Urdu . ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law *(g)* ..	2	2	1	5	19	7	2	...	28
Medicine									
1. M D.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2 M B	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4. L M S	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. { First M B. .	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
{ First L M S.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Preliminary Scientific ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Engineering									
1 M. C. E.					15	...	...	...	15
2. B. C E.					23	...	...	...	23
3. L. C. E	1	...	...	1	36	...	...	...	36
4. First L. C. E. ..					249	...	...	...	249
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION									
Matriculation ... ... { Boys,	30	48	9	87	477	688	76	311	1,552
{ Girls,	.	8	..	8	..	39	.	2	41
Middle School examination, { Boys,	367	85	18	470	3,082	1,188	146	2,199	6,615
{ Girls,		5	..	5	.	15	...	...	15
Upper Primary examination, { Boys,	2,226	365	16	2,607	8,997	1,646	161	131	10,935
{ Girls,	16	46	...	62	28	325	...	...	353
Lower Primary examination, { Boys,	4,155	380	31	4,566	19,924	1,928	344	48	22,244
{ Girls,	52	107	2	161	141	792	38	...	971
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School examination for Masters. { Upper,	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	1	17
{ Lower,	1	1	...	2	54	8	...	10	72
2. Training School examination for Mistresses. { Upper,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower,	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
3. School of Arts Examination . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	69	...	...	...	69
5. Industrial School Examination,	...	8	8	11	...	113	41	...	154

*Roorkee College

(*a*) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College, Benares and Shastri
(*b*) Panjáb University Examinations.
(*c*) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College Benares
(*d*) Prathama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College.
(*e*) Mulla Examination and Maulvi Examination of the Panjáb University

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1890-91.

Number passed.					*Race or Creed of passed Scholars.*					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	REMARKS.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	3	...	4	11	2	1	8	...	...	
83	56	1	2	92	1	...	73	17	1	
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	
87	101	9	7	204	3	2	151	45	3	
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
45	1	2	...	48	...	..	48	...	...	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
60	4	9	4	77	...	..	77	...	...	
..	3	1	...	4	...	..	...	4	...	
...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	
26	10	16	3	55	...	...	55	...	..	
2	6	1	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	
...	4	...	...	4	..	...	...	4	..	
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	
11	2	...	...	13	...	.	12	1	..	
..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	...	...	...	15	11	.	4	..	...	Engineer.*
23	...	..	...	23	18	...	5	..	..	Upper Subordinate *
36	...	...	..	36	..	..	30	6		
82	...	..	..	82	22	1	48	11	.	Lower Subordinate *
...	...	...	...	..	..		..	..	...	College Entrance.*
247	269	25	42	583	37	9	422	108	7	
...	21	.	2	23	23	..	..	...	...	
1,717	326	40	410	2,493	7	7	1,896	583	...	
...	5	..	.	5	5	...	..	..	..	
5,387	948	88	54	6,477	193	27	5,061	1,194	2	
17	256	..	..	273	138	55	34	46	...	
14,346	1,251	210	26	15,813	133	220	12,962	2,497	1	
79	545	30	..	654	112	131	167	244	...	
15	...	...	1	16	.	...	11	5	..	
31	7	..	1	39	..	7	24	8	...	
..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	
2	...	...	...	2	...	..	2	...	..	
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
53	...	...	...	53	..	10	22	21	.	
..	94	15	...	109	..	97	12	.	.	

Examinations.
Examination of the Panjáb University.

and Visharada Examination of the Panjáb University.

Benares, and Prajna Examination of the Panjáb University.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1890.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or visitors. Male.	Members or visitors. Female.	Members or visitors. Juvenile.	Members or visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p							
Meerut .. Meerut Association ...	To debate on all questions of public importance and to promote by every legitimate means, the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 Meerut Municipality.	...	294 8 0	414 8 0	43	...	...	43	Not registered.	July 1881 ...	Has a small library attached to it.
Meerut Theosophical Society.	1. To form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity without distinction of race, creed, or colour. 2. To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, philosophies, and sciences. 3. A third object pursued by a portion of the members of the Society is to investigate unexplained laws of nature and physical powers of man	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	27th February 1882,	Revived in June 1887.
Deva Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Meerut.	To defuse Deva Nagari education ...	420	380 4 0	427 7 0	807 11 0	160	...	..	160	Not registered.	1st April 1882 ..	The Association has two schools: one of boys teaching up to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class, the other of girls, up to the VIII class in Nagari. The Association has also a monthly journal (*Deva Nagari Gazette*), of which the

Aligarh	Scientific Society	Advancement of art and science	...	...	4,454 4 0	4,454 4 0	460	...	...	460	Not Registered.	1862 A.D.	number of issues is 200 nearly.
	Bharat Varsha National Association	To improve the study of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	1,967 8 0	1,967 8 0	250	2	...	252	Registered	1882 A.D.	
	Bhásha Improvement Society.	To improve the vernacular of the country.	...	...	...	...	180	..	...	180	Not Registered.	1878 A D.	
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samáj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0 a year.	87	...	...	87	Not Registered	11th July 1879.	
Etáwah	Bichár Sabha	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science,	..	112 0 0	415 4 0	572 4 0	71	1	...	72	Unregistered, publishes a monthly paper which has been registered.	21st January 1885,	The Sabha holds a school where Sanskrit is taught; and has a library attached to it. A medical class has recently been started.
	Anjuman Islámia ...	To impart education in English language to teach Muhammadan religion.	...	1,407 11 9	745 13 0	2,153 8 9	69	...	2	71	Unregistered.	14th December 1889,	The Association has started a school in which the English language is taught and instruction given in Muhammadan religion.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or, Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the society is intellectual, cultivation of social science, and general improvement of public mind.	...	482 6 0 From Municipality 200 0 0 Donations	876 1 6	1,558 7 6	14	102	50	166		Established on the 11th September 1861.	By means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of literary and reading-room.
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samáj ...	Promotion of Sanskrit education and reform.	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	70	...	...	70	Not registered.	16th November 1879.	
	Majlis Akhwan-us-Safa ...	To improve knowledge of oriental languages by discussion.	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	Do.	28th March 1887.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C —Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1890—(continued).

Names.		Objects.	*Income.* From Government	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	*Members or visitors.* Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.							
Cawnpore—(*concluded*)	Cawnpore Literary Society,	Improvement of members intellectually, morally, and socially	.	...	46 0 0 per mensem	46 0 0 per mensem.	46	..	...	46		November 1887.	
	Cawnpore Literary Association.	(*a*) Encouragement of Literature .. (*b*) Literary culture by means of a literary club, and (*c*) Public library to be founded by club.	..	...	850 0 0	850 0 0	65	..	..	65		February 1889.	
Allahabad	Allahabad Literary Institute.	(*a*) To form a nucleus for persons desirous of acquiring facility in speaking the English language (*b*) To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts (*c*) To compose, compile, and translate from the English language short tracts or treatises in the vernacular of the Province for the benefit of the people	..	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	120	...	...	120		5th July 1877 ...	Patronized by the Principals, Muir Central College.
	Kayasth Literary Association.	Making the literary productions of the time more vigorous in point of style and more elevated in point of morality than they generally are. The functions of the Committee are those of a critic on the one hand and those of a reviewer on the other	...	...	...	...	31	..	...	31	Not registered.	1st May 1888.	
	Harrison Debating Club ...	To form a nucleus for persons desirous of acquiring facility in speaking the English language and of effecting self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts.	..	..	35 0 0	35 0 0	50	...	...	50		12th September 1885.	

	Muhammadan Union ...	Promotion of social, moral, and intellectual condition among Muhammadans and cultivation of the art of English speaking.	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	83		August 1886.
	Bango Sahitya Sohini Sabha or Bengali Club.	Diffusion of Bengali literature ...	...	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	15	...	...	15		1881.
	Friends' Debating Society,	(a) To acquire facility in speaking English. (b) To effect moral, social, and literary improvement.	..	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	65	...	...	65		April 1884.
Benares	Carmichael Library ...	Diffusion of knowledge	(a) 300	(b) 156 0 0	168 0 0	624 0 0	50	...	...	50	Yes ...	(22nd April 1872.) (a) From Municipal Board. (b) Rent.
	Kashi Sarva Janik Sabha ...	The consideration of questions connected with the moral, social, and general progress of the country, and as far as possible the promotion of its interests in practice.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	(September 1885.)
	Bengali Tola Association ...	To look to the interest of the Bengali community of Benares.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	30	...	...	30		1883.
	Banga Sahitya Samáj ...	Circulating Library of Bengali books and periodicals.	...	...	34 0 0	34 0 0	39	...	...	39		1875, but re-established in 1889.
	Káshi Sajan Samáj ...	To discuss and consider social, local, and political questions.	...	...	199 0 0	199 0 0	75	...	...	75		(4th April 1886.)
	The Káshi Tatwa Sabha Theosophical Society.	(1) To cultivate and inculcate feelings of pure love and universal brotherhood among mankind. (2) To effect the moral regeneration and awaken the spiritual instincts of our fellowmen. (3) To encourage the culture and dissemination of mankind and other Aryan literature and sciences.	...	(c) 150 0 0	119 0 0	269 0 0	11	1	...	12		(21st February 1885.) (c) Mahárája of Darbhanga's endowment.
	Kasi Jiva Daya Vistarni Sabha.	To find an Asylum for decrepit and unclaimed or abandoned domestic animals.	(d)	...	2,802 4 9	2,802 4 9	108	2	...	110		(27th July 1886.) (d) Remarks of Secretary— "But the Sabha will be exceedingly thankful if the Government will give some pecuniary help in its present depleted condition of funds."

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1890—(concluded).

Name.		Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a p							
Benares—(*concluded*).	Kashi Arya Samáj ...	Religious only	...	...	37 4 0	37 4 0	80	...	...	80	Not registered.	August 1887.	
	Union Club	The general progress of the educated classes especially in speaking and writing good English and the promotion of a healthy spirit of Union amongst them.	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	M 40 V. 50	...	...	M 40 V. 50		6th September 1888.	
	Bharat Varshya-arya Dharma Pracharini Sabha.	For diffusion of Sanatan Arya Dharam in India.	...	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0	10,000	7,000	3,000	20,000		1877.	
	Standing Congress Committee, Benares.	To help the Indian National Congress in its objects, *i e*, the bettering of the political condition of the people of India by loyal and constitutional methods.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	101	...	...	101		1887.	
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	146 2 0	146 2 0	35	...	...	35		7th August 1881.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	..	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	27	...	...	27		11th August 1883.	
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss measures as may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country, and discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	514 8 0	514 8 0	41	...	...	41		February 1887.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the country.	...	...	2,206 14 9	2,206 14 9	65	3	...	68		1870.	
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	164 0 0	164 0 0	19	...	...	19			
Partabgarh ...	Reading Club	Intellectual, moral, and social improvement.	...	...	245 4 0	245 4 0	29	...	...	29		September 1871.	
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	...	...	155 0 0	155 0 0	22	1	...	23		May 1871.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dun.	Alexandra Press	Messrs. Buckle & Co. ...	Hill Advertiser,	...	Job-work.
	Mufassilite Press	Mr. C. Liddell ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Imperial Press	Messrs. Puran Singh & Co	...	...	Job-work only.
	Jubilee Press	Kedar Singh ...	...	...	Ditto.
Saharanpur.	Matba-ul-Anwar Press...	Ganpat Rai and Kura Mal.	...		Private books and other papers are printed at the Press.
	Bulbule-i-Hind ...	Shikri Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Aktar Hind ...	Muhammad Zakiria ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Khair-khwah Press ..	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadi Hind (at Roorkee)	Muhammad Husain, Hadiyar Khan, Ahmad Khan, &c.	...	...	Ditto.
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	Job-work is done in this Press.
	English.				
Meerut.	Meerut Advertiser and Exchange Gazette.	Messrs. Goslett & Co....	...	...	Weekly publication of advertisement only.
	Templar Press ...	I O. G. T. Company ...	(1) British Indian Templar (weekly)	...	
	Official Press ...	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	...	...	Job-work only.
	Anglo-vernacular.				
	Medical Hall Press ...	Mr J. Robinson ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Roman Catholic Orphanage Press.	Michael Angelo Jacopi, Archbishop of Agra.	...	...	Religious works only.
	New Medical Hall Press,	P. C. Ghosh ...	...	...	Job-works.
	Vernacular.				
	Dar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Hakim Mukarrab Husain Khan.	(1) Akhbar-i-Alam	...	Books and job-works.
			(2) Mazhar-ul-Zaraat.	...	Ditto.
	Shaukat-ul-Matahi Press.	Maulvi Ahmad Hasan Shaukat.	Shahna-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Gyan Parkash Press ...	Basdeo ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Chaman-i-Hind Press ...	Ala-ud-din & Co. ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Sambrahma Yantrala Press	Pandit Ghasi Ram ..	...	...	Ditto.
	Jwala Prakash Press ...	Nathmal Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gayan Sagar Press ...	Pandit Hardeo Sahai...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Prakash Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	..	...	Ditto.
	Ram Press	Pandit Piyari Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Kalyan Rai	Arya Samachar (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Hashim Press ...	Muhammad Siraj ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Rahmani Press ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Mahbub-ul-Matba Press,	Muhammad Mahbub Ali,	...	...	Ditto.
	Fakhr-ul-Matabe Press,	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadikat-ul-Ulum Press,	Muhammad Murtaza ...	Sisan-ul-Mulk (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Khalil ...	Jalwa Ezadi (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	* Mustafai Press ...	Madah Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	* Amur-ul-Matabe ...	Muhammad Amir Ali...	Amur-ul-Akbbar (weekly).	...	Ditto.

* One press, *viz*, Shagufai Faiz has been closed during the year, and two presses, *viz.*, Mastafai and Amur-ul-Matba have been newly opened. The Tát-i-Hind press has been temporarily closed as the proprietor of the press has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahai ...	...	...	Prints books and job-works.
	Saiyad-ul-Matabe Press,	Jafir Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Baran Prakash ...	Baldeo Sahai & Co. ...	...	...	Ditto.
Aligarh.	Aligarh Institute Press...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette, a bi-weekly paper.	1. Problems of social reform in Hindi society. 2 Miscellaneous job-work	
	Bharat Bandhu Press	Bábu Tota Ram ..	Bharat Bandho, a weekly paper.	Miscellaneous job-work.	
	The "Kayastha Prakash" Press.	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	...	Brij Chlab-Beauties of Brij. 2. Miscellaneous job-work.	
	Jagath Binodh Press ...	Munshi Kanhya Lal ...	...	1. Nitiya Karan Padhathi every day's duty to God 2. Miscellaneous job-work.	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mamba-ul-Ulum Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan	Khatri Adhkari in Hindi language (monthly)	...	
	Kashi Saman Press ...	Har Parshad	Gurchar Samachár in Hindi-Gujrati language (monthly).	...	
	Sham Kashi Press ...	Sham Lal ...	..	...	
	The Star Press ...	Amir Khan and Wilayat Khan.	...	...	
Agra.	Ibn-ul-Ali Press ...	Shaikh Khuda Bakhsh,	...	...	Books, &c.
	Indu Prakash Press ...	Bábu Jumna Das Biswas.	Nasim-i-Agra (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ornamental Job Press ...	Lála Meghraj ...	...	...	Miscellaneous printing books, &c.
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Hakim Ram Chand ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Biddya Ratnakar Press,	Pandit Kesho Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Anwari Press...	Faiz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Akhbar Press ...	Khwaja Shujat Husain.	Agra Akhbar (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Kissen Press ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Elahi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Medical Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Murtazai Press ...	Kallan Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Elm Press ...	Shaikh Bathu ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mustafai Press ...	Phul Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ahmadi Press...	Mir Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Husaini Press ...	Aman-ud-din Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Delhi Gazette Press ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette (daily).	...	Ditto.
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	Mufid-i-Am (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Miftah-ul-Ulum Press ...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Amir-ul-Matabe Press	Amir-ud-din ..	Rahnuma-e-Chopan ul-mute'alliqat Kasan Hatkay monthly.	...	Books, &c.
	Star Press ..	Wilayet Khan .	.	...	Ditto.
	Sikandra Orphanage Press	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	Messenger (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Mumtazia Press . .	Anlad Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Philosopher Press ...	Karamat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Biddya Bilas Press ...	Khiali Ram ...	Job-Samachar (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Riaz Press	Amin-ud-din Khan ...	.	...	Ditto.
	Ajad Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali ..	Nasir-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Faiz-i-Hind Press ...	Abdul Majid Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Moon Press	Lal Singh ..	...	...	Ditto.
	Mumba-i-Faiz Press ...	Mazhar-ullah ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Haidavi Press ...	Mirza Nisar Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Nisar Hind Press ..	Nisar Ali ...	Guldastai Khialyar (monthly)	...	Ditto.
	Kurraishi .	Badr-ud-din ..	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Salig Ram ..	Salig Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Faruki ..	Shaikh Amin-ud-din ...	Dabir-i-Hind (thrice amonth)	...	Ditto.
	Muhammadi Press .	Abdullah Khan .	...	...	Ditto.
	Commercial Press ...	Kundan Lal ..	...	...	Ditto.
	Syud-ul Mutab-i-Press..	Bisharat Ali ..	Sayyid-ul Akhbar (weekly)	...	Ditto.
	Mutba-i-Niazmand Press,	Mirza Bakar Husain ...	Resala-i-Niazmand (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Rashid Press .	Muhammad Rashid ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mutba-i-Ya Ali Press ...	Shaikh Nur-ullah ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mutba-i-Akbari ...	Majid-ud-din Ahmad ..	..	...	Ditto.
	Do Bombay Prakash, Press	Thakur Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Muttra Press ...	Bhunni Mal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shams-ul Unwar Press	Walayat Ali .	...	...	Ditto.
	Nur Muhammadi Press,	Nabi Bakshi ..	..	...	Ditto.
	Mufid Alam ...	Punah Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
Farukhabad.	Hasni Press	Husain Bakhsh	...	Almanac (Urdu), 500 copies yearly. Risala Hifz Jan (Urdu), 300 copies per month.	
	Jagat Pirkash Press ...	Jagannath Parshad ..	...	...	
	Dilkhusha Press	Bishen Sarup ...	...	.	
	Bharat Bhushan Press ..	Pandit Gauri Shankar,	...	Parcha Dharam Sabha (Urdu), 600 copies per month	
	Chintaman Press ..	Chintaman ...	...	Hindi, 1,000 copies per month.	
	Rahimi Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ..	Kanauj Punch, 480 copies in Urdu (fortnightly)	Pyam Ashaq (Urdu), 864 copies per month Gulzar Khild (Urdu), 320 copies per month	
	Nazair Qanun Hind Press,	Debi Parshad ...	...	Abstract of Decisions (Urdu), 800 copies per month Digest of Decisions (Urdu), 500 copies per year. Iklaq Hasna (Urdu), 300 copies yearly Abstract of Indian Law Reports, 500 copies yearly,	
Mainpuri.	Chiman Tahzib Press ...	Chiman Lal of Etáwah,	...	Forms are generally printed at these presses No newspapers or periodicals are printed.	
	Zia Press ..	Zia-ul-Hasan .	...	Ditto	
Etáwah.	Shobah Ziai Press	Ruh-ullah Khan and Muhammad Ali.	Najm-ul-Akhbar,	Once a week.	
	Masdurat-i-Talim, s.e., Educational Press.	Baij Nath ...	..	No newspapers or periodicals are issued	
	Sudh Budh Prakash Kashi Press.	Sundar Lal ...	...	Ditto.	
	Chiman Akhlak Press	Chimma Lal	...	Bichar Patra once a month.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat		
District.	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor.	A Newspapers	B. Periodicals	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Etah	Masdar-ul-Latáif Press .	Rai Baij Nath Parshad,	...	Forms for Municipalities Act XX of 1856, towns, &c, are printed at these Presses	
	Surma-i-Tur Press	Muhammad Bakhsh	...		
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor	Karim-ul-Matába Press,	Háfiz Karim-ullah ..	Mehr-i-Nimroz (a weekly paper)	...	
	Bahar-i-Hind Press .	Munshi Jairaj Singh .	Tuhfa-i-Hind (a weekly paper)	...	
	Matba-ul-Hikmat Press,	Kazi Nazar Husain	.	..	
	Shams-ul-Matba Press	Sayid Muhammad	.	.	
	Aziz-i-Hind Press ..	Hakim Abdul Aziz .	...	..	
Moradabad.	Khurshaid-i-Hind Press,	Hardhyan Singh		...	
	Matlah-ul-Ulum Press	Amjad Ali .	Nasvar-i-Azam .	...	
	Aftab-i-Hind Press	Jamshed Ali ..	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch	...	
	Ahat Shamiyan Press	Fahim-ud-din	Nizam-ul-Mulk .	...	
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press ...	Wali-ullah .	..	...	
	Gulzar-i-Ibrahim Press .	Muhammad Ibrahim	.	Risala Kasf-ul-ulma	
	Rahbarh Press .	Partab Kishan Agha ..	Rahbar and Tarar	...	
	Vidhya Bhushan Press .	Banwari Lal .	Sitara-i-Hind and Karnail	...	
	Dharam Prakash Press .	Gauri Sahai ..	.	...	
	Islamia Press	Ali Ahmad .		...	
	Narain Bhaskar ..	Narain Das .	..	..	
Budaun	Victoria Press ..	Agha Jan ..	..	..	The Press publishes forms and books
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din and Thakur Parshad	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari and Satya		
	Rohilkhand Literary Society's Press.	Ajudhya Parshad ..			
	Nadri Press ...	Niaz Ali .	..	..	
	Nizami Press ..	Rah-ud-din	..	..	
	Bharat Press ..	Ram Parshad and Durga Parshad	Satya Dharmapatra		
	Rohilkhand Printing Press	Bakhtawar Singh ...	..	.	
	Press Bareilly ..	Mul Chand ...	.	.	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Baktawar Singh,	Arya Darpan ..	...	
	Hamidia Press	Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan	...	..	
	Anwar Muhammadi Press	Muhammadi Khan ...	...	...	
Pilibhit	Mazhari Press ...	Hakim Mazhar Ahsan Khan.	Khurshaid Afaq,	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Newal Kishore Press .	Munshi Newal Kishore,	...	...	
	Nami Press .	Rahmat-ullah	Alam-i-Taswir ...		
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad Raza,		.	
	Merchant Press ..	Sita Ram ...	(1) The Merchant, (2) The Brahman,	...	
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	Meikle & Co's Commercial Circular.	...	
	Shwala-i-Tur Press ...	Pirbhu Dyal ...	...	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdus Samad ..	..	...	
	Nizami Press ..	Abdul Rahman Khan...	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers	B Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued)*			
Fatehpur Cawnpore—*(concluded)*.	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ..	Matla-i-Nur .	...	
	Exchange Press	Messrs Shircore & Co,	Cawnpore Exchange Gazette	...	
	Aldona Press	Messrs Noronha & Sons,		...	
	Lincolnshire Regiment Press	G Tarrant, Lance Corporal	The "Sphinx," the Lincolnshire Regimental Magazine.	..	
	Indian Service Press	Nil Kant .	.	...	
	Commercial Union Press,	Mr Samuel .	...	...	
	Rasik Press ..	Mahobat Lal Misra	..	..	
	Azizi Press	Abdul Aziz .	..	..	
	Nasim-i-Hind Press	Kunj Behari Lal .	Nasim-i-Hind (weekly).	...	
Banda		*Nil.*			
Hamirpur.		*Nil*			
Allahabad.	The Pioneer Press	Messrs W. H Rattigan, G W Allen, and J. Walker	Pioneer (daily), Pioneer Mail, Week's News, (weekly).	...	
	Presbyterian Mission Press	Mr J C Jordon and Rev J J Caleb	.	Christian Treasury.	
	Railway Service Press ..	Railway Service Press Company.	The Morning Post (daily). The Chronicle I'm Ninety-five	...	
	Liverpool Press .	Mrs S E. Hore ...	..	.	
	Queen's Press .	Piare Lal ..	...	Arag Jiwan Bharat Bhogni and Suggrahni.	
	Indian Press .	Chinta Mani Ghose .	Allahabad Review. Weekly notes of cases decided by the High Court	...	
	Indian Herald Press ..	Pandit Ajudhia Nath ...	The Indian Union,	...	
	Church Mission Congregational Press	The Shareholders of the Association	...	..	
	Exchange Press ..	Ghulam Haidar Khan .	...	...	
	Nur-ul Absar Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal .	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyid Sadik Husain, Saiyid Bakar Ali, Musammat Umrao Begam, Saiyid Hadi Ali, and Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Oriental Press, ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, and above five.	...	..	
	Nazair-i-Qanun Hind Press.	Munshi Hardeo Behari, Munshi Durga Parshad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Ahmad Ali, and Munshi Gokul Das.	.	...	Nazair-i-Qanun Hind (monthly), Criminal Rulings for 1889, Tatribulukia (monthly), Makhzan-ul-Hikayat.
	Jalali Press... ...	Muhammad Kabir-ul-Haq.	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers	B Periodicals	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Allahabad—(*concluded*).	Hindu Press .	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal	...	...	
	Karim-ul-Press	Shaikh Karim Bakhsh,	.	...	
	Khurshed Hind Press	Shaikh Mubarak Ali	..	..	
	Raghunath Press	Lála Sheo Parshad .	..	..	
	Samwar Press	Háji Akbar Ali ...	.	..	
	Desh Upkarak Press ..	Gopal Din ...	...	Arya Sidhant (monthly) Upanishad (monthly)	
	Nazir Press ...	Munshi Girdhari Lal ..	..		
	Najm-ul-Saqil Press ...	Muzaffar Husain .	...	.	
	Hanwant Press ..	Rani of Raja Ram Partab Singh	..	..	
	Dharmik Press ..	Pandit Jagganath .	...	Prag Samachar (weekly) from 1st January 1891.	
	Vidya Dharam Bardhak Press.	Parmashwar Dat ...	Prag Samachar (weekly) up to 31st December 1890	Arogya Darpan (monthly).	
	Khami's Press .	Muhammad Sadik ..	..	.	
	Zabdat-ul-Nazaair Press,	Awadh Bihari Lal ...	Kayastha Samachar from April to October 1890, and January to March 1891	Zabdat-ul-Nazair (weekly)	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ..	Hafiz Jalal-ud-din Ahmad	Public Service Gazette, Mirzapur (weekly).	..	
	Indian Christian Press .	J Pratt ..	...	..	
	Ittihad Hind Press ..	Anjaman Ittihad Hind	...	Ittihad Hind (monthly)	
	Kayasth Press	Munshi Mahesri Parshad	...	..	
	Union Press ...	Raghunath Sahai Patak,	Ram Patak (monthly) from February 1891.	...	
	Sarsuli Press ...	Bhim Sen Sharma ...	Arya Sadhant (monthly) Ram Pataka	...	
	Imperial Printing Press,	Mihni Lal Jha ...		...	
	Trades Circular Press ...	Babu Mohesh Chandra,	Trades Circular (a tri-weekly Commercial advertiser).	...	
Jaunpur.	Nasim-i-Jaunpur Press ..	Muhammad Ishak ...	...	...	
	Azim-ul-Matba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin	Najm-ul-Hind, (weekly).	...	
	Matba-i-Badir-ul-Haq, or Akhbar Press.	Badir-ul-Haq ...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riyaz-ul-Akhbar Press...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbar with two supplements (Fitna and Itr Fitna).	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Latif Akhbar Press ..	Muhammad Latif Khan,	...	...	
	Masandi Press ...	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwari Yusafi and Manjkashi Press.	Abdul Gafur ...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur Press ...	Mr. S. M. Augustine ...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur Orphanage Press.	Revd. H. Stern ...	...	...	
Basti.		*Nil.*			
Azamgarh.	Aftab Azamgarh Press...	Kudrat Ali Khan ...	...	...	Forms, &c.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press	Lála Lachman Parshad	...	None. Only miscellaneous works are printed	
	Anand Kadambini Press,	Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	...	Ditto.	
	Khichri Samachar Press,	Madho Parshad Khattri,	Khichri Samachar, (weekly newspaper, in Hindi)	...	
	Reading-Room Press, Chunár.	Bábu Hanuman Parshad,	...	None. Only miscellaneous works are printed.	
Benares.	Viddya Sagar Press ..	Musammat Janki .	...	...	Books.
	Printing Press ..	Chhannu Lal and Brij Bhukan Das	...	...	Do.
	Harihar Prabhakar Press	Gobardhan Sahu ..	...	...	Do.
	Bharat Jiwan Press ...	Ram Krishna, Khattri .	Bharat Jiwan (weekly paper).	...	Do.
	Sudha Niwas Press ...	Ram Kumar and Nand Kumar	...	...	Do.
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Kishandial Singh ..	..	...	Do.
	Chintaman Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishandeo Pande ...	...	...	Do.
	Chandra Sikhar Press...	Prag Teli ...	...	...	Do.
	Parsidh Press ...	Biswanath Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Kedar Prabhakar Press,	Gopal Chaube ...	...	...	Do.
	Amar Press ...	Bábu Sadanand .	...	...	Do.
	Dharm Amrit Press ..	Sri Krishna Prasanno Sen	Books and Dharm Pracharak.	...	
	Ganesh Jantralai Press,	Kampta Parshad ..	...	...	Do.
	Aksir Azim Press ...	Wali Muhammad ..	..	...	Do
	Jawahir Aksir Press ..	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	...	..	Do.
	Chandra Prabha Press ..	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M A	Kashi Patrika (weekly).	...	Do.
	Said-ul-Matba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Saiyid.	...	...	Do.
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	Books and the Pandit (monthly).	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Bishan Datt ...	...	...	Do.
	Anandaban Press ...	Anant Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Jain Prabhakar Press .	Anmolik Joti ...	...	..	Do.
	Sidh Binaik Jantralai Press.	Ganesh Prasad ...	...	...	Do.
	Devakar Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...	...	Do.
	Ramdhan Ban Press ..	Sital Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Srisat Narayan Jantralai Press.	Bangali Saho ...	...	...	Do.
	Gauri Shankar Jantralai Press.	Bisheshar Kahar ...	...	...	Do.
	Timar Nasik Press ...	Pandit Kirpa Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Gaurkha Pradip Press ...	Ganga Ram ..	...	...	Do.
	Jalali Press ...	Shahid-ud-din Ahmad,	...	..	Do.
	Prabhakar Press ...	Bhutnath Mukarji ...	...	...	Do.
	Gopal Press ...	Nandan Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Rajrajeshuri Press ...	Pandit Narain Sastri ..	...	...	Do.
	Rais Azam Press ...	Ultaf Husain ..	...	...	Do.
	Light Press ...	Pandit Gopi Nath Patak,	...	...	Do.
		New Presses for 1890-91.			
	Kashi Sanskrit Jantralai,	Banarsi Das ...	...	...	
	Brij Chandra Jantralai,	Pryag Singh ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Ghazipur.	Victoria School Lithographic Press.	Bábu Tarini Charan Bhaduri, Head Master, Victoria School	...	...	
	Vakaya-i-Alam Lithographic Press	Maulvi Siraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan	Vakaya-i-Alam (Urdu).	...	
	Light Press, Lithographic and Type Press.	Pandit Gopi Nath Patak,	..	...	
Ballia.		*Nil*			
		JHANSI DIVISION.			
Jhansi.	Viddya Nidhi Press ...	Gobindas Tiwari ...	...	...	
	Indian Midland Press ...	Sitaram ...	...	...	
	Jhánsi Gazette Press ...	A E Bennett ..	Jhánsi Gazette (Weekly)	...	
	Jhánsi Bundelkhand Press.	Nanu Parshad ...	...	...	
Jalaun.		*Nil.*			
Lalitpur.		*Nil.*			
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Kumaun.	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Mathura Datt Pant, Pandit Mathura Datt Joshi, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi, Pandit Raghubar Datt Joshi, Pandit Durga Datt Sanwal, Pandit Amba Datt Joshi, Pandit Jai Datt Pande, Pandit Gopi Ballabh Tewari, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi of Galli, Pandit Hari Kishen Pande, Pandit Bachaspati Pant, Pandit Debi Datt Joshi, Pandit Narayan Datt Joshi, Pandit Jwala Datt Joshi, Pandit Shib Datt Sanwal, Pandit Chander Ballabh Pant, Lála Debi Das, Bábu Gusain Datt Bhat, Munshi Kalyan Singh Negi, Munshi Ude Singh Negi, Lála Ishri Datt Chaudhri, Háji Lal Muhammad, Munshi Sadanand Sanwal, Pandit Kanti Ballabh Pant, Bábu Ranjit Singh, Munshi Nathu Ram Negi, Pandit Bishan Datt son of Moti Ram Joshi.	Almora Akhbar (weekly).	...	
	Kumaun Printing Works Press.	Lála Debi Das ...	...	...	Job-works.
	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Damodhar Joshi,	...	...	An Advertiser.
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.,	...	...	Do.
	London Printing Press...	„ Murray & Co., ...	...	...	Do. Lake Zephyr.
	Station Press, Hánikhet,	„ Rustomjee & Sons,	...	...	Job-works.
	Rifle Brigade ...	Rifle Brigade ...	...	...	Purely a Regimental Press.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		KUMAUN DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Garhwal.		*Nil.*			
Tarai.		*Nil.*			
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association	The Express ...	...	Bi-weekly.
	M. E. P. House Press,	Rev. A. J. Maxwell ...	Kaukab-i-Hind,	...	Weekly, in Roman character.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Rafiq-i-Niswan ..	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	...	Bal Hitkarak ..	Weekly, Hindi.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	India's Young Folk	Fortnightly, English.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	...	Khairkhwah Atfal,	Weekly, Urdu.
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society,	...	The Messenger of Light	Fortnightly.
	G. P. Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	The Hindustani,	...	Tri-weekly, Urdu.
	Ditto .	Ditto ...	The Advocate.	...	Weekly, English.
	Kankubj Prakash Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	Kankubj Prakash,	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Sham-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal ..	Jama-ul-Ehkam,	...	Ditto.
	Bahar-i-Kashmir Press...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	...	Mirat-ul-Hind ...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Karnamah ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Anwar Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Teg Bahadur	Rozanah Akhbar,	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Fahr-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir Kaisar ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Akhbar Press ..	Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E.	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Marrakka Tahzib,	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Tamannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai Akhbar	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Mazhar-ul-Ajayeb Press,	Saiyid Ibad Ali ...	Imamia Akhbar,	...	Every 10th day,
	Hadikat-ul-Ilm Press .	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitara-i-Hind Akhbar	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Khairkhwah-i-Am Press,	Pandit Ekbal Shankar,	Khairkhwah-i-Am Akhbar.	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Gulshan Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musaheb Ali	...	...	
	Do. Asfi Press ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Aftab-i-Alamtab Press.	Debi Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Durga Parshad Press.	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Shegofa-i-Gulzar Press.	Salig Ram ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Do. Uiwi Press ...	Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Usna Ushri Press,	Sayyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Ghuncha-i-Hind Press.	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Chasma-i-Faiz Press.	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmudi Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Matla-i-Nur Press.	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Matba-i-Gulzar Muhamdi Press	Khwája Muhammad Wazir.	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Muhamdi Press	Amanat Ali ..	...	...	
	Do. Aina-i-Hidayet Press.	Saiyid Hidayet-ullah .	...	...	
	Do Gulzar Ahmadi Press	Shaikh Ali Husain Khan	...	...	
	Do Jafri Press ...	Mirza Muhammad Ali,	...	...	
	Do. Bahar-i-Oudh Press	Muthra Parshad and Awadh Behari Lal	...	...	
	Do. Mashrik-ul-Unwar Press	Chhote Lal	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Rassan Press	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press	Ahmad Ali Khan .	...	...	
	Do Nami Press ..	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ..	...	...	
	Do. Jamai-ul-Akhlaq Press	Nizami Ali .	...	...	
	Do Fakhr Alami Press	Naubat Rai, Kayasth ...	..	...	
	Do Mahmud Press ..	Maulvi Abul Hasan	...	...	
	Do Urdu Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Do Islami Press ...	Abdul Hakim ..	...	...	
	Do. Prakash Hind Press	Kali Charan ...	...	..	Job-work.
	Do. Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basid ..	...	...	
	Do. Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ..	...	...	
	Do. Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain	...	...	
	Do. Kalya Mirtbur-shin Press.	Sheodat Sukul ...	...	...	
	Do. Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press	Pratab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Do. Abbassi Usna Ushri Press.	Mirza Agha Jan ...	...	...	
	Oudh Commercial Press	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.	...	...	
	Do. Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisar Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Asghari Press ...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Bustan Murtazwi Press.	Dilawar Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Nur Muhamdi Press	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Do. Nisar-i-Hind Press.	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Lachmi Prakash Kasi Khand Press	Raghunath Parshad ...	Akhbar-ul-Nazum	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Rifah-i-Kaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharm Sabha Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Sukhsambad Press ...	Pandit Lachman Parshad Brahmo.	Sukhsambad Akhbar.	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Shaukat Jafari Press ...	Saiyid Husain Jafar ...	Shaukat Jafari Akhbar.	...	Fortnightly, Hindi.
	Mashrik-ul-Anwar Press,	Nadir Husain, Manager,	Kayasth Updesh,	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar Hind Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Kayasth Press ...	Rudra Parshad ...	Kayasth Akhbar,	..	Ditto.
	Munshi Newal Kishore, Oudh Akhbar Press.	Pandit Chandar Sekhar,	Budhi Parkash ...	...	Fortnightly, Hindi.
	Rozana Akhbar Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	...	Risala Hami-i-Islam.	Monthly, Urdu.
	Sukhsambad Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Sugrihini and Bharat Varsa.	...	Ditto.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Kishun Lal ...	Anjuman-i-Hind Akhbar and Jama-ul-Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu. Fortnightly (Urdu).
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...			

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1891—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(concluded).*	Parkash Hind Press .	Pandit Chandar Sekhar,	Budhi Prakash ...	..	Fortnightly, Hindi.
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	..	.	Job-work.
	Salamat Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	..	..	
	Sukhsambad Press, ..	Bihari Lal ...	...	..	
	Matba-i-Farhat Khiz Press.	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal	...	...	
	Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nissar Husain	..	Guldasta-i-Payamyar.	Monthly, Urdu.
	Mashriq-ul-Anwar Press,	Mirza Nadir Husain ...	Kayastha Updesh	...	Weekly paper.
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad ...	Akhbar Mukhbir, Oudh.	..	Monthly.
	Aftab Alamtab Press ..	Debi Parshad ..	..	Kayastha Patrika.	Monthly.
	Bustan Murtazawi Press,	Munshi Muhammad Zawwar Husain.	Akhbar-ul-Momnin.	. .	Fortnightly.
	Kashi Parkash Press .	Het Ram ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Matba-i Dilgudaz Press .	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,		..	
	Islami Press ..	Ahmad Khan ...	..	...	
	Matba-i-Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Sajjad .	...	..	
	Royal Printing Press .	Muhammad Akbar Khan,	.	..	
	Dilpizir Press .	Jai Narayan .	..		
	Lasani Press .	Wajid Husain .	..	...	
	Niranjan Nath Press ...	Pandit Niranjan Nath	..	.	
	Kayasth Press .	Manni Lal and Suraj Narain	.	Kayasth Punch.	
	Ashfi Press	Kunwar Bahadur ..	...	...	Job work.
	Kayasth Bimod Press ..	Mathura Parshad Varma	..	...	
	Shirkat-ul-Islam Press,	Nadir Husain and Rasul Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulviya Press,	Mir Jauhar Ali .	...	...	
	Kayesth Conference Press.	Sheogun Swami .	Kayesth Conference Gazette	...	
	Kayesth Press ...	Jagat Narain ..	Kayesth Punch...	...	Job-work.
	Fauq Kashi Press ...	Bhup Narain ...	...	...	
	Bahar Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Self-Help Press ...	Babu Bishwa Nath Sen,	...	...	
	Matbai Huseini Press ...	Muhammad Ismail and Muhammad Husain.	..	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Victor Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishen,	..	The Indian Graphic.	
Unao.	Kaisar Press ...	Munshi Yakub Ali ...	Chamanstan Sidakat.	...	
	Colvin Press ...	Munshi Hanuman Parshad	..	...	
Bara Banki	Hastings Press ...	Ahsan Ali	...	...	Executes job-work.
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	Only job-work is executed.
	...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.,	...	...	Ditto.
	Narayani Press ..	Sheo Parshad ...	...	...	Vernacular Lithograph forms and job-work are executed.
	Jubilee Printing Press,	Kalka Parshad ...	...	...	Job-work is executed.
	Faiz-i-Oudh Press ...	Shaikh Ghulam Husain.	...	...	Vernacular Lithograph forms and job-works are executed.
	Nasri Press ...	Shaikh Samsam Ali ...	Hamdard ...	...	Vernacular Lithograph forms and job-work are executed.
	Oudh Bidehi Press ...	Raghubar Das and Bisheshar Das ...	...	...	Job-work and books, &c.

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Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1891—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
		FYZABAD DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Gonda.	Balrampur Press ...	Mahárání Sahiba, Balrámpur.	...	...	Books, rules, and forms for use in the estate's office are printed.
Bahraich.	Asmail Fairuz ...	Mír Zafar Mehdi ...	...	...	Certain Urdu and Persian books.
	Gulshan Saddiki ...	Muhammad Sadiq ...	...	...	Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu books.
		RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
Rae Bareli.	Asolcar de Tierra Press,	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	
Partabgarh.	Imam Ali Press ...	Mirza Imam Ali Beg ...	...	...	* This Press has been discontinued since last six months.
	Hindustani Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	"Hindustani"	...	
	Gulshan Ahmadi Press ..	Saiyid Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
Sultanpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Narotam Das ...	...	...	Prints Vernacular forms and books
		SITAPUR DIVISION.			
Sitapur.	Subah Sadik Press ..	Saiyid Muhammad Sadik, Vakil.	...	(1) Notices of tax of Deputy Commissioner's Court, (2) Brief History of Oudh, (3) Pound register, (4) Cash book, (5) Cheques and receipts, (6) Octri rawánas, (7) Letters for Vaccinators, (8) Dakhilas of Court of Wards, (9) Articles and programs of Khairabad fair, (10) Lists of members of Local Board, (11) Adib Farsi, Part III, (12) Notices of Arya Samaj, (13) Notices of Brahma Sabha, (14) Ramzu-l-Ulma, (15) Maktub Ahmadi, Part I, (16) Mutation parchas, (17) Receipts of Municipal Office, (18) Diary of establishment.	
Hardoi.	Rafat Ali Press* ...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Ahmadi Ali ...	...	...	
Kheri.	Hindi Prabha Press* ...	Prag Datta and Mathura Parshad Misr.	...	...	Publishes no newspapers or periodicals, but executes job-work.

* Lithographs, English and Vernacular forms are printed in both the Presses.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6							
					Number of deaths registered.							
					According to sex.			*According to religion.*				
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Kumaun	Kumaun ...	6,000	82 2	9,028	7,958	16,986	312	16,455	32	187	16,986
2		Garhwál ..	5,500	62 8	5,451	4,968	10,419	36	10,370	7	6	10,419
3		Tarái ..	938	220 7	6,074	5,305	11,379	4,455	6,874	1	49	11,379
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor ...	1,868	386 2	15,917	13,891	29,808	9,952	19,230	22	604	29,808
5		Moradabad ...	2,282	506·2	29,542	27,447	56,989	19,046	37,830	80	33	56,989
6		Bareilly .	1,614	638 6	19,376	17,603	36,979	8,190	28,744	14	31	36,979
7		Pilibhít ...	1,371	32 92	10,966	9,891	20,857	3,051	17,634	...	172	20,857
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	1,746	490 8	20,067	17,843	37,910	4,098	33,794	4	14	37,910
9		Budaun ...	2,002	452 8	17,756	15,043	32,799	4,395	28,220	9	175	32,799
10	Sitapur.	Kheri ...	2,992	278 0	19,629	16,145	35,774	3,774	31,874	12	114	35,774
11		Sitapur ...	2,251	425 6	18,211	15,178	33,389	4,721	28,657	2	9	33,389
12		Hardoi ..	2,312	427 7	19,821	16,839	36,660	3,843	32,797	1	19	36,660
13	Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	1,103	120·8	2,923	1,942	4,865	676	4,096	49	44	4,865
14		Saháranpur ..	2,222	440 9	24,447	21,570	46,017	15,944	29,860	11	202	46,017
15		Muzaffarnagar .	1,656	457 9	19,088	17,345	36,433	11,516	24,907	7	3	36,433
16		Meerut ..	2,379	551 9	28,822	24,729	53,551	12,017	41,456	34	44	53,551
17		Bulandshahr ...	1,915	482 9	20,663	17,396	38,059	7,455	30,566	1	37	38,059
18		Aligarh ...	1,955	522·2	21,959	17,571	39,530	4,513	33,621	4	1,392	39,530
19	Agra.	Etah ...	1,739	435·0	16,776	12,971	29,747	2,806	26,916	3	22	29,747
20		Muttra ...	1,453	462 3	14,784	11,764	26,548	2,107	24,110	5	326	26,548
21		Farukhabad ...	1,719	528 0	21,172	17,051	38,223	3,965	33,948	18	292	38,223
22		Mainpuri ...	1,697	472 0	15,310	12,259	27,569	1,374	26,190	2	3	27,569
23		Agra ...	1,850	526 8	20,604	16,870	37,474	3,559	33,829	13	73	37,474
24		Etáwah ..	1,693	426 5	16,760	13,274	30,034	1,904	28,109	3	18	30,034
25	Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	989	704·1	15,569	14,611	30,180	6,981	23,192	38	19	30,180
26		Bara Banki ..	1,768	580 6	21,050	19,559	40,609	6,281	34,325	2	1	40,609
27		Unao ...	1,747	514 7	18,544	17,214	35,758	2,366	33,389	2	1	35,758
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	2,370	498·4	27,235	24,277	51,512	3,805	47,697	8	2	51,512
29		Fatehpur ...	1,639	417·2	17,649	17,251	34,900	3,517	31,383	...	...	34,900
30		Jaunpur ..	1,554	778·3	19,372	17,117	36,489	3,156	33,325	3	5	36,489
31		Hamírpur ...	2,288	221 6	12,851	11,095	23,946	1,407	22,535	...	4	23,946
32		Bánda ...	3,061	228·2	14,146	12,116	26,262	1,447	24,811	2	2	26,262
33		Allahabad ...	2,833	520 3	26,395	24,358	50,753	6,123	44,521	45	64	50,753
34	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli ...	1,738	547·6	18,878	18,513	37,391	3,129	34,261	1	...	37,391
35		Sultanpur ...	1,707	561·1	17,805	17,538	35,343	3,840	31,473	...	30	35,343
36		Partabgarh ...	1,437	589·6	14,402	13,647	28,049	2,624	25,423	...	2	28,049
37	Fyzabad.	Bahraich ...	2,741	320 3	20,350	17,214	37,564	5,352	32,135	4	73	37,564
38		Gonda ...	2,875	442·0	24,533	21,348	45,881	5,186	40,675	7	13	45,881
39		Fyzabad ..	1,689	640 2	20,669	18,558	39,227	4,506	34,716	4	1	39,227
40	Benares.	Gorakhpur ...	4,598	569·1	39,022	34,933	73,955	7,025	66,861	7	62	73,955
41		Basti ...	2,753	592 3	21,897	20,218	42,115	5,896	36,217	1	1	42,115
42		Azamgarh ...	2,147	747 2	24,899	22,556	47,455	6,485	40,954	...	16	47,455
43		Gházipur ...	1,473	688 4	13,227	11,937	25,164	2,396	22,741	9	18	25,164
44		Ballia ...	1,145	808 0	13,602	12,321	25,923	1,729	24,191	...	3	25,923
45		Benares ...	998	894·4	13,437	11,452	24,889	2,517	22,330	19	23	24,889
46		Mirzapur ...	5,223	217·6	19,291	17,178	36,469	2,189	34,272	8	...	36,469
47	Jhánsi.	Jalaun ...	1,477	284·5	10,049	8,465	18,514	1,025	15,326	2	2,161	18,514
48		Jhánsi ..	1,567	212 6	9,190	7,909	17,099	808	16,240	3	48	17,099
49		Lalitpur ...	1,947	127 9	5,571	5,010	10,581	199	9,982	2	398	10,581
		Total for the Province.	106,111	415·7	874,779	769,248	1,644,027	223,648	1,413,062	501	6,816	1,644,027

2.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	Kumaun	Kumaun	1,033	867	910	1,916	2,681
2		Garhwál	605	658	534	554	955
3		Tarái	879	709	801	959	1,054
4	Rohilkhánd	Bijnor	1,849	1,353	1,778	2 295	2,541
5		Moradabad	2,915	2,392	2,829	3,241	3,721
6		Bareilly	1,843	1,670	2,026	2,197	2,756
7		Pilibhít	965	785	734	1,104	1,413
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,841	1,512	1,898	2,756	2,696
9		Budaun	1,956	1,636	2,376	2,657	2,740
10	Sitapur	Kheri	1,596	1,392	1,375	3,831	3,265
11		Sitapur	1,680	1,723	1,603	2,454	3,098
12		Hardoi	1,842	1,877	2,224	3,059	3,900
13	Meerut	Dehra Dún	303	221	321	371	490
14		Saháranpur	3,177	2,656	2,770	3,245	4,254
15		Muzaffarnagar	2,559	1,968	2,503	2,800	3,427
16		Meerut	3,998	3,447	3,554	5,021	5,593
17		Bulandshahr	2,552	2,400	3,122	3,861	3,796
18		Aligarh	2,968	2,848	3,309	5,020	4,173
19	Agra	Etah	2,051	2,084	2,539	3,698	3,889
20		Muttra	2,063	2,186	2,243	3,563	2,055
21		Farukhabad	2,612	2,766	3,098	4,293	4,064
22		Mainpuri	1,978	2,152	1,999	3,256	2,972
23		Agra	2,926	2,904	2,982	4,914	3,688
24		Etáwah	1,864	2,167	2,646	2,860	3,403
25	Lucknow	Lucknow	1,402	1,466	1,890	4,003	3,008
26		Bara Banki	2,099	2,259	2,568	3,854	5,140
27		Unao	1,940	1,843	2,225	3,638	3,927
28	Allahabad	Cawnpore	2,848	3,172	3,698	5,621	6,117
29		Fatehpur	2,040	2,185	2,785	3,280	3,882
30		Jaunpur	1,706	2,034	2,382	3,745	3,733
31		Hamirpur	1,734	1,404	1,170	1,785	2,665
32		Bánda	2,229	1,949	1,770	2,146	3,358
33		Allahabad	3,549	3,253	3,430	4,522	4,985
34	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	2,250	2,090	2,296	3,906	4,873
35		Sultanpur	1,933	1,921	1,964	3,139	4,082
36		Partabgarh	1,961	1,730	1,749	2,899	3,276
37	Fyzabad	Bahraich	1,911	1,905	2,167	2,846	3,432
38		Gonda	2,286	2,319	2,383	4,036	5,260
39		Fyzabad	2,164	2,031	2,512	4,760	4,419
40	Benares	Gorakhpur	4,651	4,069	4,174	5,811	7,889
41		Basti	2,704	2,515	2,411	3,290	4,590
42		Azamgarh	2,557	2,415	2,907	3,822	4,980
43		Gházipur	1,775	1,418	1,458	1,759	1,950
44		Ballia	1,520	1,275	1,521	1,752	2,109
45		Benares	1,661	1,508	2,247	2,212	2,195
46		Mirzapur	2,165	2,254	2,751	4,103	3,710
47	Jhánsi	Jalaun	1,241	1,211	1,247	1,857	2,046
48		Jhánsi	1,071	1,027	1,104	1,511	1,437
49		Lalitpur	847	637	733	889	1,014
		Total for the Province	100,299	94,263	105,716	150,611	166,701
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·27	2·14	2·40	3·41	3·78

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1890.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,596	1,970	1,651	1,256	1,229	848	1,029	16,986	1
1,259	1,318	1,308	1,161	848	596	623	10,419	2
650	623	998	1,126	1,451	1,192	937	11,379	3
2,147	1,645	2,874	3,998	3,838	3,007	2,483	29,808	4
3,697	3,029	6,363	12,447	7,720	4,561	4,074	56,989	5
2,458	2,084	3,330	6,028	5,767	3,900	2,920	36,979	6
1,296	1,172	2,251	3,266	4,157	2,250	1,464	20,857	7
2,320	2,096	2,831	6,265	7,701	3,405	2,589	37,910	8
2,745	1,968	2,288	4,906	4,479	2,264	2,784	32,799	9
2,450	2,055	2,646	4,085	5,623	4,377	3,079	35,774	10
2,565	1,891	2,564	4,772	4,786	3,682	2,572	33,389	11
2,711	2,353	3,212	4,405	5,007	3,368	2,702	36,660	12
343	476	696	495	452	344	353	4,865	13
3,711	2,687	3,221	5,707	5,266	4,453	4,870	46,017	14
2,920	1,837	2,240	4,859	4,338	3,837	3,145	36,433	15
4,749	2,953	2,946	5,834	5,272	4,678	5,506	53,551	16
3,191	2,002	2,351	4,247	3,759	3,342	3,436	38,059	17
3,061	2,132	2,293	3,639	3,338	3,637	3,112	39,530	18
2,594	1,711	1,972	2,716	2,312	2,405	1,776	29,747	19
2,132	1,078	1,606	2,571	2,338	2,818	1,895	26,548	20
2,801	2,125	2,662	3,564	3,802	3,334	3,102	38,223	21
2,200	1,450	1,923	2,431	2,437	2,302	2,469	27,569	22
3,086	2,240	2,997	3,952	2,958	2,384	2,443	37,474	23
2,106	1,386	2,337	3,104	2,854	3,018	2,289	30,034	24
2,358	1,785	2,516	3,123	3,352	3,041	2,286	30,180	25
3,434	2,477	3,332	4,137	4,416	3,778	3,115	40,609	26
2,651	2,010	2,949	4,243	4,530	2,844	2,958	35,758	27
4,535	3,084	3,814	5,431	5,123	4,050	4,019	51,512	28
2,084	1,557	1,696	2,533	4,549	4,577	3,732	34,900	29
2,331	2,541	4,067	3,673	3,196	3,924	3,157	36,489	30
1,489	1,312	2,292	2,945	2,748	2,414	1,988	23,946	31
1,714	1,353	1,709	2,216	2,732	2,698	2,388	26,262	32
3,050	2,646	3,720	4,631	6,239	5,931	4,797	50,753	33
3,040	2,366	2,298	3,137	4,179	3,477	3,479	37,391	34
3,476	2,654	2,529	2,913	3,869	3,620	3,243	35,343	35
2,150	2,230	1,980	1,698	2,710	2,830	2,836	28,049	36
3,557	2,969	3,333	4,697	4,415	3,531	2,801	37,564	37
4,267	3,623	4,186	5,053	5,000	4,042	3,476	45,881	38
3,273	2,690	2,767	3,490	4,081	3,300	3,740	39,227	39
6,618	5,757	6,564	7,039	7,606	7,243	6,534	73,955	40
3,335	2,988	3,046	3,876	4,693	4,546	4,121	42,115	41
4,085	3,673	4,194	4,853	5,464	4,533	3,972	47,455	42
1,894	1,908	2,322	2,698	2,914	2,477	2,591	25,164	43
2,040	2,183	2,393	2,712	3,869	2,004	2,545	25,923	44
1,484	1,768	2,463	2,341	2,386	2,402	2,222	24,889	45
2,879	2,408	3,786	3,456	3,684	3,006	2,767	36,469	46
1,656	968	1,330	2,097	1,875	1,950	1,536	18,514	47
1,468	1,095	1,766	2,038	1,872	1,509	1,206	17,099	48
608	604	979	1,243	1,149	1,022	856	10,581	49
127,759	102,930	131,541	183,107	188,382	154,751	137,967	1,644,027	
2·90	2·33	2·98	4·15	4·27	3·51	3 13	37·27	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injur		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ..	Kumaun	493,641	608	45	11,138	2,977	5	17	179
2		Garhwál . ..	345,629	620	1	6,123	3,276	6	19	164
3		Tarái .. .	192,426	848	23	9,318	276	...	1	46
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	629,053	1,223	1,232	20,194	1,355	7	15	162
5		Moradabad	988,924	6,214	1,126	36,399	2,793	4	15	240
6		Bareilly	911,758	3,184	1,178	25,730	1,698	7	19	315
7		Pilibhit .. .	421,880	4,661	271	14,027	39	3	11	129
8		Sháhjahánpur .	771,495	6,912	508	23,935	791	21	91	319
9		Budaun	858,166	1,249	3,508	24,572	597	7	38	237
10	Sitapur ...	Kheri . ..	831,922	11,514	173	22,878	88	35	35	212
11		Sitapur	918,833	3,326	105	25,583	217	29	50	392
12		Hardoi	922,192	1,322	808	28,505	206	44	90	316
13	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	125,111	225	9	2,925	866	...	...	33
14		Sahárunpur	839,229	598	79	36,112	1,216	...	14	216
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	713,881	542	501	31,075	723	15	15	171
16		Meerut . .	1,213,605	112	93	48,917	350	15	44	245
17		Bulandshahr... ...	841,716	873	1,370	30,383	783	13	42	208
18		Aligarh	909,930	240	1,001	30,263	1,346	17	51	309
19	Agra ..	Etah	711,634	63	1,992	20,577	191	17	48	189
20		Muttra	574,931	290	65	20,525	313	6	31	202
21		Farukhabad	805,647	126	1,480	29,837	382	19	91	248
22		Mainpuri	766,654	96	586	24,383	87	11	72	228
23		Agra	820,539	646	97	26,816	858	16	62	281
24		Etáwah	687,650	66	2,069	23,103	225	11	36	255
25	Lucknow ..	Lucknow	457,051	481	82	14,841	164	13	11	172
26		Bara Banki	1,000,261	1,177	209	30,852	626	11	39	485
27		Unao	899,069	4	1,270	29,115	591	25	26	458
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,052,166	10	448	35,783	611	20	47	427
29		Fatehpur	662,417	35	2,175	25,618	777	13	32	308
30		Jaunpur	1,166,818	1,593	1,297	28,237	173	12	48	488
31		Hamirpur	492,858	779	19	17,535	2,563	20	61	213
32		Bánda	670,912	6	642	20,580	826	8	44	263
33		Allahabad	1,323,768	308	534	39,439	991	25	56	607
34	Rae Bareli,	Rae Bareli	924,592	129	5,081	26,879	108	19	71	341
35		Sultanpur	957,912	374	2,002	23,058	692	19	50	509
36		Partabgarh	847,047	717	3,548	10,600	1,233	19	44	410
37	Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	856,050	5,258	1,242	22,167	155	6	12	345
38		Gonda	1,241,372	4,135	3,780	29,140	189	5	22	512
39		Fyzabad	995,159	1,346	3,149	35,341	818	14	46	493
40	Benares ...	Gorakhpur	2,547,483	4,551	3,657	27,117	6,257	16	55	1,212
41		Basti	1,619,020	3,160	460	31,240	349	4	15	703
42		Azamgarh	1,558,024	816	1,615	34,996	1,565	11	142	762
43		Ghazipur	970,867	101	880	21,195	135	11	45	416
44		Ballia	876,348	2,112	444	19,256	87	9	38	469
45		Benares	672,134	162	113	13,708	377	15	23	354
46		Mirzapur	1,038,910	822	1,285	25,470	392	16	66	475
47	Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	380,040	232	121	12,491	1,003	15	64	188
48		Jhánsi	310,400	623	325	10,747	1,530	23	58	164
49		Lalitpur	238,474	...	17	4,432	2,036	13	19	119
		Total of Districts ...	41,063,898	74,489	52,715	1,158,754	45,931	670	2,041	16,079

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total Injuries.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
29	230	1,988	16,986	1·23	·09	22 56	6 03	·47	4·03	34·41	26·32	1
35	224	175	10,419	1 79	...	17 72	9·48	·65	·50	30 14	24·88	2
24	71	55	10,591	4 41	·12	48 44	1 43	·37	·29	55·06	52 20	3
114	298	1,287	25,589	1 94	1·96	32 10	2·15	·47	2·04	40·66	33·56	4
130	389	2,537	49,458	6 28	1 14	36 81	2·82	·39	2 57	50 01	47 59	5
226	567	941	33,298	3 48	1 29	28 13	1 85	·62	1 03	36·40	37·40	6
61	204	168	19,370	11 05	·64	33 30	09	·48	·40	45 96	33 77	7
147	578	3,033	35,757	8 96	·66	31 02	1 03	·75	3 93	46 35	37 36	8
104	386	755	31,067	1 46	4·09	28·62	·70	·45	·88	36 20	39·21	9
126	408	713	35,774	13 84	·21	27 50	8·11	·49	·86	43 00	27·86	10
129	600	1,669	31,500	3 62	·11	27 84	·24	·65	1 82	34·28	31 43	11
209	659	2,598	34,098	1 43	·87	30 92	·22	·71	2·82	36 98	30·98	12
8	41	55	4,121	1·79	·07	23 38	6·93	·33	·44	32 94	21·72	13
33	263	542	38,810	·71	·10	43 03	1 45	·31	·64	46 24	34·05	14
17	218	638	33,697	·76	·70	43 78	1 01	·31	·89	47 20	32 41	15
32	336	333	50,141	·09	·07	40 31	·29	·28	·27	41 31	39 67	16
44	307	769	34,485	1 03	1 62	35 97	·93	·36	·91	40 82	41 66	17
61	438	1,613	34,901	·26	1·10	33 28	1 48	·48	1 77	38 38	35 47	18
43	297	4,949	28,069	·09	2·80	28 91	·27	·42	6·95	39 44	34·16	19
82	271	450	21,944	·50	·11	35 70	·60	·47	·78	38·17	29 16	20
74	427	1,656	33,908	·16	1 84	37 03	·47	·53	2 05	42 09	36 16	21
57	368	758	26,278	·12	·76	31 80	·11	·48	·99	34 27	28 25	22
58	417	2,879	31,713	·79	·12	32 68	1 04	·51	3·51	38·65	32·40	23
61	363	2,076	27,902	·09	3 01	33·60	·33	·53	3 02	40·58	33 73	24
53	249	1,743	17,560	1·05	·18	32 47	·36	·54	3·81	38 42	35·38	25
151	636	5,929	39,429	1·18	·21	30 84	·62	·63	5 93	39 41	35 64	26
140	649	4,129	35,758	...	1 41	32 38	·66	·72	4 59	39 77	35 49	27
168	662	6,765	44,279	·01	·43	34 01	·58	·63	6·43	42 09	38·81	28
143	491	5,056	34,152	·05	3·28	38 67	1·17	·74	7 63	51 55	35 56	29
195	743	3,164	35,207	1·37	1 11	24 20	·15	·63	2 71	30 17	28 83	30
75	369	2,130	23,395	1 58	·04	35 58	5 20	·75	4 32	47 47	41 29	31
154	469	2,788	25,306	·01	·96	30 67	1 23	·70	4·15	37 72	31·88	32
219	907	4,314	46,493	·23	·40	29 79	·74	·69	3 26	35 12	28 06	33
107	538	3,600	36,335	·14	5 49	29 07	·12	·58	3·89	39 29	33·89	34
240	818	7,799	35,243	·39	2·09	21 70	·72	·85	8·14	36 90	29·39	35
101	574	11,377	28,049	·85	4·19	12 51	1·45	·68	13·43	33·11	29 75	36
267	630	7,434	36,886	6 14	1·45	25 89	·18	·74	8 68	43·09	27 79	37
292	831	6,834	44,909	3 32	3 03	23 41	·15	·67	5 49	36·07	30·65	38
203	756	3,383	34,793	1·35	3 16	25 47	·82	·76	3·39	34 96	27 62	39
626	1,909	27,899	71,390	1·79	1·44	10·64	2·46	·75	10·95	28 03	24 93	40
257	979	5,685	41,873	1·93	·28	19 30	·22	·60	3 51	26 86	26 50	41
295	1,210	5,717	45,919	·52	1 04	22 46	1 00	·78	3·67	29 47	27 29	42
131	603	1,062	23,976	·10	·91	21 83	·14	·62	1 09	24 69	27 92	43
147	603	1,368	22,929	2·41	·51	21·97	·10	·76	1·56	27 31	21 85	44
124	516	2,219	17,095	·24	·17	20 39	·56	·77	3 30	25 43	30 58	45
218	775	4,902	33,646	·79	1·24	24 51	·38	·75	4·72	32 39	28 71	46
68	285	2,688	17,000	·61	·32	32·87	2 64	·75	7·54	44 73	41·43	47
64	309	2,673	16,207	2·01	1·05	34 62	4 93	·99	8·61	52 21	42 78	48
68	219	3,352	10,056	...	·07	18·59	8 53	·92	14 06	42 17	39 75	49
6,360	25,150	166,822	1,518,861	1·81	1·28	28·10	1·12	·61	4·06	36 99	32·09	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
										Inju
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ..	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Garhwal ...	*Nil* ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tarai ...	Káshipur	14,667	92	4	575	99	...	...	11
4	Bijnor ...	Nagina	20,503	80	57	584	59	...	3	2
5		Najibabad ...	17,750	50	55	762	60	..	...	1
6		Bijnor	15,147	2	38	312	96	1	1	4
7		Sherkot	15,087	206	39	397	31	...	...	1
8		Chandpur ...	11,182	...	55	344	86	...	...	1
9		Kiratpur	12,728	9	165	396	14	..	..	3
10	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	67,387	109	174	1,218	308	1	...	64
11		Sambhal	35,196	123	37	1,066	109	2	...	9
12		Amroha ...	36,145	753	136	891	134	..	1	8
13		Chandausi... ...	27,521	113	117	656	89	...	...	...
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	103,160	196	15	2,790	125	5	5	19
15		Aonla	13,018	27	33	349	9	.	...	4
16	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit	29,721	417	5	824	86	...	...	15
17	Sháhjahánpur	Tilhar	15,559	54	3	406	43	...	1	3
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	69,892	80	7	834	202	1	1	34
19	Budaun ...	Budaun	33,680	15	3	652	170	1	...	12
20		Sahaswan	14,605	...	79	270	63	...	...	6
21	Kheri ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sitapur ...	Khairabad	14,217	394	1	409	27	...	1	16
23		Laharpur	10,437	11	...	234	...	...	1	4
24		Sitapur	14,764	156	2	383	20	..	...	6
25	Hardoi ...	Shahabad	18,510	1	17	641	13	...	2	3
26		Sandila	14,865	...	..	549	4	...	...	9
27		Mallawan	10,970	...	...	358	...	...	1	3
28		Bilgram	11,067	1	4	340	...	...	...	3
29		Hardoi	10,026	...	2	255	48	1	...	7
30	Dehra Dun ...	Dehra ...	18,959	134	...	491	110	...	1	5
31	Saháranpur...	Jwalapur	20,527	70	...	739	61	...	2	10
32		Saháranpur ...	59,194	6	29	1,894	519	3	...	9
33		Deoband	22,116	7	4	1,107	15	...	..	7
34		Gangoh	12,089	...	...	606	12	...	...	4
35		Roorkee	12,818	12	1	551	33	.	1	7
36		Manglaur	13,571	...	1	903	8	...	...	1
37	Muzaffar-nagar.	Kairana	18,874	1	21	864	66	...	1	6
38		Kandhla	11,109	...	6	661	19	1	2	2
39		Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	1	6	1,014	7	...	1	3
40	Meerut ...	Meerut	60,948	...	...	1,672	54	1	5	16
41		Hapur	13,212	...	2	473	34	1	1	2
42		Sardhana	13,313	...	1	634	9	...	1	5
43		Ghaziabad ...	12,059	17	...	363	2	...	...	1
44	Bulandshahr.	Khurja	27,190	4	49	729	121	...	...	12
45		Sikandrabad ...	16,479	150	42	590	151	1	2	8
46		Bulandshahr ...	15,410	17	47	476	133	1	...	15
47		Shikárpur	10,708	...	84	320	17	...	...	1
48		Jahangirabad ...	10,319	1	39	262	25	...	1	...
49	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	62,443	5	...	1,809	337	3	1	18
50		Háthras	34,932	1	27	910	121	...	1	10
51		Atrauli	14,482	...	32	431	87	...	...	6
52	Etah ...	Káganj	16,535	1	4	483	4	...	2	2
53		Soron	12,745	...	9	354	...	1	...	5
54		Jalesar	15,609	...	...	472	5	...	...	5
55	Muttra ...	Muttra	53,867	103	5	1,462	238	...	...	16
56		Brindaban... ...	21,467	17	1	1,166	65	...	...	9
57		Kosi	11,231	6	1	456	100	...	...	7
58		Mahaban	10,194	1	...	267	4	...	...	2

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891—(continued).

	10	11	12								13
RIES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
									From all causes		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	14	4	788	6 27	·27	39 20	6 75	·96	27	53·73	42 97	3
1	6	55	841	3·90	2 78	28·48	2 88	·29	2 68	41·02	36 86	4
...	1	10	938	2 82	3 09	42 93	3 38	·06	57	52 85	35 57	5
1	7	40	495	·13	2 51	20 60	6 34	·46	2 64	32 68	24 84	6
3	4	7	743	17·56	2 58	26 31	2 05	·27	·46	49 24	23 76	7
...	1	64	550	...	4 92	30 76	7 69	·09	5 72	49 18	29 13	8
5	8	60	652	·71	12·97	31 11	1 10	·63	4 71	51 23	28 96	9
1	66	863	2,738	1 62	2 58	18 07	4·57	·98	12 81	40 63	40 56	10
3	14	146	1,495	3 49	1 05	30 29	3·10	·40	4·15	42 48	46 42	11
2	11	355	2,280	20 83	3 76	24 65	3 71	·90	9 82	63 08	36·29	12
...	...	43	1,018	4 11	4 25	23 84	3 23	...	1 56	36 99	39 92	13
1	30	71	3,227	1 90	14	27·05	1 21	·29	·69	31 28	39 03	14
6	10	26	454	2 07	2 53	26 81	69	77	2 00	34·87	28 62	15
...	15	140	1,487	14·03	·17	27 72	2·89	·50	4 71	50 03	32 54	16
2	6	66	578	3 47	·20	26 09	2 76	·39	4 24	37·15	42 25	17
12	48	404	1,575	1 14	·10	11 93	2 89	·69	5 78	22 53	21 61	18
...	13	187	1,040	·45	09	19 36	5 05	·38	5 55	30 88	33 56	19
1	7	273	692	...	5 41	18·49	4·31	·48	18 69	47 38	46 65	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
6	23	90	944	27 71	·07	28 77	1·90	1 62	6 33	66·40	40 97	22
...	5	2	252	1 05	..	22 42	.	·48	·19	24 14	24 68	23
4	10	122	693	10 57	14	25 94	1 36	·67	8·26	46 94	32 78	24
7	12	55	739	05	·92	34·63	70	·65	2 97	39 92	36 95	25
...	9	109	671	...	...	36 93	27	·61	7 33	45·14	42 76	26
...	4	35	397	...	...	32 68	...	·37	3 19	36 19	32 92	27
2	5	41	391	·09	36	30 72	...	·45	3 70	35 33	35 09	28
4	12	47	364	...	·20	25 48	4 79	1 20	4 69	36 31	31 14	29
...	6	3	744	7·07	...	25 90	5 80	·32	·16	39 24	27 28	30
3	15	8	893	3 41	...	36 00	2 97	·73	·39	43 50	33 46	31
1	13	553	3,014	·10	·49	32 00	8 77	·22	9 34	50 92	43 38	32
...	7	12	1,152	·32	·18	50 05	·68	·32	·54	52 09	38 48	33
...	4	3	625	...	...	50 13	99	33	25	51 70	36 59	34
...	8	4	609	·94	·08	42 98	2 57	·62	·31	47 51	34 53	35
1	2	...	914	...	·07	66 54	59	·15	...	67 35	33 58	36
1	8	29	989	·05	1·14	47 02	3 59	·44	1 58	53 83	40 50	37
...	5	7	698	...	·54	59 50	1 71	·45	63	62 83	40 45	38
...	4	17	1,049	·07	·40	67 24	·46	·26	1 13	69 56	33·18	39
...	22	103	1,851	...	...	27 43	·88	·37	1 69	30 37	32 68	40
...	4	7	520	...	·15	35 80	2 57	·30	53	39 36	37 45	41
...	6	6	656	..	·07	47 62	68	·45	·45	49 28	44 99	42
...	1	..	383	1 41	...	30 10	·16	·08	..	31 76	26 40	43
...	12	31	946	·15	1 80	26 81	4 45	·44	1·14	34 79	48 18	44
1	12	122	1,067	9 10	2 55	35·80	9 16	·73	7 40	64 75	62 44	45
...	16	80	769	1·10	3·05	30 89	8 63	1 04	5 19	49 90	51 41	46
...	1	8	430	...	7 84	22 89	1·59	·09	75	40 16	38 92	47
...	1	34	362	·10	3 78	25·39	2 42	·09	3 80	35 08	37 33	48
1	23	615	2,789	·08	..	28·97	5 39	·37	9 85	44 66	53 56	49
...	11	84	1,154	·03	·77	26·05	3 46	·31	2 40	33 04	28 13	50
...	6	130	686	...	2 21	29 76	6 01	·41	8·98	47 38	49 28	51
...	4	121	617	·06	·24	29 21	·24	·24	7 31	37 31	40 93	52
1	7	78	443	...	·71	27 78	...	·55	5 73	34 76	43 48	53
...	5	136	618	...	...	30 24	·32	·32	8 71	39 59	40 32	54
6	22	471	2,301	1·91	·09	27 14	4·42	·41	8 74	42 72	46 60	55
2	10	152	1,411	·79	·05	54 31	3 02	·47	7 08	65 73	69 81	56
...	7	48	618	·53	·09	40 60	8 91	·62	4 27	55 03	46 92	57
...	2	...	274	·10	...	26 19	·39	·19	...	26 87	24·22	58

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injuries		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		B.—TOWNS								
59	FARUKHABAD..	Farukhabad and Fatehgarh.	74,872	1	11	2,678	135	4	4	37
60		Kanauj ...	16,646	.	.	473	19	..	...	7
61		Kaimganj ..	10,443	..	..	415	4	...	1	2
62	MAINPURI ...	Mainpuri ..	22,736	2	2	691	1	..	3	5
63		Shekohabad ..	11,826	.	.	491	..	..	...	4
64	AGRA ...	Agra ..	138,094	344	6	3,642	221	2	1	39
65		Firozabad ..	16,023	146	...	515	44	1	...	6
66	ETAWAH .	Etawah .	34,721	217	1	1,387	53	5	1	10
67	LUCKNOW ..	Lucknow ..	239,773	712	8	9,153	457	7	6	94
68	BARA BANKI ...	Nawábganj ...	15,133	35	3	478	56		1	8
69		Rudauli ..	11,391	9	..	329	39	.	...	5
70	UNAO .	*Nil* ..	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAWNPORE ..	Cawnpore ..	129,230	5	7	6,398	18	3	4	35
72	FATEHPUR	Fatehpur ..	21,328	...	92	491	38	...	...	3
73	JAUNPUR	Jaunpur ..	42,845	4	15	1,099	1	..	...	5
74	HAMIRPUR .	Rath .	14,479	4	...	399	33	2	6	2
75	BÁNDA .	Bánda .	27,696	..	2	729	47	1	3	6
76	ALLAHABAD ..	Allahabad ...	150,338	64	7	3,534	91	3	5	34
77	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli ..	16,269	...	4	450	13	...	1	6
78		Jais ...	11,044	..	107	253	4		1	4
79	SULTANPUR	*Nil* .	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
80	PARTABGARH	*Nil* ..	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
81	BAHRAICH .	Bahraich ..	21,998	22	2	524	13	1	1	11
82	GONDA ..	Gonda .	13,743	69	1	319	8	1	...	3
83		Balrámpur ..	12,811	18	72	310	15	..	.	4
84	FYZABAD .	Fyzabad and Ajudhya	66,306	125	47	2,289	280	1	...	19
85		Tánda ..	19,954	30	200	616	33	..	1	2
86	GORAKHPUR .	Barhaj .	11,715	46	71	151	37	...	...	2
87		Gorakhpur	57,922	6	314	665	238	...	1	44
88	BASTI ...	Minhdawal .	11,592	10	...	198	...	...	...	1
89	AZAMGARH .	Mubarikpur ...	13,157	...	121	292	21	...	...	1
90		Azamgarh .	18,528	3	7	434	6	..	1	8
91		Mau ..	14,915	25	34	316	36	...	1	5
92	GHÁZIPUR ...	Gházipur ...	43,232	47	26	817	171	2	1	9
93	BALLIA ..	Ballia .	15,320	83	1	367	2	...	...	11
94		Sahtawar ...	11,024	93	...	748	15	...	1	12
95		Rasra ...	11,224	4	...	228	...	...	2	1
96		Badagaon or Firozpur,	10,847	14	10	239	6	...	...	2
97	BENARES ...	Benares ..	208,691	120	11	5,471	729	3	2	79
98		Rámnagar ..	11,859	...	...	266	16	...	...	1
99	MIRZAPUR ...	Mirzapur ...	85,362	25	16	1,894	57	1	4	18
100		Chunár ...	12,524	21	...	290	5	...	...	5
101	JALAUN ...	Kálpi ...	14,306	...	...	310	147	...	...	1
102		Kunch ..	13,739	...	3	403	54	1	4	4
103		Jalaun ..	10,057	...	...	352	6	2	1	7
104	JHÁNSI ...	Mau-Ránipur ..	22,827	...	19	594	102	1	1	3
105	LALITPUR ...	Lalitpur ...	10,614	...	..	217	150	..	...	4
		Total of Towns...	3,043,971	5,806	2,679	90,572	7,673	65	97	1,010
		Total for the Province,	44,107,869	80,295	55,394	1,244,826	53,604	735	2,198	17,089

OF LIFE.

Deaths.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
BIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
1	46	516	3,387	·01	·15	35 77	1·80	·61	6·89	45 24	39·42	59
1	8	4	501	..	..	28 41	1 14	·48	·24	30 28	25·19	60
...	3	2	424	...	...	39 74	·38	·29	·19	40·60	46 78	61
1	9	86	791	·09	·09	30 39	·04	·40	3 78	34 79	40 07	62
...	4	5	500	..	...	41 52	...	·34	·42	42 28	42 17	63
2	44	714	4,971	2 49	·04	26 38	1·60	·32	5 17	36·00	31 39	64
5	12	73	790	9 11	...	32·14	2 74	·75	4 56	49·30	32 65	65
3	19	455	2,132	6 25	·03	39 95	1·52	·55	13 10	61 40	39 21	66
12	119	2,171	12,620	2 97	·03	38 17	1 91	·49	9 06	52 63	45·65	67
1	10	148	7.10	2 31	·21	31 58	3 70	·66	9 77	48 24	34 10	68
1	6	67	450	79	. .	28 87	3 42	·53	5 88	39 49	41 86	69
...	...	..	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	70
2	44	751	7,233	·04	·05	49 51	·14	34	5 89	55 97	49 83	71
...	3	121	748	.	4 31	23 16	1 78	14	5 67	35 07	33 01	72
11	16	147	1,282	·09	35	25 65	·02	37	3 43	29 92	29 44	73
2	12	103	551	·28	..	27 55	2 28	·83	7·11	38 05	43 42	74
2	12	166	956	..	·07	26 32	1 70	·43	5 99	34 57	32 65	75
6	48	516	4,260	43	05	23 51	·60	·32	3 43	28 34	27 61	76
2	9	74	550	..	25	27 66	80	·55	4 55	33 81	31·93	77
...	5	137	506	...	9 69	22 91	·36	·45	12 40	45 81	35·31	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	79
...	..	.	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	80
2	15	102	678	1·00	·09	23 82	·61	·69	4·61	30 82	28·42	81
2	6	46	449	5 02	07	23 21	·58	·41	3 35	32 67	28 29	82
1	5	103	523	1 41	5 62	24 20	1 17	·39	8·04	40·82	33 28	83
20	40	707	3,488	1 89	·71	34 52	4 22	·60	10·66	52 60	49 90	84
1	4	63	916	1 50	10 02	30 87	1·65	·20	3·16	47 41	46 79	85
...	2	166	475	3 93	6 06	12 89	3 16	·17	14 17	40 38	34·04	86
7	52	817	2,092	10	5 42	11 48	4 11	·90	14 10	36·12	25 47	87
2	3	31	242	·86	...	17 08	...	·26	2 67	20 87	24·39	88
6	7	63	504	...	9·20	22 19	1 60	·53	4·78	38 80	33 58	89
1	10	62	522	·16	·38	23 12	32	54	3 35	28 17	25 77	90
6	12	87	510	1 67	2 27	21 14	2 41	·80	5 82	34 12	32 78	91
1	18	114	1,188	1 09	·60	18·90	3 95	30	2 63	27 48	32·33	92
1	12	48	513	5 42	·07	23 96	·13	·78	3 13	33·49	25·98	93
3	16	47	919	8 44	...	67 85	1 36	1 45	4 26	83 36	56 69	94
4	7	31	270	36	..	20 31	..	·62	2 76	24 05	23 96	95
1	3	20	292	1 29	·92	22 03	·55	·28	1·85	26·92	31 91	96
6	90	1,052	7,473	·58	·05	26 21	3 49	·43	5·04	35·81	35 24	97
3	4	35	321	...	...	22·43	1 35	·34	2 95	27 07	35 03	98
11	34	434	2,460	·29	·19	22 19	·67	·40	5·08	28 82	31 85	99
...	5	42	363	1 68	..	23 16	·40	·40	3·35	28·99	32 05	100
...	1	27	485	...	...	21·67	10 27	·07	1·89	33 90	40 06	101
1	10	168	638	..	·22	29·33	3 93	·73	12 23	46 44	42 77	102
3	13	20	391	...	...	35·00	59	1·29	1 99	33·87	34 46	103
1	6	171	892	...	·88	26·02	4 47	·26	7·49	39·07	38 77	104
6	10	148	525	...	...	20 44	14 13	·94	13 94	49 46	51·56	105
222	1,894	17,042	125,166	1 91	·88	29·75	2 52	·46	5 60	41 12	37 04	
6,589	26,544	183,864	1,644,027	1·82	1·26	28·21	1 22	·60	4 17	37 27	32·46	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890.

1	2		3	4	5
Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1888.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class—State	North-Western Provinces	2	...	...	2
	Oudh	...	..	...	...
	Total	2	..	...	2
2nd class—Local Funds	North-Western Provinces	172	11	1	181
	Oudh	61			63
	Total	233	11	1	244
3rd class—Private aided	North-Western Provinces	13	4	...	17
	Oudh	13	2		15
	Total	26	6	...	32
3rd class—State aided, Branch	North-Western Provinces	14	1	1	14
	Oudh	4			3
	Total	18	1	1	17
	Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	279	18	2	295

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—Abstract Return of principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890.

Name of disease.		Total number of persons treated, in-door and out-door.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.										
			Number of patients.						Surgical operations.					Remaining under treatment.
			In-door.				*Out-door.*							
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
	1. Small-pox	300												
	2. Cholera	7,423												
	3 Dysentery	65,598												
Group A	4. Malarial fevers	558,937												
	5. Primary syphilis	16,451												
	6. Secondary ditto	22,925												
	7. Gonorrhœa	22,106												
Group B	8. Scurvy	1,657												
Group C	9. Worms	36,407												
	10. Debility	26,574												
	11. Rheumatic affections	117,508												
Group D	12. Tubercular	5,684												
	13. Leprosy	5,767												
	14. All other general diseases	88,846												
	15. Diseases of the nervous system	66,204												
	16. Ditto eye	218,468												
	17. Ditto ear	135,373												
	18. Ditto nose	15,646												
	19. Ditto circulatory system	4,177	52,866	32,138	9,083	6,199	3,089	2,837,803	19,420	123,366	17,043	1,171	315	891
	20. Lungs (diseases of)	36,227												
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	170,656												
	22. Diarrhœa	62,779												
	23. Dyspepsia	106,583												
	24. Diseases of the liver	9,947												
Local Diseases	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	187,991												
	26. Goitre	29,594												
	27. Spleen (diseases of)	44,713												
	28. Diseases of the lymphatic system	16,881												
	29. Ditto urinary ditto	13,084												
	30. Ditto generative ditto	32,580												
	31. Other venereal diseases	4,533												
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	14,067												
	33. Ditto connective tissue	113,932												
	34. Ditto skin	348 201												
	35. Ulcers	209,370												
	36. Poisons	4,620												
	37. General injuries	4,447												
	38. Local ditto	64,113												
	Total	2,890,369	52,866	32,138	9,083	6,199	3,089	2,837,803	19,420	123,366	17,043	1,171	315	891

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily Attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
1,621,076	577,803	691,490	2,890,369	1,273	5,545	1,794,357	993,846	95,348	10,959·97	4,277·09	4,858·60	20,096·60	54·54	21·28	24·18	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890.

1	2														
	INCOME.														
Provinces.	*a.*	*b.*							*c.*	*c*½.	*d.*	*d*½.	*e.*		*f.*
		From Government.											*Subscriptions.*		
	Cash balance on 1st January.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines	For diet of police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on Investment	Sale of Securities or withdrawal of Deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,32,673 8 3	2,08,078 3 9	2,750 7 8	32,377 2 8	1,698 13 9	74 2 6	2,666 7 10	2,47,635 6 2	88,388 13 2	45,721 11 7	30,303 10 4	300 0 0	3,641 0 0	57,573 1 10	6,12,237 3 4

1	3								4	5	6
	EXPENDITURE.										
Provinces.	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*	Cash balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	On establishment.	On bazaar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,89,532 0 6	17,711 3 0	46,321 0 11	36,645 3 7	47,714 6 7	20,401 10 5	6,700 0 0	4,65,025 9 0	1,47,211 10 4	0 1 1	54·03

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1890-91.

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	3	4,533	4,318	3,934	215	180	28·06	1,892 2 6
2	Saháranpur ...	21	34,974	31,092	28,677	3,882	2,156	31·48	4,362 2 6
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15	25,060	22,918	20,054	2,142	935	27 67	3,236 2 6
4	Meerut ...	28	37,751	35,961	31,658	1,790	1,111	24·95	4,748 2 6
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	28,439	27,370	25,171	1,069	448	27 70	3,530 2 6
6	Aligarh ...	22	31,217	29,027	26,964	2,190	1,299	27 68	4,196 2 6
7	Muttra ...	14	24,762	23,381	20,759	1,381	315	31·37	3,400 1 6
	Agra ...	20	28,544	26,611	23,767	1,933	654	25·06	3,496 1 6
8	Farukhabad ...	12	20,580	17,389	14,781	3,191	629	16 97	3,088 1 6
9	Mainpuri ...	9	17,564	16 559	13,493	1,005	414	17 35	2,704 1 6
10	Etáwah ...	12	17,591	16,977	14,745	614	281	20 80	2,946 1 6
11	Etah ...	11	18,643	17,823	14,691	820	322	19 84	2,504 1 6
12	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	10,381	9,796	9,347	585	200	...	660 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	188	300,039	279,222	248,041	20,817	8,866	25 75	40,758 8 0
14	Kumaun Hills ...	11	17,465	15.307	14,513	2,158	515	30 44	2,189 4 1
15	Tarái Parganas ...	8	6,454	6.381	5,912	73	51	28 80	1,770 2 1
16	Kumaun Bhábar ...	4	9,652	4·935	4,602	4,717	2,639	No data	1,064 10 1
17	Bijnor ...	18	25,607	25.514	22,385	93	40	31 08	2,981 2 1
18	Moradabad ...	25	30,059	29,918	27,254	141	73	23 65	3,556 1 9
19	Budaun ...	16	18,875	18,784	16,789	91	23	18·55	2,767 6 1
20	Bareilly ...	18	21,663	21,623	19,723	40	16	19 15	2,781 2 1
21	Pilibhít ...	8	9,660	9,656	8,888	4	2	19 68	1,831 2 1
22	Sháhjahánpur ...	12	17,825	17,666	15,806	159	65	18·52	2,362 10 1
23	Lucknow ...	16	15,920	15,720	12,483	200	101	18 06	2,712 0 8
24	Unao ...	9	7,427	7.427	5,898	...	...	6 56	1,732 5 10
25	Bara Banki ...	25	16,294	16,186	12,159	108	43	11 88	2,528 15 4
26	Sitapur ...	21	9,071	8,940	5,955	131	52	6 26	2,264 14 0
27	Hardoi ...	26	34,632	34,548	29,492	84	45	29·90	2,694 7 4
28	Kheri ...	8	6,356	6.345	4,496	11	5	5 41	1,752 14 4
29	Fyzabad ...	16	10,703	10,569	8,180	134	57	7 61	2,275 7 4
30	Bahraich ...	12	11,559	11,550	8,730	9	8	9 95	2,204 4 2
31	Gonda ...	13	9,638	9,370	7,034	268	126	5·63	2,016 3 4
32	Rae Bareli ...	9	8,170	8,162	5,438	8	4	5 72	1,947 15 4
33	Sultanpur ...	18	38,902	38,862	32,989	40	19	34·45	2,179 7 4
34	Partabgarh ...	7	8,427	8,389	6,249	38	16	7·39	1,749 15 4
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	300	334,359	325,852	274,975	8,507	3,900	16·20	47,362 6 9
35	Garhwál Hills ...	7	23,429	13,854	13,356	9,565	8,180	62 31	1,718 10 5
36	Cawnpore ...	22	27,722	27,451	24,562	271	213	27 79	3,607 12 6
37	Fatehpur ...	14	12,612	12,606	10,887	6	6	15 93	2,459 8 1
38	Bánda ...	17	13,165	13,162	11,567	3	2	16 56	2,889 8 7
39	Allahabad ...	26	24,060	23,929	21,375	131	88	14 56	3,896 1 1
40	Hamírpur ...	12	12,352	12,323	11,300	29	19	22·31	2,397 11 6
41	Jaunpur ...	16	16,568	16,452	14,587	116	51	12 10	2,604 9 5
42	Gorakhpur ...	31	50,032	49,892	46,532	140	65	17 80	4,380 11 0
43	Basti ...	18	46,249	46,125	40,480	124	56	24·86	2,963 8 7
44	Azamgarh ...	18	23,028	22,934	21,472	94	39	13 40	2,965 5 2
45	Mirzapur ...	16	19,821	19,569	17,994	252	214	16·01	2,962 4 7
46	Benares ...	14	17,579	17,327	16,070	252	117	18 13	2,401 7 6
47	Gházipur ...	12	21,502	21,300	20,633	202	135	20·48	2,459 11 2
48	Ballia ...	9	17,431	17,407	16,786	24	21	18·17	2,075 0 8
49	Jhánsi ...	11	9,495	9,494	8,450	1	1	25·37	2,230 14 1
50	Jalaun ...	12	11,287	11,286	10,431	1	...	24 94	2,378 11 9
51	Lalitpur ...	8	8,449	8,441	7,880	8	7	31 66	1,858 6 5
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	263	354,771	348,552	314,362	11,219	9,214	19·22	46,244 14 6
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	751	989,169	953,626	837,378	40,543	21,980	19·48	1,34,360 13 3

SUPPLEMENT I.

Report on the administration of the Rámpur State.

Administration.—There has been no change in the administration during the year, which ended on 30th September 1890.

The Council of Regency, comprising the following Members, managed the State affairs as usual :—

Nawáb Muhammad Safdar Ali, Khán Bahádur	...	*President.*
General Muhammad Azim-ud-din, Khán Bahádur	...	*Vice-President.*
Nawáb Yár Jang, Bahádur	...	*Judicial Member.*
Saiyid Ali Hasan	...	*Financial and Revenue Member.*

The ordinary sitting of the Council of Regency were held at fixed times, and the whole work, as well as the appeal cases, were disposed of with great facility.

There has been no change in the Courts of Appeal and Civil and Small Causes and Magistrate's Court.

All have performed their work satisfactorily. Hádi Husain Khán, Magistrate of the State, was confirmed in his appointment during the year under report, and one of the Tahsíldárs was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

There has been an increase in the pay of the Superintendent of Police and his powers have also been slightly enhanced, so that he may be able to perform his duties with greater ease and facility.

Certain badmashes assaulted, with intent to murder, the Superintendent of Police near Moradabad, while he was proceeding home on a month's leave, but the Superintendent of Police, with great courage and bravery, shot down one of the assailants with a pistol and the rest ran away; the Superintendent of Police was slightly wounded, and those who had assaulted him were punished with rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court at Moradabad.

In the meanwhile it was proved that Sahibzada Ahmad Razá Khán, *alias* Piare Sahib, who is a near relation to the Raïs of the State, and his friends had a share in this assault. Therefore the Council has, in addition to the reduction of his stipend, further proposed that he should reside outside the limits of the Rámpur State.

The cases which were instituted and decided in the different Civil Courts are detailed in Statement No. 1.

At the end of this Statement No. 1 only the total for the last six months has been shown, as the last report was only for a similar period, in view to making the annual report run for a different period from heretofore, *viz.*, from 1st October to 30th September.

By comparison it appears that the institution of cases has been more than it was last year, and at the end of the year there was a balance of 149 cases in the different Courts. Effort is being made to reduce the average duration of cases, as also the period of detention of witnesses and other parties summoned. Monthly and quarterly statements are called for from the Courts, and they have been useful for the purpose of checking the above-mentioned particulars.

Statements Nos. 2 and 3 exhibit the work done in the Revenue Courts.

Statement showing the cases instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts from 1st October 1889 to 30th September 1890.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Disposed of.				
		Original.	Appeal.	Total.		Rejected.	Compromised claim, or determined by arbitration.	Decided after hearing parties.	Total.	Pending.
Tahsildár's Court ...	15	756	...	756	771	226	331	197	754	17
Small Cause Court ...	...	955	...	955	955	105	585	265	955	...
Rámpur Civil Court ...	23	763	...	763	786	137	303	323	763	23
Murafa or Appellate Court ...	72	18	299	317	389	...	111	201	312	77
Judicial Member, or 2nd Appellate Court.	23	...	177	177	200	...	74	98	172	28
Full bench, Council of Regency.	10	...	32	32	42	...	...	38	38	4
Total ...	143	2,992	508	3,000	3,143	468	1,404	1,122	2,994	149
Total of half-year ending 30th September 1889.	190	1,174	193	1,367	1,557	296	520	598	1,414	143
Increase ...	...	1,318	315	1,633	1,786	172	884	524	1,580	6
Decrease ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Rent cases.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Disposed of.				
		Original.	Appeal.	Total.		Rejected.	Compromised, claim admitted or determined by arbitration.	Decided after hearing parties.	Total.	Pending.
Tahsildár's Courts ...	22	2,635	...	2,635	2,657	575	1,261	796	2,632	25
Murafa (Appellate) Court ...	3	...	154	154	157	...	108	31	139	18
Revenue Member's (2nd Appellate) Court.	9	...	29	29	38	4	5	28	37	1
Council of Regency, Full Bench.	129	...	6	6	135	...	55	79	134	1
Total ...	163	2,635	189	2,824	2,987	579	1,429	934	2,942	45
Total of half-year ending 30th September 1889.	155	2,135	528	2,663	2,818	576	602	1,477	2,655	163
Increase ...	8	500	...	161	169	3	827	...	287	...
Decrease ...	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	543	...	118

Statement showing Miscellaneous and Revenue Cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Members of the Council.

Name of year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1889-90	137	20,830	20,967	20,905	62
Total of half-year ending 30th September 1889.	265	9,734	9,999	9,862	137
Increase ...	...	11,096	10,968	11,043	...
Decrease ...	128	...	...	...	75

In Statement No. 2, if the ratio and proportion is taken into consideration, then the total of the year appears to be less than that of the last half-year, due to there being at the end of the year nearly 3,000 cases. But there has always been

an increase in the end of the half-year, because at that time cases for ejectment of tenants, recovery of possession, and tendering of resignation by the tenants are brought forward. All these cases are between the tenants, mustagirs, ryots and zamíndárs to which definition such cases are confined. And the final appeal in such cases either lies to the Court of the Revenue Member or to that of the Council of Regency. There is a marked decrease in the average duration, that is, the decision is given sooner. For example, the appeal from the decision of the Tahsíldár lies in the Court of Mufti or to the Assistant, and finally in the Court of the Revenue Member or that of the Council of Regency.

Among all these cases those of enhancement and abatement of rent and cases of mutation of names with respect to zamíndári and maáfi rights, are intricate and difficult ones. The cases of enhancement and abatement of rent are generally disposed of after local inspection, and with due regard to the condition of the land and class of tenants. And in mutation cases also due attention is paid to the admitted principles of actual possession and the law of inheritance.

Criminal Court.—There has been no marked change this year in the administration of the Criminal Courts. One of the Tahsíldárs has been invested with powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and the powers of whipping are conditional to the confirmation by the Magistrate of the State.

The cases cognizable by the police, as also compoundable cases, are fully defined. There had not been many heinous crimes this year.

Certainly the dakáiti case of mauza Khera was a very difficult one, and in recovering the property and tracing the culprits great effort was exercised by the Council of Regency, especially on the part of the Vice-President.

Statement showing the Criminal work disposed of during the year 1889-90.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original cases.	Appeals.	Total.		Compromised.	Decided.	Rejected.	Total.	
Tahsíldárs (Sub-Magistrates) ...	23	1,179	...	1,179	1,202	256	682	244	1,182	20
Faujdari (Magistrates) ...	27	1,022	...	1,022	1,049	366	497	152	1,015	34
Murafa (Appellate) Court ...	16	62	186	248	264	30	213	1	244	20
Judicial Member's (2nd Appellate) Court.	1	...	72	72	73	15	48	...	63	10
Council of Regency, Full Bench,	4	...	21	21	25	...	24	...	24	1
Total	71	2,263	279	2,542	2,613	667	1,464	397	2,528	85
Total of half-year ending 30th September 1889.	167	1,130	155	1,285	1,452	610	522	249	1,381	71
Increase ...	...	1,133	124	1,257	1,161	57	942	148	1,147	14
Decrease ...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The accounts of income and expenditure are shown in the following statements. The total of the income this year amounted to Rs. 45,64,984-0-9 and 164 gold mohars. In this amount is included Rs. 11,11,952-14-0, which represents the sale proceeds of the gold mohars which were lying by in the treasury. The gold mohars were sold in Madras and Bombay at a reasonable rate. The total expenditure was Rs. 35,66,404-6-7, of which Rs. 12,87,926-14-0 worth of promissory notes were purchased : this amount should be considered as savings.

The total of the net expenditure is Rs. 22,78,477-8-7.

Comparative statement showing the income of the year 1889-90.

Year.	Land revenue.	Customs and income from Criminal Courts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	20,00,912 3 1	20,047 7 5	6,99,840 9 7 +316 gold mohars.	27,20,800 4 1 +316 gold mohars.
1889-90 ...	19,27,229 13 11	18,249 0 10	*26,19,505 2 0 +164 gold mohars.	45,64,984 0 9 +164 gold mohars.
Increase ...	...	...	19,19,664 8 5	18,44,183 12 8
Decrease ...	73,682 5 2	1,798 6 7	152 gold mohars	152 gold mohars.

* This includes Rs. 11,11,952-14-0 on account of the price of the gold mohars sold from the reserve treasury in Bombay and Madras in order to buy promissory notes.

Comparative statement showing the expenditure of the year 1889-90.

Year.	Cost of Civil Administration.	Public Works.	Military and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	7,59,830 5 9	4,51,220 14 8	3,67,368 15 7	5,57,569 10 0 +71 gold mohars.	21,36,189 14 0 +71 gold mohars.
1889-90 ...	7,29,074 11 9 +42 gold mohars.	4,98,305 11 4	3,42,120 6 9	7,08,976 10 9 +25 gold mohars.	22,78,477 8 7 +67 gold mohars.
Increase ...	42 gold mohars.	47,084 12 8	...	1,51,407 0 9	1,42,287 10 7
Decrease ...	30,755 10 0	...	25,248 8 10	46 gold mohars	4 gold mohars.

N.B.—Promissory notes, worth Rs. 12,87,926-14-0, were purchased during the year out of the surplus. This amount is not included in the above expenditure statement.

Police.—As has been noticed at the commencement of this report, there has been ample increase in this department. The pay of the District Superintendent of Police has been duly increased, and the appointment of an Inspector has been created for the purpose of making a tour and inspection of police sub-stations. In every thána there has been posted one Sub-Inspector and one head constable for investigating cases on suitable pay.

The number of thánas, which was large, and the distribution of them, which was bad, has now been re-arranged, and in lieu of existing arrangements, nine thánás have been established. The new police outposts have been substantially built and due attention has been paid towards the weapons and accoutrements. Statement No. 7 shows the expenditure in this department.

Statement showing the cost and number of policemen and chaukidárs.

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Average of monthly pay.	Annual amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Superintendent and his office establishment,	16	172 4 5	2,067 4 9	
Kotwál, Inspectors, and their office establishments.	16	118 6 8	1,421 0 0	
Sub-Inspectors and their office establishments.	43	304 0 3	3,648 3 0	
Kotwáli sepoys	151	886 5 7	10,636 3 3	
Pargana police sepoys	158	609 14 6	7,318 13 9	
Police company	72	357 8 3	4,290 3 6	
Chaukidárs	75	220 8 1	2,646 0 9	
Stationery and travelling expenses ...		112 10 11	1,352 2 10	
Total ...	531	2,781 10 8	33,379 15 10	

Conservancy.—A Municipal Board has been established in the city of Rámpur and Mufassilát. Men of position, whether in the service of the State or not, having been elected, are appointed its members, and the arrangements for cleanliness and conservancy are entirely supervised and controlled by them.

Much improvement has been effected in the city of Rámpur. The arrangements for lighting the bazaars are very good, and the lanes and alleys are kept clean; public latrines have been built here and there, and a building to be called "Municipal Market" is being erected in the heart of the city, which will yield a fair source of income from rent, and this income will be devoted to the cleanliness and decoration of the city. The drainage system has received much improvement. The flooding has done no injury this year to the city, and the kachcha houses, which used to fall down every year, were quite safe this time.

From the income of this department temporary dispensaries were opened in the city for epidemic diseases, and the people were greatly relieved by these institutions.

Statement No. 8 exhibits the expenditure of the whole year on this head.

Statement showing the cost of Conservancy Department borne by the State.

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
Conservancy.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Establishment	231	1,229 13 1	14,757 13 5
Construction of latrines, roads, drainage cuts and shops,	...	..	11,673 5 0
Cleaning drainage outside the city	...	...	100 10 3
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	2,297 15 2
Total	231	1,229 13 1	28,829 11 10
Street lighting			
Lighting charges	...	...	4,755 5 5
Purchase of lamps, &c.	...	...	1,889 2 0
Total	..	...	6,644 7 5
Epidemic temporary hospitals.			
Establishments	12	54 9 11¼	655 7 6
Purchase of medicines and surgical instruments . .	...	..	2,028 2 7
Total ..	12	...	2,683 10 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	243	3,179 13 1¼	38,157 13 4

Jail.—The following Statement No. 9 shows the number of prisoners and of those under trial, and Statement No. 10 gives the income and expenditure of the jail.

There has been good improvement in the manufacture of the kalins, daris and farsh as well as in that of tents, and several new barracks have been erected during the year, as also quarters for the Jailor.

Both the English and Native dispensaries have been established and the general health of the prisoners has been good.

The superiority of the jail kalins is so well known that they are sold as soon as prepared, and none ever remain in stock.

Good conduct prisoners obtain a reduction of their sentences towards the end of their term in the same way as that adopted in the jails of the British Government.

Statement showing the number of prisoners in Jail.

Life prisoners.		Imprisoned above seven years		Imprisoned above two years.		Imprisoned above six months.		Imprisoned under six months.		Under-trial.		Total.	
9		22		65		139		99		25		359	
Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
3	6	4	18	15	50	48	91	28	71	9	16	107	252
Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
3 ..	6 ...	4 ...	17 1	15 ..	50 ...	46 2	87 4	28 .	68 3	9 ...	16 ..	105 2	244 8

Statement showing income and expenditure of the Rámpur Jail.

	Heads.		Amount.	Number of prisoners by daily average.	Annual income and expenditure per prisoner.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Income.	Labor of prisoners. Price of articles sold	...	6,208 4 5	356	17 7 1
	Factories	...	6,862 6 0	...	19 4 5
	Buildings and roads	...	4,058 2 0	...	11 6 4
	Total	...	17,128 12 5	...	48 1 10
Expenditure.	Expenses incurred by the jail. Diet	...	8,210 12 10	...	23 1 0
	Clothing	...	240 3 0	..	0 10 10
	Repairs of the jail	...	544 6 0	...	1 8 5
	Purchase of materials	...	3,994 7 9	...	11 3 6
	Conservancy charges	...	10 13 9	...	0 0 6
	Jail establishment	...	1,996 7 6	...	5 9 9
	Medicines, &c.	...	301 11 9	...	0 13 7
	Stationery	...	60 15 0	...	0 2 9
	Total	...	15,359 13 7	...	43 2 4
	Expenses incurred in the Military Department. Military guards	...	5,676 0 0	...	15 15 1
	Jail company	...	6,197 8 3	...	17 6 6
	Total	...	11,873 8 3	...	33 5 7
	GRAND TOTAL	...	27,233 5 10	356	76 7 11

Public Works.—The supervision of this department was, as usual, entrusted to Mr. Wright, the Chief Engineer, who will, as in the previous year, prepare his full report and submit it separately. The Council takes occasion to express its approbation of and satisfaction with the work of Mr. Wright.

The expenditure on Public Works Department is shown in the following statement:—

Statement showing the details of Public Works completed.

Years.	Roads.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Total.

Military and Police Forces.—The following statement shows the number of military and police forces and expenditure incurred.

The police has been much improved this year, proper increment in the pay of the men having been also granted. The establishment of thánas and circles has been re-arranged and adjusted. Crime statements and other chaláns have been fairly compiled, and little delay has occurred in the submission of the cases.

Statement showing the cost and strength of the Army.

Year.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot police.	Expenditure of year.	Miscellaneous expenses, uniform, &c.	Total.
	Number of cannon.	Number of artillerymen.						
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	28	272	619	1,113	1,606	3,50,258 3 2	17,110 12 5	3,67,368 15 7
1889-90 ...	28	326	569	1,202	1,330	3,35,579 4 9	6,541 2 0	3,42,120 6 9
Increase ...	...	54	...	89	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	50	...	276	14,678 14 5	10,569 10 5	25,248 8 10

Education.—This department was, as usual, under the management of Mr. Phillips, who in addition undertook the tuition of Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan, younger brother of the Nawáb, and Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan, son of Nawáb Kalb Ali Khan.

There has been marked improvement in the number of schools as also in the system of education. A new course of teaching has been introduced into all the schools, and the English school, which is in the city, is improving every day. The annual distribution of prizes was duly held with attendant ceremonies. The Director and Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools are constantly going out on tour, and it is hoped that the state of this Department will be much improved gradually. During the year under report 34 new schools have been opened, and there is an increase of 1,274 in the number of students.

The following statements Nos. 13A and 13B give detailed information of the Education Department:—

Statement showing the number of schools.

Name of place.	State schools.							Aided schools.					Grand Total.
	Arabic	Ghausia	Girls' school.	Urdu and Persian.	English.	Nágri.	Total.	Arabic.	Urdu and Persian.	Nágri.	English.	Total.	
Rámpur City	1	1	4	1	1	...	8	...	10	...	...	10	18
Sháhabad	..	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	8	11
Bilaspur	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	.	2	5
Milak	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	4	7
Suar	...	.	.	2	...	...	2	..	4	1	...	5	7
Tánda	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Huzur Tahsíl	.	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	6	...	.	6	10
Total ...	1	1	4	17	1	...	24	...	32	2	1	35	59
Total of 1888-89 ...	1	1	3	14	1	...	20	..	5	..	...	5	25
Increase ...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	27	2	...	30	34
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Statement showing the number of teachers and pupils.

Locality of school.	Number of schools.							Number of teachers						Number of students.						Number of students who get scholarships	Number of students who do not get scholarships.
	Arabic	Ghausia	Girls' schools	Urdu and Persian	English	Nágri	Total.	Arabic	Ghausia.	Girls' schools	Urdu and Persian	English	Nágri	Arabic.	Ghausia.	Girls' schools.	Urdu and Persian.	English.	Nágri	Total.		
Rámpur City ...	1	1	4	1	1	.	8	17	7	5	3	11	.	43	240	57	150	80	164	.	691	157	534
Sháhabad ...	..	...	.	3	.	..	3	..	..	.	4	.	.	4	...	.	...	118	...		118	...	118
Bilaspur ...	..	.	..	3	..	.	3	..	...	...	3	..	.	3	..	..	..	121	...	..	121	...	121
Milak ...	.	.		3	.	.	3	..	.		4	..	.	4	...	...	..	121	...	..	121	...	121
Suar ..	..		.	2	.	.	2	.		.	2	..	.	2	..		..	102	...	..	102	1	101
Tánda ...	...	.	.	1	..	.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	...	...	...	86	...	...	86	...	86
Huzúr Tahsíl ...	..	.	.	4	.		4	.	..		4	..	...	4	.	..	...	85	...	..	85	...	85
Aided School ...	...		.	33	1	1	35	.	.	.	36	3	1	40	..	...	...	1,063	75	38	1,176	2	1,174
Total ...	1	1	4	50	2	1	59	17	7	5	58	14	1	102	240	57	150	1,776	239	38	2,500	160	2,340
Total of 1888-89,	1	1	3	18	2	.	25	13	7	4	27	8	2	61	207	79	77	580	208	25	1,176	110	1,066
Increase ...	...	...	1	32	...	1	34	4	..	1	31	6	..	41	33	...	73	1,196	31	13	1,324	50	1,274
Decrease ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dispensaries.—There are English and Native dispensaries open throughout the State. Medicines of every kind are obtainable easily and gratis.

In the city of Rámpur there was a sadr dispensary, but as it was not accessible to all the inhabitants, a branch dispensary was opened near the Sarái towards the Sháhabad Darwáza; also a Yunani dispensary was opened during the year. These institutions have been of great convenience to the public, and to this has been attributed the excess in the expenditure over that of last year.

The city of Rámpur and its environs were more protected from the epidemic diseases of the season than the other bordering districts, and the management of the dispensaries is worthy of praise.

In Statement No. 14 the expenditure of this department is shown.

Dispensaries.

Name of dispensary.	Number of patients who took medicines.	Number of patients who took diet and medicines.	Number of patients who did not take medicines.	Total number of patients.	Number of patients recovered.	Annual expenditure.
						Rs. a. p.
Rámpur	100,059	1,630	11,040	112,729	68,876	...
Sháhabad	7,478	...	...	7,478	3,569	...
Milak	6,447	...	...	6,447	4,458	...
Suar	7,233	...	...	7,233	4,325	...
Bilaspur	3,984	...	...	3,984	3,046	...
Tánda	4,641	...	...	4,641	2,893	...
Eye Hospital, Rámpur ..	3,088	...	...	3,088	2,235	...
Total ...	132,930	1,630	11,040	145,600	89,402	17,380 11 2
Total of 1888-89 ...	101,961	696	43,698	146,355	108,787	14,840 15 8
Increase ...	30,969	934	...	...	...	2,539 11 6
Decrease ...	...	...	32,658	755	19,385	...

Vaccination.—The establishment entertained for purposes of vaccination was greater than in the past year: hence the increase in the number of children vaccinated. It is hoped that this work will be improved day by day.

Statement No. 15 will show the result of the vaccine operations.

Statement showing the vaccine operations.

Name of pargana.	1888-89.					1889-90.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rámpur City	...	...	...	...	...	632	3	22	94	751
Hazúr Tahsíl	...	...	..	..	...	1,334	7	91	137	1,569
Sháhabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	11	190	170	1,630
Milak	...	...	...	...	...	740	13	239	156	1,148
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	1,192	29	108	84	1,413
Suar	...	...	...	...	...	858	16	206	228	1,368
Total ...	1,361	74	330	430	2,195	6,015	79	916	869	7,879
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,654	5	586	439	5,684
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Canals and Irrigation.—From the following statement will be seen the expenditure incurred on the pay of the officers of the Canal Department, but in reality a detailed report on the work will be prepared by Mr. Wright, the Chief Engineer, and will be submitted separately :—

Statement showing cost of officials, &c., employed on the Canal.

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay (average)	Annual expenditure.	Remarks.
	Kosi Canal.			
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deputy Magistrate	1	455 4 5	5,463 4 8	
Assistant Engineer	1	175 0 0	2,100 0 0	
Overseers and Sub-Overseers	4	155 9 1	1,866 13 9	
Draftsman and Muharrirs	3	26 2 8	314 0 0	
Girdáwar, &c. (Supervisors)	9	64 1 4	768 15 9	
Total ...	18	876 1 6	10,513 2 2	
Ilakadár with assistants	6	128 2 5	1,537 13 0	
Muharrirs	5	35 15 3½	431 7 3	
Miscellaneous establishment	57	239 10 8	2,875 15 11	
Miscellaneous expenses (stationery, &c)	...	49 12 3½	597 3 4	
Total ..	68	453 8 7½	5,442 7 6	
GRAND TOTAL .	86	1,329 10 1½	15,955 9 8	

Printing Press.—In the Printing Department there is nothing calling for remark. Statement No. 17 exhibits in detail the expenditure incurred.

Statement showing the expenditure of the State Press for 1889-90.

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Superintendent	1	50 0 0	590 0 0
Clerk	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
Litho Corrector	1	17 0 0	204 0 0
Copyist	4	32 0 0	380 5 3
Pressmen	2	16 0 0	192 0 0
Miscellaneous establishment	10	48 0 0	571 10 9
Stationery	...	25 8 5	306 5 1
Total ...	19	198 8 5	2,364 5 1

Treasury and Audit Department.—There has been much improvement in this department also. Useful circulars are issued always, and proper arrangements are being made for the check and audit of the accounts. This year an able officer, Mr. Crawley, was deputed by the Government. He stayed in Rámpur for several weeks, and having checked and audited the accounts and the treasury, submitted to the Government a report which the Council entirely approves of.

Statement showing the cost of Audit Office

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Auditor	1	150 0 0	1,800
Reader	1	22 0 0	264
Názir and office establishment	7	62 0 0	744
Messengers	2	8 0 0	96
Miscellaneous expenses (book-binding, stationery, &c.) ...	...	5 12 0	69
Total ...	11	247 12 0	2,973

Cadastral Survey.—It is long since the last survey of the State was taken. Since then many changes have taken place in the condition of the villages and in their boundaries. Mustagri management and arrangements of village papers could in nowise be settled unless the new survey was taken; therefore with the assistance of the Government the work of the cadastral survey has been commenced under the superintendence of Colonel Sandeman.

The whole estimate for this State exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Statement No. 19 shows the expenditure which has been incurred in the year under report:—

Statement showing the expenses of the Scientific Survey

Item.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
Paid to Deputy Surveyor-General as part of his estimated expenditure	19,000 0 0
Pay of patwáris under training	6,479 11 0
Miscellaneous	728 13 9
Total ...	26,208 8 9

Court buildings.—The Council has this year purchased the houses of Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan for Rs. 2,20,000 and of Sahibzada Mahmud Ali Khan at Rs. 45,000.

The tahsíli and conservancy offices have been shifted into the house of Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan, and the Arabic and English schools have also been established in this building.

It is also proposed to open a boarding-house therein. Some portion of the building has already come down. Repairs are required in several places, and as far as possible this building was utilized for the purposes aforesaid after necessary alterations were made.

His Highness Nawáb Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan is receiving his English, Arabic and Persian education under the kind patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

By the grace of God His Highness is daily improving in his education and conduct.

Sahibzada Muhammad Nasir Ali Khan, *alias* Manjho Sahib, is under the tuition of Mr. Phillips, and is receiving good education. He is showing every sign of improvement.

Floods and protective Works.—In the month of July last floods appeared three successive times, but the protective bund which has lately been erected proved effective and kept the city totally protected. And for this very reason epidemic diseases did not prevail in Rámpur. Proposals are being made for another bund which will be towards the north side, so that the flood water, which comes over the roads of Suar and Bilaspur, and causes great loss to the villages, will thereby be prevented.

Annual Exhibition.—The Be-Nazír Fair, which has hitherto been as a show after the Asiatic system, has been rendered more useful. Both the locality where the fair had previously been held and the time of the year have been altered. To the fair has been added shows of fruits and flowers and animals; as also implements of agriculture. This fair took place twice during the time of the Council, and the second show was much improved. It is hoped that this fair will be now well established; rewards and prizes are also given for deserving exhibits.

The Council is devoting special attention to the matter of improving the cattle breed. Having purchased several mares of good breed this year, it has distributed them to the mustagirs and padhans, the price being recovered by easy instalments. These mares have been covered by horses and asses of good breed, so that the breed of horse and mule may be plentiful.

SUPPLEMENT II.

Annual administration of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year 1890-91 *with the usual Appendices, submitted by* BÁBU R. BHATTACHARYA, *Secretary to the Tehri Darbár.*

I have the honor herewith to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year 1890-91 with the usual appendices.

Cause of delay—In submitting the report was fully explained in the Regent's *khat* to your address.

The office of Regent was held by Her Highness the Ráni Guleria Sahiba throughout the year.

Agriculture (weather).—The rainfall was plenty and seasonable. The fall of snow in the mountain ranges was much above the average of the previous year.

Crops.—Both the kharíf and rabi crops of the year were much above the average. Had not the locusts damaged certain tracts of the country of certain autumn crops at the middle of October, the people would have reaped sufficient to recompense the loss sustained of the rabi crops of the previous year due to insufficient fall of rains. The outturn of both the crops, however, enabled the people to repay the loans of grain they obtained at par from the Darbár granaries.

The forecast of the ensuing autumn crops is very doubtful: the outturn is expected to be much below the average, due to want of rains for a month, which very much retarded the sowing of minor crops and broadcast rice.

Public health and cattle disease.—The health of the people was generally good throughout the year. The fewer deaths from cholera than in any previous five years do not call for any comment. The mortality from fever in the town was, however, higher than in the previous five years.

The deaths of cattle were not of any appreciable extent.

The year under report was all round a prosperous one.

Trade.—The trade was carried on very briskly. The imports of all kinds of goods from the plains amounted to Rs. 2,04,062, of which goods worth Rs. 1,88,717 were sold during the year.

The chief articles of commerce were, as usual, English piece-goods, salt and sugar of all kinds.

Boundaries with foreign States.—The question of the disputed boundary between this and the Kainthal State is pending with you. The decision of Mr. Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, is being respected until it is once again settled by Colonel Erskine on his return from leave.

Economic history.—I reported last year that the cultivation of potato has for many years been deteriorated, and the matter should be investigated by some expert of the Government Agricultural Department; but I can see no chance of the question being taken into hand in the ensuing winter for reasons which will be explained in the general remarks.

Judicial work.—It has been a matter of regret that the workings of the Courts have fallen off to a marked extent. The cause of this was the ill-health of the Rani Sahiba. She could not preside over the Council for many months of the winter, as she had to go into the interior for change.

The Appendices D, E, F and F (1) appertaining to the Court work need hardly require any comment except the cause of the falling off of the cases decided to cases for disposal. A glance at the foregoing paragraph will explain this.

Appendices H, H (1).—The above also do not require any notice.

There were no escapes from the jail in the year under report. The arrangement of guard has been improved.

The prisoners had good accommodation.

The Appendices I, I (1) and I (2) do not show any marked fluctuation. The school was from October 1890 in charge of a head-master, who passed the F. A. Examination from the Bareilly College.

Four boys were sent up for Middle Examination, but unfortunately none of them have passed as successful.

Appendices J (1) to J (7) appertain to the Forest Department. The officer in charge, Mian Hari Singh Sahib, has carried on the functions of the Department to the entire satisfaction of the Darbár.

The dispensary has been well supplied with Europe medicines, and it has been under the charge of Hari Ram Bhat, a clever and intelligent Hospital Assistant.

The police decided 16 civil cases of the town out of 36 for disposal, and 28 out of 29 in fauzdari matters, with an aggregate income of Rs. 239-13-0.

The police strength consists of:—

1 Kotwal.
2 Muharrirs.
2 Sergeants.
18 Constables.
4 Sweepers, for conservancy of the town.

The financial results of the year will be seen from the Appendices B and C. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,05,586, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,97,530, the details of which were shown in the column of remarks in Appendix B.

The expenditure stood on its normal position.

In the previous year it was on different heads unusually great. Every effort will be made to curtail the ordinary expenditure, which appears still heavy.

His Highness the young Rája is making very good progress in the Ajmere Mayo College.

General Remarks.—The year was exceptionally good as regards agricultural prospects.

The balances of State revenues which have been outstanding for years have almost been recovered except in a few doubtful cases.

It is hoped to celebrate the young Rája Sahib's marriage some time in the winter of 1891. For this reason the investigation into the cause of potato cultivation will be delayed another year.

APPENDIX A.

POPULATION.

Statement showing population of the Tehri-Garhwál State for 1890-91.

1		2		3		4		5	6	7	8
Hindu.		*Muhammadans.*		*Other castes.*		*Total.*		Grand Total.	Total number of villages.	Total number of houses.	REMARKS.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
101,794	96,944	541	548	5	4	118,230	122,659	240,889	2,249	33,207	Preliminary results for 1891; details of castes and villages not available.

NOTE.—The figures are shown from the census taken in 1881.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the receipts from different sources of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year ending with 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Opening balance.	Land revenue and cesses of all kinds.	Rent from potato lands.	Income from farm of Ranka and Bhawan (toll on pilgrims carrying Ganges water for sale).	Rukhkush and Hardwár (income from farm of tax on carriers of kandis, jhampáns, &c., to Kedárnáth and Badrináth, including the rent of houses at Hardwár)	Stamps.	Process fees.	Excise and drugs.	Nazaránas in judicial matters.	Nazaránas of other kinds.	Fines, forfeitures, &c.	Interest on Government promissory notes and other loans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90	6,72,839 3 2	1,12,368 2 6	1,481 0 0	4 977 1 3	10,632 5 0	5,142 5 0	1,954 14 0	2,925 14 6	7,919 12 9	4,116 8 7	12,125 1 6	51,590 9 9
1890-91	7,05,586 6 0	77,734 8 0	960 0 0	3,797 1 3	2,220 8 0	2,710 0 0	937 7 6	2,896 9 6	3,765 1 0	5,313 11 3	5,058 7 6	11,838 7 9
Increase	32,747 2 10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197 2 8	...	...
Decrease	...	34,633 10 6	521 0 0	1,180 0 0	8,411 13 0	2,432 5 0	1,017 6 6	29 5 0	4,154 11 9	...	7,066 10 0	39,752 2 0

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the receipts from different sources of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year ending with 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91—(concluded).

Year.	Rent of houses, shops, and enclosures at Tehri and rent from Landour Cantonment.	Forest (including the rent paid by Government for leased forests, and the contract on imports at Nilang Pass).	Miscellaneous.	Panututi (octroi on piece goods, brass, and copper vessels, spices and iron).	Arhat (octroi on edibles).	Proceeds from sale of unclaimed and intestate property	Mill rent.	Contract money from farm of firewood brought by cultivators in part payment of cesses at 10 loads per cent. of land revenue.	Toll on manufacture of chúris (glass and lac wristlets).	Refunds and re-payments.	Total.	Closing balance.	REMARKS.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	A Rs.
1889-90	816 13 3	33,704 0 0	217 0 0	1,324 8 3	650 6 0	...	596 0 0	680 6 0	54 6 0	5,142 6 0	9,31,258 11 6	7,05,586 6 0	Government promissory notes ... 5,04,400
1890-91	751 7 0	29,721 2 6	975 10 0	748 0 0	124 15 0	...	533 0 0	538 6 6	49 3 3	7,298 2 9	8,63,558 2 9	*6,97,530 4 6	Loan to Wazir Utam Singh of Mandi State .. 50,000 Bonds of petty loans ... 1,498 Treasury cash balance ... 1,41,632
Increase	...	..	758 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,155 12 9	...	...	Total ...*6,97,530
Decrease	65 6 3	3,982 13 6	...	576 8 3	525 7 0	...	63 0 0	141 15 6	5 2 9	...	67,700 8 3	8,056 1 6	

Population by census of 1891.

Males	...	118,230
Females ..	...	122,659
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the actual expenditure on different branches of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B.S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Alms, charitable allowances, religious donations, and temple offerings, &c.	Purchase of jewellery and ornaments	Purchase of clothes.	Pocket money, including travelling expenses.	Salaries, allowances, presents, &c, to menial and household servants and attendants	Purchase of stationery, books, newspapers, &c.	Salaries, allowances, presents and pensions, &c, to the relatives and kinsmen of the Ruler and their establishments	Salaries, allowances, presents and pensions, &c, to the Executive and Judicial establishments.	Salaries, allowances, presents and pensions, &c, to jamadárs, chaprásis and sepoys.	(1) Bidaigi, (2) bartwara, (3) mihmándári (1) includes presents to guests and others visiting the State, (2) includes customary and reciprocal presents to other States and to the subjects of this State, (3) includes expenses incurred in entertaining guests and visitors	Purchase, feed and keep of elephants, horses, ponies, mules, cattle, birds, dogs, and carriages, &c, and salaries, allowances, presents, to the establishments thereof.	Purchase of edibles for the bhandár, and salaries, allowances, &c, to the establishment, thereof.	Purchase of kerosine oil, candles, and lamps, &c.	Toshakhána (includes purchase of clothes, jewelleries, &c, for bidaigi, bartwara and mihmándári, &c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90 -	9,876 14 6	..	601 10 0	3 183 8 3	5,028 1 6	1.265 13 3	19,849 15 3	7,798 11 6	23,319 4 6	14,494 6 6	12,532 2 0	18,012 9 0	263 13 6	32,931 12 6
1890-91	13, 96 6 3	..	..	1,992 9 6	4 433 3 6	637 14 3	15,194 0 0	8,250 13 0	16,440 8 3	10,582 11 6	11,036 11 6	13,543 13 6	548 5 9	10,797 10 3
Increase	3,319 7 9	.	601 10 0	1,190 14 9	..	627 15 0	4,655 15 3	452 1 6	6,878 12 3	..	1,495 6 6	4,468 11 6	284 8 3	..
Decrease	..	..	..	..	694 14 0	..	..	..	..	3,911 11 0	..	..	..	22,134 2 3

Year.	Salaries, &c, of officers and establishments of the Forest Department, including contingencies and travelling expenses.	Public Works (including purchase of tools and plant and contingencies, &c)	Maintenance of gardens and houses, and purchase and repairs of furniture and tents, &c, and salaries, &c, of establishments attached thereto.	Jail.	Police	Education.	Dispensary and contributions to the Vaccination Department.	Loans and advances, &c.	Expenses of the Ruler at college.	Marriages and other ceremonies	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90... ...	7,456 2 6	29,086 11 9	8,065 0 3	1,460 8 6	1.722 2 3	1.472 0 0	1,330 2 9	9,304 3 6	14 398 7 9	969 14 6	1,248 5 6	2,25,672 5 6
1890-91... ...	11,064 2 6	12,665 4 3	4,985 9 6	2,075 10 6	1.200 3 0	1,646 10 6	1.914 8 0	10,587 0 6	12,788 3 6	50 0 0	496 15 3	1,66,028 14 9
Increase ...	3.608 0 0	...	...	615 2 0		174 10 6	584 5 3	1,282 13 0	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	16,421 7 6	3,079 6 9	.	521 15 3	...	..	..	1.610 4 3	919 14 6	751 6 3	59,643 6 9

Population by census of 1891.

Males	...	...	118,230
Females	..	...	122,659
			240,889
Number of houses	...	...	33,307

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the number of Civil Court cases instituted, disposed of, and remaining to be disposed of, for the year ending 31st Chait 1947 B.S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year under report.	Total for disposal	Cases transferred to the Subordinate Courts	Remaining in the Chief Court for disposal.	Total cases disposed of in the Chief Court	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of court fees, &c., in Chief Court.	Recovered.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs.	
1889-90 ...	179	616	795	7	788	585	203	5,759 7 3	*5,560 7 3	199	73·5 per cent of cases for disposal to cases disposed of.
1890-91 ...	203	488	691	12	679	888	291	4,011 8 9	†4,011 3 9	...	57 1 per cent.
Increase .	24	..	..	5	...	..	88	..	...		
Decrease,	...	128	104	...	109	197	...	1,748 3 6	1,549 3 6	199	

Population by census of 1891.

Males 118,230
Females ... 122,659
240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

* Rs 4,448 6 0 in pakka rupees.
‡ Rs. 3,209 0 0 „

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Criminal Court, for the year ending 31st Chait 1947 B S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Cases pending from last year	Instituted during the year.	Total cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of	Pending at close of the year under report.	Amount of fines &c., inflicted	Amount of fines, &c., realized.	Amount of fines remaining to be realized at close of the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	40
						Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	
1889-90 ..	250	568	818	705	113	15,680 7 0	*15,122 7 0	558 0 0	86 1 per cent
1890-91 .	113	499	612	357	255	9,264 6 9	5,783 6 0	3,481 0 9	58 3 „
Increase..	.	.	.	.	142	..	..	2,923 0 9	
Decrease..	137	69	206	348	..	6,416 0 3	9,339 1 0	.	

Population by census of 1891.

Males . . 118,230
Females ... 122,659
240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

* Rs. 12,097 15 0 in pakka rupees
† Rs. 4,626 11 0 „

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and remaining to be disposed of in the Revenue Court, for the year ending 31st Chait 1947 B.S, or 1890-91.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Cases pending at close of the year under report	Amount of court fees, &c., imposed.	Amount recovered.	Balance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
1889-90 ...	135	285	420	313	107	7,726 11 0	*7,673 5 0	53 6 0	74 5 per cent.
1890-91 ...	107	235	342	202	140	3,417 7 3	‡3,131 7 3	286 0 0	59 1 „
Increase ...	..	.	.	.	33	..	...	232 10 0	
Decrease ...	28	50	78	111	...	4,309 3 9	4,541 13 9	...	

Population by census of 1891
Males .. . 118,230
Females 122,659
240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

* Rs 6,138 10 3 in pakka rupees.
† „ 2,505 2 6

APPENDIX F(1).

Statement showing the number of appeals and miscellaneous applications instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Summary Court, for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Applications pending from last year.	Appeals pending from last year.	Total pending from last year.	Applications instituted during the year under report	Appeals instituted during the year under report	Total applications for disposal during the year under report	Total appeals for disposal during the year under report	Applications disposed of during the year under report.	Appeals disposed of during the year under report.	Applications pending at close of the year under report	Appeals pending at close of the year under report.	Amount of court fees, &c., imposed.	Amount realized.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1889-90...	39	17	56	122	13	161	30	126	22	35	8	3,740 6 0	*3,127 13 0	612 9 0	
1890-91 .	35	8	43	121	16	156	21	120	12	36	12	2,279 6 9	†1,490 13 9	788 9 0	77·4 per cent.
															73·3 ,,
Increase,	..	...	.	3		.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	176 0 0	
Decrease,	4	9	13	1		5	6	6	10	..		1,460 15 3	1,636 15 3	...	

Population by census of 1891.

Male	..	... 118,230
Females	..	... 122,659
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

* Rs. 2,502 4 0 in pakka rupees.
† Rs. 1,192 11 0 ,,

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the strength of sepoys, &c., for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91.

Year.	*Chaprásis and sepoys.*		*Jamadárs and Dafadárs*		Názirs	Total expenditure of establishment	Remarks.
	Natives of Garhwál	Foreigners	Natives of Garhwál	Foreigners.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs a. p	
1889-90 .	332	29	27	3	2	29,149 1 6	= Rs. 23,319-4-6 in pakka rupees.
1890-91 ...	330	28	26	5	1	21,462 10 1	= Rs. 17,170-1-9 in pakka rupees

Population by census of 1891.

Males	..	. 118,230
Females	...	.. 122,659
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of prisoners in the Jail, with the period of imprisonment, for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91.

	Life prisoners.	*Period of imprisonment.*												Remarks.
		10 years	7 years	5 and 6 years	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years	1½ year	1 year.	6 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Remaining at the close of the last year.	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	4	5	6	5	...	...	33	
Admitted during the year.	1	1	...	.	...	..	1	2	3	5	6	1	4	24	
Total .	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	6	8	11	11	1	4	57	
Released ...	..	..		...	.	1	1	2	6	9	9	1	4	33	
Remaining at close of the year under report	2	2	2	4	2	..	2	4	2	2	2	...	..	24	

Population by census of 1891

Males	.	... 118,230
Females	...	... 122,659
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

APPENDIX H(1).

Statement showing the number of prisoners, with offences under which charged and sentenced to imprisonment, for the year ending 31*st Chait,* 1947 *B. S., or* 1890-91.

Serial number.	Nomenclature of offences under which sentenced to imprisonment.	Pending from last year.	Imprisoned during the current year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Pending at close of the current year.	Remarks.
1	Culpable homicide	5	1	6	...	6	
2	Concealing dead body and committing robbery on it.	1	...	1	...	1	
3	Forgery	2	...	2	2	...	
4	Theft	11	6	17	6	11	
5	Hurt	2	5	7	5	2	
6	Adultery	1	4	5	4	1	
7	Abducting a woman for defilement ...	1	...	1	1	...	
8	Escaping from jail	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Defamation	...	...	..	...	...	
10	Disobedience of orders	5	...	5	5	...	
11	Receiving stolen property	...	2	2	2	...	
12	Concealing on design to evade law ...	3	1	4	3	1	
13	Cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...	...	
14	In default of fine	2	3	5	4	1	
15	Rape	...	1	1	...	1	
16	Miscarriage	...	1	1	1	..	
	Total ...	33	24	57	33	24	

Population by census of 1891
Males 118,230
Females 122,659
240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Scholars, and their average attendance on the roll of the Pratab School, for the year ending 31st *Chait,* 1947 *B. S., or* 1890-91.

Class of institution.	STATE INSTITUTION. Number of institution.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st Chait, 1947 B. S.	Average number on the roll during the year.	Average daily attendance	Number of scholars on 31st Chait, 1947 B.S., learning— English.	Persian	Hindi	CLASSIFICATION OF CASTE OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST CHAIT, 1947 B. S. Brahmans.	Rajputs	Others	Total.	EXPENDITURE. Pay of teachers.	Pay of servants.	Contingencies.	Total.	Average cost of education per scholar.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
												Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs. a p	
Upper Primary, 1889-90.	1	104	86	69	104	43	61	52	37	15	104	1,509 5 3	126 1 0	204 9 9	*1,840 0 0	11 2 10	Out of the Rájput boys, six scholars belong to the family of the Ruler.
Upper Primary, 1890-91.	1	95	75	69	95	38	57	53	12	30	95	1,521 11 6	90 0 0	34 15 0	†1,646 10 6	27 5 3	
Increase ..	....	...	...	10	...	..	..	1	..	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Decrease,	..	9	11		9	5	4	.	25	..	9	...	...	...	...	...	

Population by census of 1891.
Males ... 118,230
Females ... 122,659
240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

* Rs 1,472 in pakka rupees.
† Rs. 1,646-10-6 in pakka rupees will correspond with totals of columns for pay and contingencies.

APPENDIX I(1).

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars, on the population of the town, for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91.

Population of the town.	Schools and scholars.	Primary education.	Percentage of schools and scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	6
2,847	Institution for males	1	·3512	
	Scholars, males ..	95	3 335	

Population by census of 1891

Males ...	...	118,230
Females ...	...	122,659
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

APPENDIX I(2).

Statement showing the results of examination for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.	Number of examinees in each class.							Number passed in each class.							Number of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year in each class							Remarks.
		Classes.							Classes							Classes.							
		IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Upper Primary ...	1	1	5	14	...	...	...	..	1	5	6	...	..	..	. .	5	6	3	..	..	..	..	
Lower ditto ..	1	...	..	..	4	12	14	34	...	..	.	3	5	9	10	...	...	...	7	14	6	9	

Population by census of 1891.

Males ...	...	118,230
Females ...	...	122,659
		240,889
Number of houses	... ...	33,207

APPENDIX J(1).

Statement showing the Receipts of the Tehri-Garhwál Forest Department for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B.S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Opening balance.	Amount received from Government on account of contract of Tons and Phabar valley forests	Income from sale of timber.	Income from sale of drift and firewood, &c.	Talbana and fines inflicted for infringing the forest laws.	Income from contract for drugs or medicinal roots	Sale of bamboos and ringals, &c.	Receipts from tax on Thibet salt.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Grand Total.	Closing balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	
*1889-90	3,153 7 0	9,000	13,768 14 6	1,763 4 7	686 4 0	675	3,700 0 0	247	710 1 8	33,703 15 9		
1890-91	...	18,000	4 826 12 3	83 15 0	629 1 0	...	3,939 8 3	403	*1,838 14 0	29,721 2 6		

Population by census of 1891.

Males ..	...	118,230
Females	...	122,659
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

		Rs.	a.	p.
* Nauta garden	...	120	0	0
Grazing dues	...	925	13	0
Charcoal	...	693	4	0
Rawana fees	...	91	13	0
Others	...	8	0	0
Total	...	1,838	14	0

APPENDIX J(2).

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Tehri-Garhwál Forest Department for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B.S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Salaries of the Forest Department.	Expenditure for sawing timber for the use of the State.	Expenses for sawing timber for sale.	Charges for repairs of tools and plant, dák bungalows and bridges or jhulas.	Stationery for the use of Forest offices	Expenses for conservancy.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Permanent advances.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs.	Rs a p.
1889-90 ..	5,436 3 0	82 2 6	.	537 0 9	91 10 0	41 2 6	767 15 9	500	7,456 2 6
1890-91 ...	6,344 13 0	1,984 4 4	1,594 14 9	389 6 6	233 8 6	59 3 3	458 0 6	...	11,064 2 6

Population by census of 1891.

Males 118,230
Females 122,659
——240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

APPENDIX J(3).

Statement showing the strength of the Establishment of the Conservator's office for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B.S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Conservator of Forests.	Secretary to Conservator of Forests	Sernishtadár.	Naib Sernishtadár	Ranger.	Muharrirs.	Jamadárs.	Sepoys or chaprásis.	Chaukidárs	Total	Salaries of Conservator's Forest establishment and servants, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Rs a. p.
1889-90 ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	22	2,613 7 6
1890-91 ...	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	14	2	26	3,297 14 9

Population by census of 1891.

Males 118,230
Females 122,659
——240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

APPENDIX J(4).

Statement showing the strength of the Establishment of the Deputy Conservator of Forests for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Deputy Conservator.	Sernishtadár	Foresters.	Jamadár.	Muharrir.	Road Darogha	Sepoys or chaprásis	Patrols.	Dák bungalow chaukidárs.	Total.	Salaries of office establishment and servants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Rs. a. p.
1889-90 ...	1	1	4	1	2	1	8	18	5	41	2,822 11 6
1890-91 ...	1	1	5	1	3	1	7	20	5	44	3,046 14 3

Population by census of 1891.

Males 118,230
Females 122,659
——240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

APPENDIX J(5).

Statement showing the capacity of the Conservator's Establishment for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91.

Number.	Capacity.	Rate of pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Conservator of Forests	100 0 0	
1	Secretary to Conservator of Forests ...	30 0 0	
1	Serishtadár	15 0 0	
1	Naib Serishtadár	10 0 0	
1	Hindi muharrir	10 0 0	
1	Ditto	9 0 0	
1	Ditto	7 0 0	
1	Ranger	20 0 0	
1	Jamadár	9 0 0	
1	Ditto	7 0 0	
1	Chaprási	6 0 0	
1	Ditto	5 8 0	
1	Ditto	5 0 0	
11	Chaprásis at Rs 4 each	44 0 0	
2	Chaukidárs at Rs. 4 „	8 0 0	
26	Total ...	285 8 0	

Population by census of 1891.

Males ...	... 118,230	
Females ..	.. 122,659	
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

APPENDIX J(6).

Statement showing the capacity of the Deputy Conservator of Forests' Establishment for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91.

Number.	Capacity.	Rate of pay per month.	Remarks.
4	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Deputy Conservator of Forests	60 0 0	
1	Serishtadar	11 0 0	
5	Foresters (1) at Rs. 15, (2) at Rs. 10, (1) at Rs. 9 and (1) at Rs 8.	52 0 0	
3	Muharrirs (2) at Rs. 8 and (1) at Rs. 6 ...	22 0 0	
1	Jamadár	8 0 0	
1	Road Daroga	5 0 0	
7	Chaprásis (1) at Rs 5 and (6) at Rs. 4 ..	29 0 0	
20	Patrols (4) at Rs. 6, (2) at Rs 5 and (14) at Rs. 4	90 0 0	
5	Chaukidárs: (1) at Rs. 4 and (4) at Rs. 3 ...	16 0 0	
44	Total ...	293 0 0	

Population by census of 1891.

Males ...	.. 118,230	
Females ...	... 122,659	
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

APPENDIX J(7).

Statement showing the number of trees given to the subjects free of charge on application for their domestic use, for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947, B. S, or 1890-91.

Year.	Deodár (green)	Deodár (dry).	Tún.	Shisham.	Walnut.	Sál.	Other kinds.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1889-90 ...	679	98	282	8	35	655	1,951	3,708	Estimated value Rs. 16,753.
1890-91 ...	717	54	214	...	24	348	894	2,251	Ditto „ 13,330.

Population by census of 1891.

Males ...	... 118,230	
Females ...	... 122,659	
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

APPENDIX K.

Annual hal-tauzi of demand, collections, and balances of land revenue and cesses for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B. S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Cash demand of land revenue.	Cash Demand of Cesses.				Total cash demand of land revenue including cesses.	Collections during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		6¼ per cent., or one anna per rupee in lieu of grass for State horses.	Rs 5 per cent on land revenue for supply of firewood	Patta-dastur	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p.	Rs a p	Rs a p	
1889-90	88,358 2 9	4,856 12 3	3,824 15 0	1,251 4 3	9,932 15 6	98,291 2 3	95.442 2 3	2,849 0 0	
1890-91	*91,116 2 6	5,090 0 0	3,986 14 9	1,288 1 3	10,365 0 0	1,01,481 2 6	94,749 14 9	6 731 3 9	The greater portion of the balance has been recovered leaving only a hundred and odd rupees under dispute.
Increase	2,757 15 9	233 3 9	161 15 9	36 13 0	432 0 6	3,190 0 3	...	3,882 3 9	The increase of land revenue and cesses were due to resumption of certain jágirs on the death of the holders.
Decrease	..	..	...	...	...	..	692 3 6	...	
* Pakka rupees	72,892 15 0	4,072 0 0	3,189 9 0	1,030 7 3	8,292 0 3	81,184 15 0	75,799 15 0	5,385 0 0	

Population by census of 1891

Males ..	...	118,230
Females	...	122 659
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

APPENDIX K(1)

Statement showing the outstanding demand, collections, and balance of land revenue and cesses for the year ending 1946 *B. S., or* 1889-90.

Number.	Years for which the land revenue was due.	Names of defaulters.	Pargana or patti.	Outstanding balances of land revenue previous to Sambat 1947.	Amount of land revenue recovered during Sambat 1947.	Balance at close of Sambat 1947.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
1	1938	Diwan Sri Chand ...	Jaunpur ...	2,999 15 6	...	2,999 15 6	Recovery doubtful.
2	1942	Pandit Shubha Karan,	Jira patti Bamund.	1,602 8 0	...	1,602 8 0	
3	1942	Narayan Dat Doval ...	Bangar ..	66 10 0	66 10 0	...	
4	1944	Diwan Sri Chand ...	Jaunpur ...	1,227 2 6	...	1,227 2 6	
5	1945	Rai Bisheshwar Dat Saklani.	...	128 15 6	..	128 15 6	Under objection.
			Total ...	6,025 3 6	66 10 0	5,958 9 6	

Population by census of 1891.

Males ...	...	118,230
Females ..	...	122,659
		240,889
Number of houses	..	33,207

APPENDIX K(2).

Statement showing the demand, collections, and balance of different contracts for the year ending 31*st Chait,* 1947 *B. S., or* 1890-91.

Number.	Names of contractors.	Name of contract.	Outstanding balance	Demand for the current year.	Total	Recovered.	Balance at the close of the year	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	
1	Sugan Chand and Durga Shah	Raika, Bhawan, &c.	2,853 10 6	...	2,853 10 6	966 5 6	1,887 5 0	
2	Gurmukh Singh,	Excise ..	1,210 15 0	..	1,210 15 0	...	1,210 15 0	
3	Durga Shah .	Hardwár and Raika Bhawan,	14,800 0 0	...	14,800 0 0	6,329 0 0	8,471 0 0	
4	Jetu .	Firewood ..	742 0 0	...	742 0 0	123 0 0	619 0 0	
5	Dhan, Jamadár..	Excise ...	562 8 0	...	562 8 0	304 1 6	258 6 6	Remitted.
6	Maru and Maheshanand.	Opium and charas.	128 2 0	...	128 2 0	128 2 0	...	
7	Police (Manihars)	Churis ..	57 0 0	60 0 0	117 0 0	61 8 0	55 8 0	
8	Bed Nidhi .	Potato land ..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	
9	Ditto ..	Raika Bhawan .	...	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0	...	3,700 0 0	
10	Durga, Sunar	Kothi Hardwár,	...	3,550 0 0	3,550 0 0	1,250 0 0	2,300 0 0	
11	Mohan Singh Sondh	Excise ...	...	2,725 0 0	2,725 0 0	2,275 4 6	449 11 6	
12	Maru, Sarkari ..	Opium and charas	...	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,041 5 9	208 10 3	
13	Udmi Lal ..	Pauntuti ...	...	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	875 0 0	175 0 0	
14	Dhan, Jamadár,	Arhat ..	...	625 0 0	625 0 0	156 3 0	468 13 0	
15	Dhan and Sohnu,	Mills .	...	885 0 0	885 0 0	666 4 0	218 12 0	
16	Gal, Sarkari ..	Firewood ..	..	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	...	
17	J	Parás and shops.	...	113 0 0	113 0 0	60 0 0	53 0 0	
		Total ..	20,354 3 6	15,008 0 0	35,362 3 6	14,786 2 3	20,576 1 3	

Population by census of 1891.

Males ...	...	118,230
Females...	...	122,659
		240,889
Number of houses	...	33,207

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the number of patients treated and cured in the Charitable Dispensary for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B.S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Number of patients treated during the year.			Sexes of out-door patients during the year				Cured during the year.			Died during the year.			Average daily attendance.				Remarks
														In-patients.		*Out-patients*		
	In-patients.	Out-patients	Total.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients	Total.	Visits.	Daily average.	Visits.	Daily average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1889-90	44	1,487	1,531	865	365	301	1,531	39	1,485	1,524	2	2	4	837	2 29	2,734	7·49	
1890-91	13	2,109	2,122	1,214	526	382	2,122	12	2,103	2,115	...	6	6	148	·4	3,553	9 7	

Population by census of 1891,
Males 118,230
Females 122,659
240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

APPENDIX L(1).

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Tehri State Charitable Dispensary for the year ending 31st Chait, 1947 B.S., or 1890-91.

Year.	Population.	*Expenditure.*					Average cost per head of patient treated.	Remarks.
		On establishment (including hospital assistant compounders and servants' pay)	On Europe medicines and instruments.	On country medicines.	On diet of patients and other contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a p.	
1889-90 ... .}	2,847	511 12 0	19 1 0	182 4 3	124 9 9	*837 11 0	0 3 9	
1890-91 ... ...}		637 3 6	794 5 0	128 5 0	...	†1,559 13 6	0 11 9	

Population by census of 1891.
Males 118,230
Females 122,659
240,889
Number of houses ... 33,207

*Rs. 670 2 6 in pakka rupees.
†Rs. 1,247 14 0 ,,